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

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* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 15 February 1986 (A/41/50) and revised on 7 March 1986 (A/41/50/Rev.1). Drafting changes made since the latter date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 18 July 1986 (A/41/150).

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1/ This item remains on the agenda of the fortieth session (see decision 40/470). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session is subject to any further action that the General Assembly may take on it at its fortieth session.

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2/ This item remains on the agenda of the fortieth session (see decision 40/470).

3/ This sub-item remains on the agenda of the fortieth session (see decision 40/470).

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 1986 (A/41/50) and revised on 7 March 1986 (A/41/50/Rev.1), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II of 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 18 July 1986 (A/41/150).
3. An addendum to this document (A/41/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).
4. The forty-first session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 16 September 1986, at 3 p.m.

II. ANNOTATED LIST

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

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

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. 4/

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

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

3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-first 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.

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

At its fortieth session, 5/ the General Assembly appointed the following States to be members of the Credentials Committee: Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, China, Papua New Guinea, Suriname, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America (decision 40/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the reports of the Committee (resolutions 40/2 A and B).

At the forty-first 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;

5/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 3):

- (a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/40/747 and Add.1;
- (b) Amendment: A/40/L.3;
- (c) Resolutions 40/2 A and B;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.1, 37 and 120.

- (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. 6/

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;

6/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 4):

- (a) Decision 40/302;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/40/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. 7/

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

7/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 5):

(a) Decision 40/303;

(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/40/PV.1, A/SPC/40/SR.1, A/C.2/40/SR.1, A/C.3/40/SR.1, A/C.4/40/SR.1, A/C.5/40/SR.1, A/C.6/40/SR.1;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.2.

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. 8/

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 fortieth session, 9/ the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/40/642) without discussion (decision 40/416).

At the forty-first 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.

8/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 6):

- (a) Decision 40/304;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.2.

9/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 7):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/642;
- (b) Decision 40/416;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.109.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 15 February 1986 (A/41/50) and revised on 7 March 1986 (A/41/50/Rev.1). The provisional agenda for the forty-first session (A/41/150) will appear on 18 July 1986.

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/41/200) will be issued on 22 August 1986.

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 forty-first session, the Secretary-General's memorandum will be issued as document A/BUR/41/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly 10/

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.

10/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 8):

- (a) Preliminary list: A/40/50/Rev.1;
- (b) Annotated list: A/40/100;
- (c) Provisional agenda: A/40/150;
- (d) Supplementary list: A/40/200;
- (e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/40/1;
- (f) Reports of the General Committee: A/40/250 and Add.1-4;
- (g) Agenda: A/40/251 and Add.1-4;
- (h) Allocation of agenda items: A/40/252 and Add.1-4;
- (i) Annotated agenda: A/40/100/Add.1;
- (j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee or Conferences: A/40/648, A/40/663 and A/40/940;
- (k) Decisions 40/401, 40/402 A and B, 40/403 and 40/470 to 40/472;
- (l) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/40/SR.1-5;
- (m) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.3, 5, 53, 78, 96, 122-124 and 128.

At the fortieth session, 30 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/40/PV.4-33), during which 127 speakers took the floor. 11/

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

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

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report without discussion. However, at its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, called upon all organs of the United Nations to discharge fully and effectively their responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and upon all Member States to contribute actively to that end; requested the Security Council to carry out the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to give due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General; invited the Secretary-General, in discharging his responsibilities under the Charter, to continue his efforts towards strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil the effective and decisive role envisaged for it in the Charter; and urged that efforts to that end should continue (resolution 37/67).

At its fortieth session, 12/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 40/417).

At the forty-first session, the report of the Secretary-General will appear as Supplement No. 1 (A/41/1).

11/ At the thirty-ninth session, 28 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 150 speakers took the floor. It should be recalled in this connection that, at its fortieth session, the General Assembly devoted the period from 14 to 24 October 1985, to the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations; during that period, 93 speakers took the floor.

12/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 10):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/40/1);
- (b) Decision 40/417;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.109.

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 fortieth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1984 to 15 June 1985 (decision 40/418).

At the forty-first session, the report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1985 to 15 June 1986, will appear as Supplement No. 2 (A/41/2).

13/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 11):

- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/40/2);
- (b) Decision 40/418;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.109.

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 procedure.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its fortieth session covered the organizational session for 1985 and the first and second regular sessions of 1985. 14/

14/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/40/3);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Progress in the attainment of the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade: A/40/108-E/1985/49;
 - (ii) Summary and conclusions of the biennial report on the world population situation: A/40/190-E/1985/20;
 - (iii) 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/40/232-E/1985/40 and Add.1-3;
 - (iv) Critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa 1984-1985: A/40/329-E/1985/80;
 - (v) Assistance to the Palestinian people: A/40/353-E/1985/115 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
 - (vi) Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories: A/40/367-E/1985/116;
 - (vii) Comparative study on Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and its obligations under international law: A/40/381-E/1985/105;
 - (viii) Countries stricken by desertification and drought: A/40/392-F/1985/117;

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/41/3).

(continued)

- (ix) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/40/409-E/1985/107;
 - (x) Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia: A/40/587;
 - (xi) Situation of refugees in the Sudan: A/40/589;
 - (xii) Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: A/40/604;
 - (xiii) Question of the international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live: A/40/638 and Add.1-4;
 - (xiv) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/40/735;
 - (xv) International co-operation in drug abuse control: A/40/771;
 - (xvi) International co-operation in drug abuse control: A/40/772;
 - (xvii) Strategy and policies for drug control: A/40/773;
 - (xviii) United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: A/40/876;
 - (xix) United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations: A/40/938;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
- (i) Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: A/40/295-E/1985/72 and Add.1;
 - (ii) Implementation of the Manila Declaration and the Acapulco Document on World Tourism: A/40/363-E/1985/97;
 - (iii) Implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa: A/40/420-E/1985/111 and Corr.1;
 - (iv) Statement by the President of the Economic and Social Council on the general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral development: A/40/525;
 - (v) Report on the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/40/633 and Add.1;

/...

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

(continued)

- (vi) Protection of human rights in Chile: A/40/647;
- (vii) Situation of human rights in El Salvador: A/40/818;
- (viii) Situation of human rights in Afghanistan: A/40/843;
- (ix) Situation of human rights in Guatemala: A/40/865;
- (x) Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: A/40/874;
- (d) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:
 - (i) Assistance to refugees in Somalia: A/40/586;
 - (ii) Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti: A/40/588;
 - (iii) Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: A/40/590;
- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/40/1009 and Add.1 and 2;
- (f) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/1007;
- (g) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/40/885;
- (h) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1035 and A/40/1068;
- (i) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/997;
- (j) Resolutions 40/53, 40/129 to 40/149, 40/169 to 40/181 and decisions 40/423, 40/426, 40/427, 40/431 to 40/436, 40/458, 40/462 and 40/463;
- (k) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.18-23, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 39, 42, 43, 46 and 48-52;
- (l) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.54-72;
- (m) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/40/SR.11, 12 and 15-20;
- (n) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.59 and 70;
- (o) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.51;
- (p) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.112, 116, 119 and 122.

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; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Commission, as the lead agency for the Decade, with the necessary financial and staff resources, and to convene a pledging conference in 1979 (resolution 33/197).

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

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

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/40/409 and A/40/735) (decision 40/435).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/160.

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 its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council, on the drug control activities carried out by the specialized agencies and programmes concerned; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on measures to improve co-operation and co-ordination of drug control activities within the United Nations system, in the light of the intergovernmental review of drug control to be undertaken by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-fifth session, in 1985 (resolution 38/93).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/40/771 and A/40/772) (resolution 40/121) (see also agenda item 102).

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

Strategy and policies for drug control

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly 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).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions (resolutions 33/168, 34/177 and 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).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 37/168).

At its thirty-eighth session, 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 its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly approved the programme of action for 1986, the fifth year of the basic five-year programme (resolution 40/129).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General on strategy and policies for drug control and on the activities of the 1986 programme that have been implemented during the year.

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 to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/197, 36/154, 37/172 and 38/97).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/570); expressed its thanks to the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and the intergovernmental regional organizations which had contributed to the preparation of that report; requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of encouraging contacts between representatives of regional bodies and United Nations bodies entrusted with the promotion of human rights with a view to exchanging information and experience in that field; requested the Commission on Human Rights, when considering the item on its agenda entitled "Advisory services in the field of human rights", to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, the countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, the relevant recommendations; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 39/115).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/115.

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

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the

Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region, held at Colombo from 21 June to 2 July 1982 (A/37/422, annex), took note with appreciation of the comments received from Member States in the Asian and Pacific region on the report; invited States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that had not yet done so to communicate their comments on the report to the Secretary-General as early as possible so that further consultations might be held; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the responses received (resolution 39/116).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/116 (A/41/180-E/1986/20).

Confidence-building in international economic relations

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, 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 its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/312-E/1984/106 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2), invited all States and the United Nations bodies and organizations concerned to continue the exchange of views on confidence-building in international economic relations and on ways and means of enhancing such confidence; requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Governments and the United Nations bodies and organizations concerned on the scope of possible confidence-building measures in international economic relations and on the role of the United Nations in that endeavour, and to present his analysis and conclusions thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 39/226).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/226 (A/41/320-E/1986/73).

Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly proclaimed a Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific during the period 1985-1994; requested the Secretary-General to extend all necessary facilities and support to the Executive Secretaries of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in their development of the regional action programme for the Decade in a practical and integrated manner and to mobilize the necessary international support for the

successful implementation of the programmes for the Decade, and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986, and every two years thereafter until the end of the Decade (resolution 39/227).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on this question.

Population and development

The International Conference on Population was held at Mexico City from 6 to 14 August 1984. The Conference was devoted to the discussion of selected issues of the highest priority, giving full recognition to the relationships between population and social and economic development, with the aim of contributing to the process of review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action adopted by the World Population Conference held at Bucharest in 1974, and to its further implementation.

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the report of the Conference, containing the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action; invited the Population Commission, at its twenty-third session, to review, within its area of competence, the recommendations of the Conference and their implications for the activities of the United Nations system, and to transmit its views to the Council at its first regular session of 1985; requested the Council to examine, at that session, the recommendations of the Conference for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, in order to provide overall policy guidelines within the United Nations system on population questions, and to undertake or to continue, on an appropriate basis, the review, monitoring and appraisal of the Plan of Action, in accordance with the Plan and the relevant recommendations of the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to take, without delay, appropriate steps regarding the relevant recommendations, in particular recommendation 83, for the further implementation of the Plan of Action concerning the role of international co-operation, taking note of the suggestions offered by various delegations and benefiting, in the process, from the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, and to report to the Assembly, through the Council, on the implementation of those recommendations as soon as possible but not later than 1986 (resolution 39/228).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/228 (A/41/179-E/1986/18).

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The question of the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirty-fourth session, in 1979 (resolution 34/173). At its thirty-seventh session, with regard to protection against products harmful to health and the environment, the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, based on the work already being done within the United Nations system and by relevant

intergovernmental organizations, to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments (resolution 37/137). Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 38/149, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly, for purposes of review, at its thirty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of resolution 37/137, including the consolidated list (A/39/452); he also submitted to the Assembly at that session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products (A/39/290-E/1984/120).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, noting those two reports, commended the Secretary-General for the distribution of the first issue of the consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments; decided, *inter alia*, that an updated consolidated list should be issued annually, that its format should be kept under continuing review with a view to its improvement in accordance with Assembly resolution 37/137, and that the next review should be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its forty-first session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-first session a report on a review of the various information exchange schemes in operation within the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General, through the Council, to inform the Assembly at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter about the implementation of resolutions 37/137, 38/149 and 39/229 (resolution 39/229).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/229 (A/41/329-E/1986/83).

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 to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/160, 37/170, 38/86 and 39/102).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the reports of the Working Group (A/C.3/40/1 and A/C.3/40/6) and, in particular, of the progress made by the Working Group on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention; decided that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group should again hold an inter-sessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1986 of the Economic and Social Council; invited the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the reports of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Group to continue the drafting in second reading, of the draft convention during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1986, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the Assembly for consideration during its forty-first session; also invited the Secretary-General to transmit those 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 forty-first session of the Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to continue the second reading of the draft international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families (resolution 40/130).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Working Group called for under resolution 40/130.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

At its fortieth session, 14/ in 1985, the General Assembly, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/32, by which the Commission welcomed the constructive efforts being made in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations to discharge its mandate under Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/34 with respect to the evolution of international standards and the review of developments pertaining to the promotion and protection of the human rights of indigenous populations, established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, the purpose of which should be to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group by providing them with financial assistance, funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities; decided that the only beneficiaries of assistance from the Fund

should be representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and communities who would be able to contribute to a deeper knowledge on the part of the Working Group of the problems affecting indigenous populations and who would secure a broad geographical representation; decided that the Fund should be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and other relevant provisions, with the advice of a Board of Trustees composed of five persons with relevant experience on issues affecting indigenous populations, who would serve in their personal capacity; and decided that the members of the Board of Trustees should be appointed by the Secretary-General for a three-year term renewable in consultation with the current Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and that at least one member of the Board should be a representative of a widely-recognized organization of indigenous people (resolution 40/131).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations.

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

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

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly considered this question (resolutions 36/153, 37/174, 38/88 and 39/104). The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Assembly on the refugee situation in Somalia at its thirty-sixth session (A/36/136) and at its thirty-seventh session (A/37/419), and the High Commissioner was requested to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (A/38/400 and Corr.1) and at its thirty-ninth session (A/39/443) on the progress achieved.

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the High Commissioner (A/40/586) and, deeply concerned that the refugee problem in Somalia had not yet been resolved, requested him, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1986, of the refugee situation in Somalia and to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the progress achieved (resolution 40/132).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 40/132.

Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

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

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

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/630 and Corr.1-3); endorsed his appeal of 11 November 1980 urging the international community to provide prompt and generous assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/183).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly again endorsed the appeal of the Secretary-General and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of voluntary returnees and displaced persons (resolutions 36/161, 37/175, 38/91 and 39/105).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly requested the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1986, of the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/133).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 40/133.

Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

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

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the mission to Djibouti and the recommendations contained therein (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 thirty-seventh to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/176, 38/89 and 39/107).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly again took note with appreciation of the reports of the High Commissioner on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/40/12 and A/40/588), and urged him to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that adequate, appropriate and lasting solutions were implemented to assist the refugees in Djibouti; and requested the High Commissioner, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General, to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/134).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 40/134.

Situation of refugees in the Sudan

This question has been considered by the General Assembly since 1972 (resolution 2958 (XXVII)), as well as by the Economic and Social Council (resolutions 1655 (LII), 1705 (LIII), 1741 (LIV), 1799 (LV), 1877 (LVII), 1978/39, 1980/10, 1980/45 and 1982/1).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 35/181, 36/158, 37/173, 38/90 and 39/108). The Assembly, inter alia, took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/35/410, A/36/216 and Add.1, A/37/178 and A/38/427 and Corr.1) and of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/39/12 and A/39/445).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of refugees in the Sudan (A/40/5d9); requested the Secretary-General to send, in co-operation and co-ordination with the High Commissioner and relevant specialized agencies, a high-level inter-agency mission to assess the needs and the magnitude of assistance required by the programmes for refugees in the Sudan; also requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of the projects submitted by the Government of the Sudan to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva in July 1984 (A/CONF.125/1, para. 33); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/135).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/135 (A/41/264).

Emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly, gravely concerned by the effects of the unprecedented drought in Chad and conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons faced serious problems of integration as a result of the war and the drought, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize, in accordance with their respective mandates, emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; and requested

the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the High Commissioner, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/106).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report made by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator on the situation of returnees in Chad (see A/C.3/40/SR.54), again requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the High Commissioner, to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/136).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 40/136.

Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a draft resolution, calling for the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on this question (Commission resolution 1984/55).

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

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1985/38), at its forty-first session, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a year and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and to the Commission at its forty-second session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, including the human and material losses resulting from bombardments of the civilian population (decision 1985/147).

At its fortieth session, in 1985, 14/ the General Assembly commended the Special Rapporteur for his report on the question of human rights in Afghanistan (A/40/843, annex) and decided to keep under consideration, during its forty-first session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan (resolution 40/137).

At its first regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council endorsed once more the decision of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1986/40), at its forty-second session, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a

year and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Commission at its forty-third session (decision 1986/136).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1986/136.

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly (resolutions 36/170 and 37/177).

At its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly (resolutions 38/95 and 39/109).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the High Commissioner (A/40/590); requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who had been granted 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 1986, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/138).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 40/138.

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)). Since that time, the Assembly and the Commission have regularly considered reports submitted by the Special Representative, whose mandate has been annually renewed.

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

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly commended the Special Representative for his report (A/40/818, annex), prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 1985/35; and decided to keep under consideration, during its forty-first 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 40/139).

At its first regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1986/39), at its forty-second session, to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and to request him to submit his report on further developments in the situation of human rights in El Salvador to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Commission at its forty-third session (decision 1986/135).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1986/135.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights in that country and to

submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/54).

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1985/39), at its forty-first session, to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for one year and to request him to present an interim report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and a final report to the Commission at its forty-second session (decision 1985/148).

At the fortieth session, in 1985, 14/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Representative (A/40/874) and of the general observations contained therein; and decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its forty-first session in order to examine this situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 40/141).

At its first regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1986/41), at its forty-second session, to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for one year, to request the Chairman of the Commission to appoint an individual of recognized international standing to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Special Representative, and to request the newly appointed Special Representative to present an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and a final report to the Commission at its forty-third session (decision 1986/137).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Representative in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1986/137.

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

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Convention entered into force on 12 January 1951. As at 1 June 1986, 90 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged those States that had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay; invited the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-first session a report on the status of the Convention; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its forty-second session the question of promoting the full implementation of the Convention and to submit its observations and proposals thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/142).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/142.

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 fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur (A/40/647, annex); concluded that it was necessary to continue to monitor the human rights situation in Chile; and invited the Commission to proceed at its forty-second session to an in-depth consideration of the report of the Special Rapporteur, and to adopt the most appropriate measures for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, including the maintenance of the Special Rapporteur, and requested the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 40/145).

At its first regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1986/63), at its forty-second session, to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a year and to request him to report on the situation of human rights in Chile to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Commission at its forty-third session (decision 1986/143).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1986/143.

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

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly again condemned all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred and terror, which deprived people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity, and expressed its determination to combat those ideologies and practices; invited all States and international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and information on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-first 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 40/148).

At its forty-second session, in March 1986, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, again condemned all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which had such consequences; and expressed its determination to resist all totalitarian ideologies, and especially their practices, which deprived people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity (resolution 1986/61).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/148 (A/41/317-E/1986/36).

Human rights and mass exoduses

The question of human rights and mass exoduses has been considered by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-fifth session, in 1979, as well as by the General Assembly and the Commission at its recent sessions (see Assembly resolutions 35/196, 37/186, 38/103 and 39/117; see also Commission resolutions 30 (XXXVI), 29 (XXXVII), 1982/32, 1983/35, 1985/40 and 1986/45). The Assembly and the Commission have considered reports of the Secretary-General on this topic as well as the report of a Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1503).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note once again of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/538); welcomed the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes; invited the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with the objective of making appropriate recommendations concerning further measures to be taken in that field; and decided to review the question at its forty-first session (resolution 40/149).

Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly, aware of the Israeli restrictions imposed on the foreign trade of the occupied Palestinian territories, aware also of the imposed domination of the Palestinian market by Israel, and taking into account the need to give Palestinian firms and products direct access to external markets without Israeli interference, called for the urgent lifting of the Israeli restrictions imposed on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territories; recognized the Palestinian interest in establishing a seaport in the occupied Gaza Strip to give Palestinian firms and products direct access to external markets; called upon all concerned to facilitate the establishment of a seaport in the occupied Gaza Strip and to facilitate the establishment of a cement plant in the occupied West Bank and a citrus plant in the occupied Gaza Strip (resolution 39/223).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly, having noted with regret the lack of progress in the implementation of its resolution 39/223, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/367-E/1985/116), inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to facilitate the establishment of the projects mentioned in resolution 39/223 and to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/169).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/169 (A/41/342-E/1986/89).

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) (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 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 (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; and 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 (resolution 37/134).

At its second regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, 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, the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/43; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1984 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to develop a co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to ensure its implementation (resolution 38/145).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/474 and Corr.1) concerning the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people which was held at Geneva on 5 and 6 July 1984 in response to Assembly resolution 38/145; requested the Secretary-General to expedite the finalizing, through existing inter-agency mechanisms, of the co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in Assembly resolution 38/145, to convene in 1985 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider the co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/224).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/40/353-E/1985/115 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), noted the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people that had been held at Geneva on 5 and 8 July 1985 in response to Assembly resolution 39/224; requested the Secretary-General to review the progress made in the implementation of the proposed activities and projects described in his report, to take all necessary steps to finalize the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145, to convene in 1986 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to provide for the participation in the meeting of the PLO, the Arab host countries and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/170).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/170 (A/41/319-E/1986/72).

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

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided to invite the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs in the capacity of observer (resolution 33/18). The question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency has been considered by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions (resolutions 35/174 and 37/132 and decision 38/431).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, to update his report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency (A/38/236-E/1983/75) and to submit the updated report to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 (resolution 40/174).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/174 (A/41/344-E/1986/80).

Countries stricken by desertification and drought

This question has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirty-second session, in 1977 (resolutions 32/172, 35/73, 38/163, 38/164, 38/225 and 39/208).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly, taking note of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the countries stricken by

desertification and drought (A/40/392-E/1985/117), welcomed the results of the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries and in Egypt and the Sudan, and took note with satisfaction of the final resolution adopted by the Conference in 1984 (see A/39/530, annex) and that adopted in 1985 (see A/C.2/40/10, annex); took note with satisfaction of the establishment by the Organization of African Unity of the Local Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa; recommended that high priority should be given in the development plans and programmes of the affected countries themselves to the problem of desertification and to problems resulting from drought; recommended that, within the framework of bilateral and multilateral development aid programmes, the fight against desertification and drought should be granted priority in view of the extent of those problems; requested the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations to provide the Secretary-General, for transmission to the stricken countries, with all relevant studies carried out in their respective spheres of competence; and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure that his final report on the implementation of resolution 39/208, which is to be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986, contained proposals for specific action to be undertaken (resolution 40/175).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 39/208 and 40/175 (A/41/346-E/1986/96).

Co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the Secretary-General, after consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, to re-examine critically and constructively all aspects of the question of co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system; to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report setting out his considered views on current mechanisms and procedures, and his specific recommendations aimed at enhancing co-ordination in the future, as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations and the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and in accordance with its relevant resolutions, and to report orally to the Council at its second regular session of 1986 and to submit a progress report to the Assembly early in its forty-first session (resolution 40/177).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/177.

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of international economic, scientific-technological and social co-operation

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that co-operation among all nations should be based on respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of each people to choose

freely its own socio-economic and political system; appealed to all its Members to reaffirm their solemn pledge to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in the Charter of the United Nations on international economic co-operation and to contribute their genuine share of efforts to that end; urged all Member States to continue in a constructive spirit and in good faith the negotiations initiated in the United Nations system on international economic issues and to bring them to a successful end by reaching mutually acceptable and just solutions in accordance with the objectives agreed upon; and invited the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, in his annual reports, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/178).

Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note with concern of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/40/373-E/1985/99); rejected the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements, and other plans and actions creating conditions leading to the displacement and exodus of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territories; expressed its alarm at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; and requested the Secretary-General to organize, by April 1987, a seminar on priority development projects needed for improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, including a comprehensive general housing programme, as recommended in resolution 8/3 of the Commission on Human Settlements, to make the necessary preparations for the seminar, providing for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the preparations for the seminar, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Council, on the seminar (resolution 40/201).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/201.

International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

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

At its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/168 and 39/171).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested those countries and international organizations that had not done so to designate projects for the Year aimed at improving access to land, financing, building materials, training and employment, giving special attention to legal and institutional measures; requested all countries in their periodic reports on their national programmes and projects for the Year to give special attention to their plans for developing and implementing new national policies and strategies for improving shelter for, and the neighbourhoods of, the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 on progress achieved in the implementation of the approved programme of measures and activities to be undertaken before and during the Year (see A/38/233-E/1983/74 and Corr.1); invited the Council to include a special account of its deliberations on the subject in its report to the Assembly at its forty-first session; and decided, in view of the fact that 1987 is the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, to devote special attention to the Year at its forty-first session (resolution 40/203).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on this question.

Israeli economic practices 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, 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); 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; 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 its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, the comparative study on the Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab Territories and its obligations under international law requested in resolution 38/144 (decision 39/442).

At its fortieth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note, with concern, of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of its decision 39/442 (A/40/381-E/1985/105); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the financial and trade practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and to submit the report to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council (decision 40/432).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under decision 40/432.

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice submits an annual report to the General Assembly; the Assembly considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure. The first annual report of the Court was submitted to the Assembly at 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 fortieth session, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1984 to 31 July 1985 (decision 40/406).

At the forty-first session, the report of the International Court of Justice, covering the period from 1 August 1985 to 31 July 1986, will appear as Supplement No. 4 (A/41/4).

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 16/ 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.

15/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 13):

- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/40/4);
- (b) Decision 40/406;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.50.

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

At its fortieth session, 17/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1984 (A/40/576 and Corr.1); urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system (resolution 40/8).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Agency for 1985. 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, 18/ the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

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

17/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 14):

- (a) Report of the Agency: A/40/576 and Corr.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/40/L.8;
- (c) Resolution 40/8;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.56, 68 and 69.

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

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

Australia,* Bulgaria,** China, Congo,** Denmark,* France, Ghana,**
Madagascar,* Thailand,* Trinidad and Tobago,* Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics, United Arab Emirates,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its fortieth session, 19/ the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 40/306).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, Denmark, Madagascar, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago. 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, 20/ the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

19/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 15 (a)):

(a) Decision 40/306;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.38.

20/ 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.

- (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:

Argentina,* Australia,*** Bangladesh,** Belgium,*** Brazil,** Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,*** Canada,* China,* Colombia,** Costa Rica,* Djibouti,*** Egypt,*** Finland,* France,** Gabon,*** German Democratic Republic,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Guinea,** Guyana,* Haiti,** Iceland,** India,** Indonesia,* Iraq,*** Italy,*** Jamaica,*** Japan,** Morocco,** Mozambique,*** Nigeria,** Pakistan,*** Panama,*** Papua New Guinea,* Peru,*** Philippines,*** Poland,* Romania,** Rwanda,* Senegal,** Sierra Leone,*** Somalia,* Spain,** Sri Lanka,* Sweden,* Syrian Arab Republic,*** Turkey,** Uganda,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,*** Venezuela,** Yugoslavia,* Zaire* and Zimbabwe.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

At its fortieth session, 21/ the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 40/307).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Finland, Guyana, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia and Zaire. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

21/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 15 (b)):

- (a) Decision 40/307;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.39.

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.

16. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

In accordance with Article 97 of the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Rule 141 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly stipulates that, when the Council has submitted its recommendation on the appointment of the Secretary-General, the Assembly shall consider the recommendation and vote upon it by secret ballot in private meeting. In practice, however, the Assembly has never held a private meeting, and on four occasions it did not take a vote by secret ballot; the resolution on the appointment of the present Secretary-General (resolution 36/137) was adopted by acclamation.

The following persons served as Secretary-General in the past:

Mr. Trygve Lie	1 February 1946-10 April 1953
Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld	11 April 1953-17 September 1962
U Thant	3 November 1961-31 December 1971
Mr. Kurt Waldheim	1 January 1972-31 December 1981

At its thirty-sixth session, 22/ the General Assembly appointed Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar Secretary-General for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1982 and ending on 31 December 1986 (resolution 36/137).

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

- (a) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/36/820;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/36/L.56;
- (c) Resolution 36/137;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.98.

17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs

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

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme 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:

Algeria,* Argentina,*** Australia,*** Austria,* Barbados,*** Belgium,* Botswana,** Brazil,* Bulgaria,** Canada,** Chile,*** China,*** Colombia,** Congo,*** Czechoslovakia,*** Denmark,*** France,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Ghana,** Haiti,* India,** Indonesia,*** Jamaica,** Japan,* Jordan,** Kenya,** Kuwait,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,** Malaysia,* Malta,** Mexico,** Nepal,* Netherlands,*** Niger,** Nigeria,*** Norway,* Oman,** Panama,** Papua New Guinea,*** Poland,** Rwanda,* Sri Lanka,** Sudan,* Swaziland,*** Syria,* Arab Republic,*** Thailand,*** Togo,* Tunisia,** Turkey,** Uganda,*** Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Venezuela,* Yugoslavia,*** Zaire* and Zambia.***

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

At its fortieth session, 23/ the General Assembly elected 19 members of the Governing Council (decision 40/316).

23/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 16 (b)):

- (a) Decision 40/316;
- (b) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.120 and 123.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Norway, Rwanda, Sudan, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Zaire. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. 24/ The members of the Governing Council are elected by a simple majority.

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

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, the World Food Council (see also item 81 (b)) 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:

Antigua and Barbuda,*** Argentina,* Australia,*** Bangladesh,*** Brazil,** Bulgaria,** Burundi,* Canada,** Central African Republic,* Chile,* China,** Côte d'Ivoire,** Cyprus,*** Dominican Republic,*** Finland,* France,* German Democratic Republic,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Guinea,*** Honduras,*** Hungary,* Iraq,* Italy,* Japan,* Kenya,** Mexico,** Mali,*** Morocco,* Pakistan,* Somalia,*** Sri Lanka,** Thailand,** Turkey,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United States of America** and Zambia.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

At its fortieth session, 25/ the General Assembly elected 12 members of the Council (decision 40/311).

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).

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

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/404;

(b) Decision 40/311;

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

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At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, Finland, France, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Morocco and Pakistan. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX): annex) (see also item 114), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, according to the following pattern:

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

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

Argentina,*** Bangladesh,** Benin,*** Brazil,* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,** Cameroon,* Egypt,* France,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,** India,* Indonesia,* Japan,* Liberia,* Netherlands,** Peru,*** Trinidad and Tobago,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,*** Yugoslavia** and Zambia.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

At its fortieth session, 26/ the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee (decision 40/312).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Japan and Liberia. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

(d) Election of the members of the International Law Commission

In accordance with its statute (resolution 174 (II), annex), as amended by resolutions 1103 (XI), 1647 (XVI) and 36/39, the International Law Commission (see also item 133) consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The members of the Commission are elected by the General Assembly for a term of five years from a list of candidates nominated by Governments of Member States prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the procedure prescribed in relevant provisions of the statute of the Commission. Under the terms of the statute, the electors shall bear in mind that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required and that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

In paragraph 3 of resolution 36/39, the General Assembly decided that the 34 members of the International Law Commission shall be elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Eight nationals from African States;
- (b) Seven nationals from Asian States;
- (c) Three nationals from Eastern European States;
- (d) Six nationals from Latin American States;
- (e) Eight nationals from Western European or other States;
- (f) One national from African States or Eastern European States in rotation;
- (g) One national from Asian States or Latin American States in rotation.

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

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/405 and Corr.1;
- (b) Decision 40/312;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.111.

At present, the Commission consists of the following 34 members:

Mr. Richard Osuolale A. Akinjide (Nigeria),
Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq),
Mr. Gaetano Arancio-Ruiz (Italy),
Mr. Balanda Mikuin Leliel (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. Constantin Flitan (Romania),
Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica),
Mr. Jiahua Huang (China),
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. Frank X. Njenga (Kenya),
Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan),
Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan),
Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar),
Mr. Paul Reuter (France),
Mr. Willem Riphagen (Netherlands),
Mr. Emmanuel J. Roukounas (Greece),
Sir Ian Sinclair (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),
Mr. Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand),
Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal),
Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany),
Mr. Nikolai A. Ushakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),
Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

The term of office of the present members of the Commission, who were elected by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, 27/ in 1981, or by the Commission itself to fill casual vacancies, expires on 31 December 1986.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will, therefore, have to elect the 31 members of the International Law Commission. As stipulated in the statute, members of the Commission are eligible for immediate re-election. The one rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (f) above was allocated to a national of an African State at the election held in 1981; accordingly, the seat will at the forthcoming election be allocated to a national of an Eastern European State. The one rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (g) was allocated to a national of an Asian State at that election; accordingly, the seat will be allocated to a national of a Latin American State.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General containing the list of candidates nominated by the Governments of Member States, as well as information on the conduct of the election;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General containing the statements of qualifications of candidate, submitted by the nominating Governments.

18. 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.

27/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (f)):

- (a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/36/371/Rev.2;
- (b) Curricula vitae: A/36/372 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Decision 36/316;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.69.

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

Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic),*** Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden),* Mr. Traian Chebeleu (Romania),*** Mr. Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba),** Mr. Luis Sergio Gama Figueira (Brazil),* Mr. Jobst Holborn (Federal Republic of Germany),** Mr. Ma Longde (China),* Mr. C. S. M. Maelle (United Republic of Tanzania),*** Mr. Andrew Robin Murray (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Richard Nygard (United States of America),** Mr. Oluseye D. Oduyemi (Nigeria),*** Mr. Banbit A. Roy (India),* Mr. Noureddine Sefiani (Morocco),** Mr. Yukio Takasu (Japan),* Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)*** and Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich Vislykh (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

At its fortieth session, 28/ the General Assembly appointed nine members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 40/305 A to D).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Amnéus, Mr. Gama Figueira, Mr. Ma, Mr. Murray, Mr. Roy and Mr. Takasu. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/101).

(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 119). 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.

28/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 17 (a)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/40/101 and Add.1-4;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/681 and Add.1-3;

(c) Decisions 40/305 A to D;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.3, 46, 60 and 72;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.11, 94, 121 and 130.

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

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),*** Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),**
Mr. Ernesto Rattisti (Italy),** Mr. Javier Castillo Ayala (Mexico),**
Mr. Anatoly Semenovich Chistyakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),**
Mr. Leoncio Fernández Maroto (Spain),* Mr. John Fox (United States of
America),*** Mr. Lance L. E. Joseph (Australia),* Mr. Elias M. C. Kazembe
(Zambia),*** Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina),* Mr. Yasuo Noguchi
(Japan),*** Mr. Oluseye D. Oduyemi (Nigeria),* Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),*
Mr. Dominique Souchet (France),** Mr. Gilberto Vergne Saboia (Brazil),*
Mr. Wang Liansheng (China),** Mr. Adnan Yonis (Iraq)*** and
Mr. Assen Iliev Zlatanov (Bulgaria).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

At its fortieth session, 29/ the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Committee (decision 40/318).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Fernández Maroto, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Molteni, Mr. Oduyemi, Mr. Sirry and Mr. Vergne Saboia. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/102).

(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 112). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

29/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 17 (b)):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/40/102 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1044;
- (c) Decision 40/318;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.54 and 60;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.121.

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

Senior President of the Audit Office of France***

Auditor-General of Ghana**

Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines*

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1987.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 1988.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1989.

At its fortieth session, 30/ the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 40/319).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/103).

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

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see also item 122) and other United Nations funds.

30/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 17 (c)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/103;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1045;
- (c) Decision 40/319;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.54;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.121.

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

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

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

At its fortieth session, 31/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 40/320).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Montagu, Mr. Oltramare and Mr. Omaboe. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/104).

(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.

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

31/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 17 (d)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/104;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1046;
- (c) Decision 40/320;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.54;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.121.

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

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

At its fortieth session, 32/ the General Assembly appointed three members of the Tribunal (decision 40/321).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Kean and Mr. Reis. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/105).

(f) International Civil Service Commission

- (i) Appointment of members of the Commission
- (ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3367 (XXIX)) for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom 2, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 121).

32/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 17 (e)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/105;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1047;
- (c) Decision 40/321;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.67;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.121.

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

Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana),* Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),* Vice-Chairman, Mr. Genichi Akatani (Japan),*** Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),** Mr. Michael O. Ani (Nigeria),** Mr. Michel Auchère (France),*** Mrs. Claudia Cooley (United States of America),*** Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),* Mr. Karel Houska (Czechoslovakia),* Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),*** Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium),* Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),** Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),*** Mr. Valery Vasilyevich Tsybukov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)** and Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

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

At its fortieth session, 33/ the General Assembly appointed eight members of the Commission (decision 40/322).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akwei, Mrs. Daddah, Mr. Houska, Mr. Pirson and Mr. Vegega. The Assembly will also have to designate the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/106).

(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 117), consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

33/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 17 (f)):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/40/106 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1048;
- (c) Decision 40/322;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.67;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.121.

At its thirty-ninth session, 34/ the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Joint Inspection Unit (decisions 39/305 A to C). At present, the Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Alexander Sergeevich Efimov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),*
Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vieyra (Argentina),*** Mr. Alain Gourdon (France),***
Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),***
Mr. Mohamed Salah Eldin Ibrahim (Egypt),* Mr. Nasser Kaddour (Syrian Arab Republic),* Mr. Ivan Kojic (Yugoslavia),*** Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia),** Mr. Siegfried Schumm (Federal Republic of Germany),*
Mr. Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire)*** and Mr. Norman Williams (Panama).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

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

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Efimov, Mr. Ibrahim, Mr. Kaddour, Mr. Schumm and Mr. Williams. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/107) and a note by its President.

(h) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

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

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

34/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (j)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/39/107 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Notes by the President of the General Assembly: A/39/503 and Corr.1, A/39/762 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and A/39/881;

(c) Decisions 39/305 A to C;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.3, 105 and 106.

At its fortieth session, 35/ the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1986 (decision 40/317).

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

35/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 17 (j)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/1055;
- (b) Decision 40/317;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.120.

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

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

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

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

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

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (see item 106), to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary (resolution 1970 (XVIII)).

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

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

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

In a letter dated 9 January 1985 addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/40/92), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations informed the President of the decision of the Government of Australia to withdraw from the membership of the Special Committee.

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

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

At its fortieth session, 36/ the General Assembly held a special commemorative meeting in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration and adopted a resolution relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary in which it, inter alia, requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the full compliance of all States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions

36/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 18):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23); A/AC.109/801 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/802-807, A/AC.109/808 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/809-815, A/AC.109/816/Rev.1, A/AC.109/817-820, A/AC.109/823, A/AC.109/827 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/829, A/AC.109/832, A/AC.109/834; A/AC.109/L.1558 and L.1561;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/692 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/40/906; see also A/40/882-887, A/40/949;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/955;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/40/23 (Part II), chap. II, para. 42; A/40/L.21 and Add.1, A/40/L.22 and Add.1; see also Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24 (Part II) and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.2) and A/40/L.19 and Add.1;
- (f) Resolutions 40/41 to 40/50, 40/56 to 40/58 and decisions 40/411 to 40/414; see also resolutions 40/21, 40/51 to 40/55, 40/97 A to F and decisions 40/317, 40/402, 40/409, 40/410 and 40/415;
- (g) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/41 R.11-21;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.50;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.36, 96, 97 and 99.

on the question of decolonization, to seek the most suitable ways for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories to which it applied and to propose to the Assembly specific measures for the complete implementation of the Declaration in the remaining colonial Territories (resolution 40/56).

At the same session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/40/23 (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), to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/57), and called for further concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 40/58).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of American Samoa (resolution 40/41), the question of Guam (resolution 40/42), the question of Bermuda (resolution 40/43), the question of the British Virgin Islands (resolution 40/44), the question of the Cayman Islands (resolution 40/45), the question of Montserrat (resolution 40/46), the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands (resolution 40/47), the question of Anguilla (resolution 40/48), the question of the United States Virgin Islands (resolution 40/49), the question of Western Sahara (resolution 40/50), the question of Tokelau (decision 40/411), the question of Pitcairn (decision 40/412), the question of Gibraltar (decision 40/413) and the question of St. Helena (decision 40/414).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/41/23, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara, submitted in pursuance of resolution 40/50.

20. 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-ninth session, 37/ the General Assembly admitted Brunei Darussalam (resolution 39/1) to membership in the Organization, which now numbers 159 Member States.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly had before it no applications for admission.

As at 1 June 1986, no documents had been circulated under this item.

21. International Year of Peace: reports 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 and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and 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 (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; 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).

37/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 19):

- (a) Application for admission: A/39/362;
- (b) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/39/363;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/39/L.1/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 39/1;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.3.

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the principal objectives of the International Year of Peace; requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the programme of the Year and to carry out during 1984-1985 the necessary preparations for the observance 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 its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the updated version of the draft programme for the International Year of Peace (A/39/500, annex I, and A/39/500/Add.1, annex); welcomed the establishment of the Voluntary Fund for the Programme of the Year and invited all States and interested organizations to contribute to the Fund; decided to convene a pledging conference during the first quarter of 1985; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the final version of the draft programme of the Year, on any new observations made to him and on the arrangements for financing the programme (resolution 39/10).

At its fortieth session, 38/ the General Assembly approved the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace, the text of which was annexed to the resolution; invited all States, all organizations of the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations, educational, scientific, cultural and research organizations and the communications media to co-operate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the International Year of Peace; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the Proclamation (resolution 40/3).

At the same session, the General Assembly invited Member States, as well as organs and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, educational, scientific, cultural and research institutions and the communications media to commemorate the International Year of Peace in the most appropriate form, highlighting, inter alia, the role of the United Nations in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security; decided to convene a second pledging conference during the first quarter of 1986; requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the Voluntary Fund, to

38/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 27):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/524 and A/40/699 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/40/L.6/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/40/L.13/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and A/40/L.14;
- (c) Resolutions 40/3, 40/10 and 40/11;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.49 and 70.

assist in the commemoration of the Year and to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information about the Year and its objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Peace (resolution 40/10); called upon all States and international organizations to do their utmost to implement the provisions of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace; and requested the Secretary-General, when submitting his report on the implementation of the programme for the International Year of Peace, to report on the measures taken by Member States and international organizations in the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace (resolution 40/11).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/10 and 40/11.

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

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

The question of co-operation between the two organizations was also considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 36/23). It was further considered at the thirty-seventh session, when the 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 and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/4 and 39/7).

At its fortieth session, 39/ the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the

39/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 24):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/657;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/40/L.5;
- (c) Resolution: 40/4;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.50.

conclusions and recommendations of the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Geneva on 30 and 31 July 1985; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations; recommended that the second general meeting between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, as called for in resolution 37/4, should be organized in 1986; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 40/4).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/4.

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; 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; 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 (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh, thirty-eight and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6 and 39/9).

At its fortieth session, 40/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/481 and Corr.1 and Add.1); expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him on

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/481 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/40/L.7;
- (c) Resolution 40/5;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.50.

the proposals adopted at the meeting between the representatives of the League of Arab States and the representatives of the United Nations system, held at Tunis in 1983 (see A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V); noted with satisfaction the results achieved at the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985 (see A/40/481/Add.1); requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict; requested the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States further to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts 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; requested the Secretary-General to continue the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the multilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis meeting and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals adopted at the Amman meeting, including consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States regarding the convening in 1987 of the joint sectoral meeting on development of human resources in the Arab region; called upon the competent bodies of the United Nations system to inform the Secretary-General by 15 May 1986 of the progress of their co-operation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and, in particular, the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis and Amman meetings; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to hold periodic consultations between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/5).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/5.

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

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; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of experts, a comprehensive study on the consequences of the Israeli armed attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes, and to submit that study to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/18).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, 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 other countries constituted a violation of the Charter of the United Nations; and expressed its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Group of Experts on the Consequences of the Israeli Armed Attack against the Iraqi Nuclear Installations for their comprehensive study (A/38/337, annex) (resolution 38/9).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of Israel's continuing refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel's statements in its communication of 12 July 1984 (A/39/349) did not fulfil or, in the view of some, did not completely fulfil the provisions of Assembly resolution 38/9 which specifically demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries; demanded that Israel undertake forthwith not to carry out, in disregard of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, any attack on nuclear facilities in Iraq, or similar facilities in other countries, devoted to peaceful purposes; requested the Council to consider the necessary measures to ensure Israel's compliance with Council resolution 487 (1981) and to deter Israel from repeating its attack on nuclear facilities; reaffirmed its call for the continuation of the consideration, at the international level, of legal measures to prohibit armed attacks against nuclear facilities, as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 39/14).

At its fortieth session, 41/ the General Assembly strongly condemned all military attacks on all nuclear installations dedicated to peaceful purposes, including the military attacks by Israel on the nuclear facilities of Iraq; requested the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel comply with the provisions of resolution 487 (1981); requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to consider additional measures effectively to ensure that Israel undertakes not to attack or threaten to attack peaceful nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere; called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; urged all Member States to provide necessary technical assistance to Iraq to restore its peaceful nuclear programmes; called upon all States and organizations that had not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 40/6).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

25. 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

41/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 29):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/783;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/40/L.9/Rev.1;
- (c) Amendment: A/40/L.10;
- (d) Resolution 40/6;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.58 and 59.

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 Kampuchean still in need, especially those along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand (resolution 36/5).

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

At its fortieth session, 42/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3 and 39/5 and called for their full implementation; reiterated its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea were the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem; took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea (A/CONF.109/9); 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 emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who were still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand; requested the Secretary-General to intensify 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 forty-first session (resolution 40/7).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/7.

42/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 22):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/759;
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1984-1985: A/CONF.109/9;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/40/L.4 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/846;
- (e) Resolution 40/7;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.25;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.60-63.

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, 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, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/37, 38/29 and 39/13).

The efforts of the Secretary-General during 1982, 1983 and 1984 and the activities of his representative, Mr. Diego Cordovez, are described in the Secretary-General's reports of 24 September 1982 (A/37/482-S/15429), 28 September 1983 (A/38/449-S/16005), 21 September 1984 (A/39/513-S/16754) and 7 October 1985 (A/40/709-S/17527).

At its fortieth session, 43/ the General Assembly reiterated that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan was essential for a peaceful solution of the problem; reaffirmed the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever; called for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan; called upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour; renewed its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; expressed its appreciation and support for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem; requested the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and 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 40/12).

43/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 28):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/709-S/17527;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/40/L.11;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/867;
- (d) Resolution 40/12;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.30;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.71-74.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/12.

27. 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 session (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, 37/15, 38/5 and 39/8).

At its fortieth session, 44/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/536); noted with appreciation the increasing participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems; reaffirmed 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

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/536;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/40/L.17 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 40/20;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.87.

Economic Development of Africa and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its twenty-first session; called upon all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to implement the General Assembly resolution 39/29 on the critical economic situation in Africa and the Declaration annexed thereto and to give their maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the timely initiative he had taken to alert the international community to the critical economic and social situation in Africa and welcomed the measures he had taken to facilitate international co-operation and co-ordination to assist Africa, in particular through the establishment of the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa; commended that Office for its efforts to sensitize the international community to the emergency situation in Africa, to co-ordinate the efforts of the international community and to monitor the situation in the affected African countries; requested the Secretary-General to keep OAU informed periodically of the response of the international community to special programmes of economic assistance for African States and to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization; related the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with OAU, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and OAU, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa; urged the 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; 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 contribute generously and effectively to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa; called upon United Nations organs to continue to associate closely OAU with all their work concerning Africa; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continued to be made available for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of OAU, as required; also 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; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/20).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/20.

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

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their remaining differences relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); took note of the communiqué issued by the representatives of the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Brazil (A/39/364. annex); and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/6). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 39/404).

At its fortieth session, 45/ the General Assembly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with that request and to take the necessary measures to that end and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/21). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 40/410).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/21;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee: A/41/23, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23).

29. Critical economic situation in Africa: report of the Secretary-General

At its second regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the question of the critical economic situation in Africa, requested the General Assembly to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Critical economic situation in Africa". On 21 September 1984, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the agenda of its thirty-ninth session and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

45/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 23):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23), chap. XXVI, Part VIII; A/AC.109/835 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/891;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/40/949;
- (d) Draft resolution: A/40/L.19 and Add.1;
- (e) Resolution 40/21 and decision 40/410;
- (f) Meeting of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/40/SR.23;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.92, 93 and 95.

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (see resolution 39/29, annex); requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures for the full and speedy implementation of the objectives contained in the Declaration; also requested the Secretary-General to bring the Declaration to the attention of all States, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and further requested him to continue to monitor the situation, to assess the needs and the responses thereto, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 39/29).

The Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa focused on the profound economic and social crisis that Africa was experiencing; observed that over the last few years the situation had assumed alarming proportions, seriously jeopardizing not only the development process but, more ominously, the very survival of millions of people, most of whom faced hunger and malnutrition, prolonged unprecedented drought, accelerating desertification and other natural disasters which had compounded an already serious situation; further observed that Africa, despite its enormous potential, remained the least developed of all continents, characterized by declining per capita incomes and stagnant or negative rates of growth, and whose prospects for recovery, growth and development remained very dim unless the efforts currently under way in African countries were fully supported by the international community; noted that African countries recognized their primary responsibility for their development and for addressing the present crisis; noted also the role that African regional and subregional efforts played in achieving national and collective self-reliance and sustained development; urged bilateral and multilateral assistance to meet emergency relief needs as well as to strengthen the emergency prevention and preparedness capacities of African countries and to support their long-term growth and development; also urged international support and increased resources for combating the effects of the drought and desertification, for the rapid implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa; acknowledged the interrelationship between the debt problem, concessional flows and export earnings and their direct impact on recovery, growth and development; further urged bilateral and multilateral creditors to take concerted measures to ease the debt burden of African countries; called for the full and speedy implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, and for the simplification of procedures for aid delivery; urged the United Nations system to give greater attention to Africa and to continue to mobilize resources for assisting African countries; further urged bilateral and multilateral donors as well as non-governmental organizations, to take all necessary measures to support the efforts of African countries; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in alerting and sensitizing the international community to the plight of African countries (resolution 39/29, annex).

At its fortieth session, 46/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/372-E/1985/104 and Add.1 and 2), took note of the Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa as well as Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session (A/40/666, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXI)); decided to convene a special session of the Assembly at the ministerial level to consider in depth the critical economic situation in Africa, to be held in New York from 27 to 31 May 1986; decided also that the special session should focus, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, on the rehabilitation and medium-term and long-term development problems and challenges facing African countries, with a view to promoting and adopting action-oriented and concerted measures; decided to establish a Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session that would undertake the necessary preparations to ensure the success of the session; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit to the Preparatory Committee and to the Assembly at its special session reports containing action-oriented proposals to deal with the critical economic situation in Africa; and requested the Secretary-General, in implementing resolution 39/29 and the Declaration annexed thereto, to continue to monitor the emergency situation, to assess the needs and responses, to maintain the system's capacity to respond to the continuing emergency in the affected countries, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/40)

The thirteenth special session of the General Assembly was held from 27 May to 1 June 1986. The Assembly had before it reports of the Secretary-General on the critical economic situation in Africa (A/S-13/2) and on activities of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system with regard to the critical economic situation in Africa (A/S-13/3), the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session (A/S-13/4 and Corr.1) and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Thirteenth Special Session (A/S-13/15). At that session, the Assembly adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 annexed to the resolution; emphasized the need to intensify economic and technical co-operation with African countries during and beyond the period of the Programme; urged all Governments to take effective action for the rapid and full implementation of the Programme; requested the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate fully in and support the implementation of the Programme; called upon all concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support and

46/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 30):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/372-E/1985/104 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/40/L.15/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 40/40;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.98.

contribute to the implementation of the Programme; decided to conduct a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme at its forty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the process of implementation of the Programme and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second and forty-third sessions (resolution S-13/2).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/40.

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

At its fortieth session, 47/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (A/40/743); noted with satisfaction the further progress achieved towards strengthening the existing co-operation between the United Nations and the Committee; took note with appreciation of the study on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations prepared by the Committee on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations (A/40/726 and Corr.1, annex), as well as the study on the role of the International Court of Justice (A/40/682, annex) and other efforts of the Committee in the continuation of its programme of support to the work of the United Nations in several areas; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Committee (resolution 40/60).

47/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 31):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/743;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/40/L.37 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 40/60;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/Pv.108.

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At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/60.

31. 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 to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13 and 39/48).

At its fortieth session, 48/ the General Assembly 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 wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte; urged the Government of France to open 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 maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of OAU with regard to the problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/62).

48/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 32):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/619;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/40/L.38 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 40/62;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.109.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/62.

32. 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. When the period for signature ended on 9 December 1984, an additional 38 States, Niue and the European Economic Community had signed the Convention, bringing the total number of signatures to 159. As at 31 March 1986, the Convention had been ratified by 25 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; and approved the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 37/66).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon States that had not done so to consider signing and ratifying the Convention at the earliest possible date; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolution 38/55 A).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 39/73).

At its fortieth session, 49/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States that had not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/923;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/40/L.33 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 46/63;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.110 and 111.

the earliest possible date; called upon all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and its related resolutions, to desist from taking actions which undermine the Convention or defeat its object and purpose and to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation; took note of the Declaration adopted by the Preparatory Commission on 30 August 1985 (LOS/PCN/72); called for the early adoption of the rules for registration of pioneer investors; expressed its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/923) and requested him to continue the activities outlined in the report, with special emphasis on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Conference; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the new legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invited the agencies and bodies within the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in those endeavours; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on developments relating to the Convention and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/63).

The Preparatory Commission held its first session from 15 March to 8 April and from 15 August to 9 September 1983 at Kingston, Jamaica; its second session at Kingston from 19 March to 13 April 1984 and informal meetings from 13 August to 5 September 1984 at Geneva; its third session at Kingston from 11 March to 4 April 1985 and meetings from 12 August to 4 September 1985 at Geneva. The Commission held its fourth session at Kingston from 17 March to 11 April 1986 and has decided to hold its next meeting at New York from 11 August to 5 September 1986. Priority has been given to the requirements for the implementation of resolution II and four applications have been received for registration in accordance with that resolution of the Conference.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/63.

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid
- (b) Reports 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 renamed the Committee as "Special Committee on Apartheid". At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly renamed the Committee as "Special Committee against Apartheid" (resolution 3324 D (XXIX)). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the regional groups, to expand the membership of the Special Committee, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution (resolution 34/93 R). As at 1 June 1986, 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 41/6 F).

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

At its fortieth session, 50/ the General Assembly adopted the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 40/64 G, annex). At the same session, the Assembly adopted resolutions relating to comprehensive sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa (resolution 40/64 A), the situation in South Africa and assistance to liberation movements (resolution 40/64 B), the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa (resolution 40/64 C), public information and public action against apartheid (resolution 40/64 D), relations between Israel and South Africa (resolution 40/64 E), the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolution 40/64 F), the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 40/64 H) and concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid (resolution 40/64 I).

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

50/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 35):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/40/22);
- (b) Special reports of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 22A (A/40/22/Add.1-4);
- (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 36 (A/40/36);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/780;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/40/L.26 and Corr.1, A/40/L.27 and Corr.1, A/40/L.28/Rev.1 and Corr.1, A/40/L.29 and Corr.1, A/40/L.30 and Corr.2, A/40/L.31 and Corr.1, A/40/L.32 and Corr.1, A/40/L.39 and Add.1 and A/40/L.40 and Add.1;
- (f) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/40/805;
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1022;
- (h) Resolutions 40/64 A to I and decision 40/407;
- (i) Meetings of the Special Committee: A/SPC/40/PV.13-15;
- (j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.58;
- (k) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.51-57 and 111.

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

In August 1981, the Council considered the aggression of South Africa against Angola. The Council failed, however, to adopt the draft resolution (S/14664/Rev.2) owing to the negative vote of a permanent member (the United States of America). On 15 December 1981, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, concerning the proclamation of the so-called "independent" bantustan of Ciskei by South Africa (S/14794).

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

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

Also in January 1984, the Council called upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentence imposed upon Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloise (resolution 547 (1984)). In August 1984, the Council declared that the so-called "new constitution" was contrary to the principles of the Charter, that the results of

the referendum of 2 November 1983 were of no validity whatsoever and that the enforcement of the "new constitution" would further aggravate the already explosive situation prevailing inside apartheid South Africa. It declared as null and void the so-called "new constitution" and the "elections" which were to be organized later in August 1984 for the "Coloured people and people of Asian origin as 'insidious manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of South Africa to further entrench white minority rule and apartheid' (resolution 554 (1984)). In October 1984, the Council reiterated its condemnation of the South African régime's apartheid policy and its continued defiance of relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the régime's designs to further entrench apartheid, a system characterized as a crime against humanity, and further condemned the continued massacres of the oppressed people, as well as the arbitrary arrest and detention of leaders and activists of mass organizations (resolution 556 (1984)). In December 1984, the Council reaffirmed its resolution 418 (1977) and stressed the continuing need for the strict application of the arms embargo against South Africa (resolution 558 (1984)).

In March 1985, the Council, deeply concerned by the preferment of "high treason" charges on officials of the United Democratic Front and other opponents of apartheid for their participation in the non-violent campaign for a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa, called upon the Pretoria régime to release unconditionally and immediately all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country (resolution 560 (1985)).

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

In July 1985, the Council, deeply concerned at the worsening of the situation in South Africa and at the continuance of the human suffering that the apartheid system was causing in that country, strongly condemned the apartheid system and all the policies and practices derived therefrom, the mass arrests and detentions carried out by the Pretoria Government and the murders which had been committed, as well as the establishment of the state of emergency in 36 districts. The Council demanded the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and called upon the South African Government to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees, first of all Mr. Nelson Mandela, and reaffirmed that only the total elimination of apartheid and the establishment in South Africa of a free, united and democratic society on the basis of universal suffrage could lead to a solution of the country's problems (resolution 569 (1985)).

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/41/22);
- (b) Special reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22A (A/41/22/Add.1-...);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/64 C, H and I.

34. 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", declared that (a) the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes was of great importance for the economic and social development of many countries, (b) all States had the right to develop their programme for the peaceful use of nuclear technology for economic and social development, in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs, (c) all States should have access to and should be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials for the peaceful use of nuclear energy and (d) international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development should be agreed and appropriate international safeguards applied through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on a non-discriminatory basis in order to prevent effectively proliferation of nuclear weapons, and 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 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 IAEA to fulfil its appropriate role at all stages of preparation of the Conference and during the Conference itself (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, Côte d'Ivoire, 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, 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 to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/78 and 37/167 and decisions 37/452 and 37/453 and resolutions 38/60 and 39/74).

At its fortieth session, 51/ the General Assembly approved the conclusions and decisions contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee on its sixth session, including the new dates of the Conference, from 23 March to 10 April 1987 at Geneva; noted with satisfaction the progress made in the preparations; invited IAEA, the specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to contribute further to the preparations of the Conference by revising and updating, as necessary and appropriate, their input documents for the Conference, bearing in mind paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 39/74 and in the light of the comments by the members of the Preparatory Committee at its sixth session; and invited all States to co-operate actively in the preparations for the Conference and to make available at the earliest the information requested in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 36/78 and in the broad questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General of the Conference in March 1984 (resolution 40/95).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Preparatory Committee on the work of its seventh session, which will be issued as Supplement No. 47 (A/41/47).

51/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 37):

- (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 on its sixth session; Supplement No. 47 (A/40/47);
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/40/L.35;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1031;
- (d) Resolution 40/95;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.59 and 60;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.114.

35. 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, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine; recognized that the Palestinian people was a principal party in the establishment of peace in the Middle East; and further recognized the right of the Palestinian people to regain its 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 Nation, 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, 37/86 A, 38/58 A and 39/49 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); and requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights as the Division for Palestinian Rights (resolution 34/65 D).

At the seventh emergency special session, which was convened on 22 July 1980 at the request of the Permanent Representative of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the General Assembly called upon Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact, and urged that such withdrawal should start before 15 November 1980; demanded that Israel should fully comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 465 (1980) and all United Nations resolutions relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular Council resolution 476 (1980); expressed its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland; and requested the Council, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the resolution, to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution ES-7/2).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly condemned Israel for its non-compliance with the provisions of resolution ES-7/2 and Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) and 478 (1980) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Council to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution 35/169 A); and censured in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and determined, 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; and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

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

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

On 16 August 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the third time in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution ES-7/5. The Assembly, 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 previous resolutions and in resolutions 515 (1982) and 518 (1982), to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter (resolution ES-7/6). At the same session, the Assembly decided to convene the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in Paris, from 16 to 27 August 1983 (resolution ES-7/7); and decided to commemorate 4 June of each year as the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression (resolution ES-7/8).

On 24 September 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the fourth time in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution ES-7/6. The Assembly, 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 (resolution ES-7/9).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to consider the results of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/86 C); requested the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter and recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish its independent Arab State in Palestine; and 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 (resolution 37/86 D); demanded that Israel withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem; 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; and recommended that the Council should take early action to promote a just and comprehensive solution to the question of Palestine (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 52/ and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights. 53/ The Declaration contained guidelines, consistent with the principles of international law, which had been presented on the question and 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.

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

53/ Ibid., chap. I, sect. B.

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

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

At its fortieth session, 54/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to expand its activities relating to dissemination of information on the question of Palestine (resolution 40/96 C); reaffirmed again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of its resolution 38/58 C; called upon the Governments of Israel and the United States of America to reconsider their positions towards the attainment of peace in the Middle East through the convening

54/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 73):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/40/35);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/168-E/17014;
- (c) Draft resolutions: A/40/L.23 and Add.1, A/40/L.24 and Add.1, A/40/L.25 and Add.1 and A/40/L.41 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1032;
- (e) Resolutions 40/96 A to D;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.60;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.98, 100-103 and 114.

of the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the General Assembly not later than 15 March 1986 (resolution 40/96 D).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/41/35);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/96 D (A/41/215-S/17916).

36. Question of Namibia:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia
- (c) Reports 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), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985). 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 55/ in response to Assembly resolution 338 (IV) and an advisory opinion of 21 June 1971 56/ in response to Council resolution 284 (1970).

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

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

At its 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 18 (h)) to be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General (resolution 2248 (S-V)).

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

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

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

Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, 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, the General Assembly, 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; 57/ took note of the debate on the question of Namibia held in the Security Council from 23 May to 1 June 1983, 58/ 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; 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 (resolution 38/36 A); reiterated that Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, was the only basis for a peaceful settlement on the question of Namibia and demanded its immediate and 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 (resolution 38/36 B); requested all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite a representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians were discussed, and to consult closely with the Council before submitting any draft resolution which might involve the rights and interests of Namibians (resolution 38/36 C).

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 18 (h)) (decision 38/312).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of Security Council resolution 539 (1983), by which the Council rejected South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with Council resolution 435 (1978) and declared that the independence of Namibia could not be held hostage to the resolution of issues that were alien to resolution 435 (1978), and by which the Council decided, in the event of the continued obstruction by South Africa, to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations; 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 General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) and supported the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

57/ 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.

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

reiterated that there are only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the people of Namibia, led by their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, on the one hand, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, on the other; reaffirmed that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, and reiterated that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Council resolution 432 (1978) and Assembly resolutions S-9/2 and 35/227 A, any attempt by South Africa to annex them is, therefore, illegal, null and void; strongly condemned South Africa for obstructing the implementation of United Nations resolutions, in particular Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983), 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; condemned racist South Africa for sabotaging the Namibian independence talks held in 1984 at Lusaka and Mindelo by insisting on the notorious "linkage" pre-condition and introducing new insidious subterfuge as alternatives to Council resolution 435 (1978); condemned and rejected the puppet "Multi-Party Conference" as the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempted to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia; strongly condemned South Africa for its recent imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between 17 and 55 years of age into the occupying colonial army, in yet another sinister attempt to suppress the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and to force Namibians to kill one another, and declared that all measures taken by racist South Africa by which the illegal occupation régime attempted to enforce military conscription in Namibia, were illegal, null and void; called upon Member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render sustained and increased support as well as material, financial, military and other assistance to SWAPO so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia; welcomed the resolution on relations between the European Economic Community and Namibia adopted by the European Parliament on 22 May 1984; 59/ condemned the increased assistance rendered by major Western countries and Israel to South Africa in the political, economic, financial and particularly the military and nuclear fields; denounced the establishment of the so-called Liaison Office of the United States Government at Windhoek in direct violation of relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Council, in particular Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971), and in total disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, 60/ and called for its immediate closure and withdrawal; strongly condemned the collusion between South Africa, Israel and certain Western States, particularly the United States of America, in the nuclear field and called upon France and all other States to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment; called upon the

59/ Official Journal of the Economic Communities, No. C 172/45.

60/ 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.

Governments of all States, particularly those whose corporations were involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with United Nations resolutions and decisions and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia; 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 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 fortieth session a comprehensive report on all contacts between Member States and South Africa, containing an analysis of the information received from Member States and other sources on the continuing political, economic, financial and other relations of States and their economic and other interest groups with South Africa and of measures taken by States to terminate all dealings with the racist régime of South Africa; 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 ^{61/} and, in that 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 ^{62/} and Additional Protocol thereto (resolution 39/50 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 of the question of Namibia and demanded its immediate and unconditional implementation without qualification, modification or amendment or the introduction of extraneous and irrelevant issues such as "linkage", "parallelism" or "reciprocity" insisted upon by the United States of America and South Africa; firmly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts by the United States of America 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 (resolution 39/50 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; decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should consult regularly with the leadership of SWAPO by inviting them to New York and by sending high-level missions to the headquarters of that organization, as it deemed appropriate, in order to review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia

^{61/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

^{62/} Ibid., No. 972, p. 135.

(resolution 39/50 C); requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize an international conference at United Nations Headquarters in 1985 with the participation of prominent personalities, parliamentarians, scholars, support groups and other from all parts of the world, in order to mobilize and strengthen further international support for the just cause and heroic struggle of the Namibian people, led by their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO (resolution 39/50 D); requested the United Nations Council for Namibia, through the United Nations Institute for Namibia, to finalize and publish at an early date a comprehensive reference book on Namibia covering all aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations since its inception, in accordance with an outline to be prepared by the Council; and 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 continue to provide substantive support through the Office of the Commissioner for the preparation of that document (resolution 39/50 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 1985 (see item 18 (h)) (decision 39/325).

At its fortieth session, 63/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took special note of the Final Document containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on

63/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 34):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23), chap. IX; see also chaps. III and V-VII;
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/687 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/40/882;
- (e) Draft resolutions: Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24 (Part II) and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.2);
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1039;
- (g) Resolutions 40/97 A to F and decision 40/409; see also decision 40/317;
- (h) Meeting of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/40/SR.22;
- (i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.60 and 61;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.80-87 and 115.

Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985 (A/40/375-S/17262, annex); took note of the important debate on the question of Namibia, held in the Security Council from 10 to 19 June 1985; 64/ further took note of resolution 566 (1985) by which the Council, inter alia, condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and further condemned that régime for its obstruction of the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) by insisting on conditions contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as embodied in that resolution; reiterated that there were only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the people of Namibia, led by their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, on the one hand, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, on the other; welcomed and endorsed the universal and categorical rejection of the "linkage" advance by South Africa between the independence of Namibia and irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola; welcomed and endorsed the world-wide and justified condemnation of the policy of constructive engagement with South Africa; strongly condemned the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, diplomatic and financial fields, and expressed its conviction that such collaboration helped to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia (resolution 40/97 A); reiterated that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), relating to the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constituted the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, and demanded their immediate and unconditional implementation; strongly condemned the racist régime for the installation of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declared that measure null and void, and called upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people; strongly condemned the use of the veto by two Western permanent members of the Security Council on 15 November 1985, as a result of which the Council had been prevented from taking effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against South Africa, and appealed to them to desist from further misuse of the veto (resolution 40/97 B); made a number of decisions in regard to the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia and decided that an International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia should be held in Western Europe in 1986, preceding the special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia (resolution 40/97 C); requested the Council and the Secretary-General to take a number of measures for the dissemination of information and the mobilization of international public opinion in support of Namibia (resolution 40/97 D); requested the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in order to mobilize additional resources for the United Nations Fund for Namibia, to formulate, in consultation with SWAPO, a programme of assistance to the Namibian people to be undertaken by means of projects co-financed by Governments and non-governmental organizations; and requested the Council, in consultation with the Office of the Commissioner, to finalize and publish at an early date a demographic study of the Namibian population and a study of its educational needs (resolution 40/97 E); and decided to hold a special session on the question of Namibia before its forty-first session, on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Council (resolution 40/97 F).

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

At the same session, the General Assembly extended the appointment of Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986 (see item 18 (h)) (decision 40/317).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/41/24);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/97 A and B.

37. 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 22 October 1985 (A/40/779-S/17581 and Corr.1).

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 123). 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 13 November 1985 (S/17628). The last report on UNIFIL was issued on 9 April 1986 (S/17965).

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-ninth sessions, from 1975 to 1984 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E and 39/146 A to C).

At its fortieth session, 65/ the General Assembly 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 Palestine Liberation Organization, 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 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 Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the question of Palestine, in particular Assembly resolutions ES-7/2, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to D, 37/86 E, 38/58 A to E and 39/49 A to D; considered the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, in November 1981 and September 1982 (see A/37/696-S/15510, annex), reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the

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

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/168-S/17014, A/40/668 and Add.1 and A/40/779-S/17581 and Corr.1;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/40/L.43 and Add.1, A/40/L.44 and Add.1, A/40/L.45 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 40/168 A to C;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.104-107 and 118.

Arab States held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 7 to 9 August 1985 (see A/40/564 and Corr.1, annex), as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez Plan, as an important contribution towards the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since June 1967; rejected all agreements and arrangements which violated the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area; deplored Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolution 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) and Assembly resolutions 35/207 and 36/226 A and B, determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status were null and void and demanded that they be rescinded immediately, and called upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions; condemned Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside those territories, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which were in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions; strongly condemned the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian 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 those measures were null and void and constituted a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; 66/ considered that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and matériel to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the recently concluded Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, had encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, had had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and threatened the security of the region; called once more upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people; strongly condemned the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constituted a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enabled Israel to enhance its

nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail; reaffirmed its call for the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions - as specified in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine 67/ and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects (resolution 40/168 A); strongly condemned Israel for its failure to comply with Council resolution 497 (1981) and Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A and 39/146 B; 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 relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, 68/ 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 on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constituted a continuing threat to international peace and security; strongly deplored the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council; further deplored any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encouraged Israel 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

67/ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.1), chap. I, sect. A.

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

14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory; reaffirmed once more the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which was an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East; determined once more that Israel's record, policies and actions confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State, that it had persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III); called once more upon all Member States to refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel received from them, to refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel, to suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel, and to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel; reiterated its call to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields; urged non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the resolution; called upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/168 B); determined that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once again upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/168 C).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/168 A to C.

38. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations

At its fortieth session 69/, following its consideration of the item relating to the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, the General Assembly expressed its conviction that an overall increase in efficiency would further enhance the capacity of the United Nations to attain the purposes and implement the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; decided to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, with a term of one year, to conduct, in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues; requested the Group to submit to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-first session, a report containing its observations and recommendations; requested the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the regional groups, to appoint the members of the Group as soon as possible, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution; decided that the Group would consist of 18 members and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Group as soon as possible to enable it to elect its officers; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Group with the necessary staff and services; also requested the Secretary-General to provide all assistance to the Group, in particular by submitting his views and providing information necessary to conduct the review; invited the relevant subsidiary organs of the General Assembly to submit to the Group, through their Chairmen, information and comments on matters pertaining to their work; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts" (resolution 40/237).

In a communication dated 7 February 1986 (A/40/1085/Add.1), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that he had appointed the

69/ References relating to the fortieth session (agenda item 39):

- (a) Draft resolution: A/40/L.42/Rev.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1063;
- (c) Resolution 40/237;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.68 and 69;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.121.

following individuals as members of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations:

Mr. Mark Allen (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Mr. Maurice Bertrand (France)

Mr. Bi Jilong (China)

Mr. Lucio García del Solar (Argentina)

Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)

Mr. Natarajan Krishnan (India)

Mr. Kishore Mahbubani (Singapore)

Mr. Hugo B. Margain (Mexico)

Mr. Elleck Mashingaidze (Zimbabwe)

Mr. Fakhroddin Mohamed (Sudan)

Mr. Ndam Njoya (Cameroon)

Mr. Vasilii Stepanovich Safronchuk (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Mr. Shizuo Saito (Japan)

Mr. Edward O. Sanu (Nigeria)

Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)

Mr. José S. Sorzano (United States of America)

Mr. Tom Vraalsen (Norway)

Mr. Layachi Yaker (Algeria)

The Group of Experts held an organizational session from 25 February to 4 March and its first substantive session from 1 to 11 April 1986. The Group plans to hold two further sessions from 16 to 27 June 1986 and from 28 July to 15 August 1986, respectively.

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Group of Experts requested in resolution 40/237, which will be issued as Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

39. 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, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth session, 70/ the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/404, 37/405, 38/406, 39/406 and 40/408).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

40. 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

70/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 40):

(a) Decision 40/408;

(b) Plenary meetings: A/39/PV.64 and 65.

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, 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 (decisions 37/438, 38/448 and 39/454 A and B).

At its fortieth session, 71/ 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 40/450).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

71/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 41):

- (a) Decision 40/459;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.122.

41. 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 to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454 and 39/455).

At its fortieth session, 72/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session (decision 40/460).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

42. Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1984, at the request of Antigua and Barbuda (A/39/241). At its thirty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 39/456).

At its fortieth session, 73/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session (decision 40/461).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

72/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 42):

- (a) Decision 40/460;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.122.

73/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 47):

- (a) Decision 40/461;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.122.

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

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

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

In pursuance of the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly on 15 December 1984 (A/39/827).

At its fortieth session, 74/ the General Assembly decided to retain this item on the agenda of that session (decision 40/470; see also footnote 1).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under the item.

74/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 21):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/737-S/17549;
- (b) Decision 40/470;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.122.

44. Observance of the quinqucentenary of the discovery of America

The item entitled "Observance of the quinqucentenary 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 and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the item (decisions 38/457 and 39/456).

At its fortieth session, 75/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 40/470; see also footnote 1).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

45. 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 1985 (resolution 559 (1984)). In connection with the events of 1974, the Council requested UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions, relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/15149, para. 7). In addition, UNFICYP supports humanitarian activities co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The last report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 30 November and 9 December 1985 (S/17657 and Add.1).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and

75/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item :

(a) Decision 40/470;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.122.

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 on guidelines providing a framework for the intercommunal talks (see S/12323). There followed a new series of talks, but these were recessed without conclusion. On 18 and 19 May 1979, a high-level meeting was held at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General during which a 10-point agreement was reached (S/13369). As called for by the agreement, the intercommunal talks were resumed at Nicosia on 15 June 1979 but were recessed on 22 June.

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

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

At its resumed thirty-seventh session, in May 1983, the General Assembly 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; 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; 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; 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; and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to pursue a renewed personal involvement in the quest for a solution of the problem of Cyprus and, in view of this, requested him to undertake such actions or initiatives as he might consider appropriate within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Council for promoting a just and lasting solution of the problem (resolution 37/253).

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 1 May 1984, 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)).

In September 1984, following consultations with the two sides, the Secretary-General conducted three rounds of high-level proximity talks. On 17 January 1985, the Secretary-General convened a joint high-level meeting at United Nations Headquarters with a view to reaching an agreement which would lead to the establishment of a federal republic of Cyprus. The meeting was not conclusive, and the Secretary-General has continued his contacts with both sides (see S/16858/Add.2).

At its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decisions 38/456 and 39/456).

At its fortieth session, 76/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 40/470).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

46. 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 its thirty-seventh to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459 and 39/465).

76/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 44):

(a) Decision 40/470;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.122.

At its fortieth session, 77/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 40/470; see also footnote 1).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

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

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

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

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly again decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 39/456).

At its fortieth session, 78/ the General Assembly again decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 40/470).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected on this item.

77/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 45):

- (a) Decision 40/470;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.122.

78/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 46):

- (a) Decision 40/470;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.122.

48. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/79 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, 79/ 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).

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)

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

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 to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/71, 38/61 and 39/51).

At its fortieth session, 80/ 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, 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 and which appeared all the more advisable, since France was the only one of the four States to which the Protocol was open that was not yet party to it (resolution 40/79).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

49. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: 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. 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. 81/ That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests.

80/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 49):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/40/919;
- (b) Resolution 40/79;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

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

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-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 33/60, 34/73, 35/145 A, 36/84, 37/72, 38/62 and 39/52) (see also items 50 and 57).

At its fortieth session, 82/ the General Assembly reiterated once again its grave concern that nuclear-weapon tests had not yet stopped, in spite of the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States; reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time was a matter of the highest priority; reaffirmed its conviction that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and that the commencement of negotiations on such a treaty was an indispensable element of the obligations of States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons under its article VI; 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 early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to that end; appealed to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular to the three depositary Powers of the above-mentioned Treaties, to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1986 session of an ad hoc committee to carry out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions; recommended that the Conference instruct such an ad hoc committee to establish two working groups, one to deal with the structure and scope of the treaty, the other with compliance and verification; called upon the States

82/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 50):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/941;
- (c) Resolutions 40/80 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-36, 38, 40 and 42-45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

depositories of the above-mentioned Treaties, 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 three unilateral moratoria, for which they would then negotiate the establishment of appropriate means of verification; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions" (resolution 40/80 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly, noting that article II of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water provided a procedure for the consideration and eventual adoption of amendments to the Treaty by a conference of its parties, recommended that States parties to that Treaty carry out urgent consultations among themselves as to the advisability and most appropriate method of taking advantage of the provisions of its article II for the conversion of the partial nuclear-test-ban treaty into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolution 40/80 B).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27).

50. 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 49).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981 and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to resume their negotiations in order to bring them to an early successful conclusion; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty at the beginning of its session to be held in 1982 and to exert all efforts so that the draft of such a treaty might be submitted to the Assembly at the earliest possible date (resolution 36/85).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted that the Committee on Disarmament had established an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), and requested the Group to discuss and define issues relating to verification and compliance, with a view to making further progress towards a nuclear-test ban, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives (resolution 37/73).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that the Committee on Disarmament had re-established in 1983 an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban); and requested the Conference on Disarmament to resume its examination of the question of a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty on the subject and to take up the question of a revised mandate for the Ad Hoc Working Group during its 1984 session, to determine the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network as part of an effective verification system and to investigate other international measures to improve verification arrangements under such a treaty (resolution 38/63).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1985 an Ad Hoc Committee under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", to resume immediately its substantive work on a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty, taking into account the previous work and the results of the technical test conducted by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, to monitor nuclear explosions and to determine the capabilities of such a network for monitoring compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity (resolution 39/53).

At its fortieth session, 83/ the General Assembly reiterated its profound concern that, despite the express wishes of the majority of Member States, nuclear testing continued; reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time was a matter of greatest importance; expressed the conviction that such a treaty would constitute a vital element for the success of efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and to prevent the expansion of existing nuclear arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries; urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1986 an ad hoc committee under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", to begin negotiations on a comprehensive

83/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 51):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/942;
- (c) Resolution 40/81;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-36, 38, 40 and 42-45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

nuclear-test-ban treaty in accordance with a programme of work covering various issues under the headings (a) "Scope", (b) "Verification" and (c) "Compliance"; further urged the Conference to take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network to determine the capabilities of such a network for monitoring and verifying compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, taking into account the work performed by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts, to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with 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 within the Conference in fulfilling those tasks as called for, inter alia, in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (see A/C.1/40/9, annex I); and called upon the Conference to report on progress to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/81).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27).

51. 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)).

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, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/75, 38/64 and 39/54).

At its fortieth session, 84/ 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 countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards; invited those countries, pending the establishment of a

84/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 52):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/442 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/905;
- (c) Resolution 40/82;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32, 36 and 37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

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 countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; 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; took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/40/442 and Add.1); requested those parties that had not done so to communicate their views to the Secretary-General; welcomed any further comments from those parties that had already communicated their views to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/82).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/82.

52. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706). At that session, the Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned (resolution 3265 A (XXIX)); endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the States of the South Asian region and other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States to initiate necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of those objectives; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their co-operation for the realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned above (resolution 3265 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to give due consideration to any proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after it had been developed and matured among the interested States within the region concerned (resolution 3476 A (XXX)); and urged the States of South Asia to continue their efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain from any action contrary to the objective of establishing the zone (resolution 3476 B (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 31/73 and 32/83).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted that all States in the region of South Asia had expressed their determination to keep their

countries free of nuclear weapons, and considered that no action should be taken by them which might deviate from that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (e)).

At its thirty-third to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88, 37/76, 38/65 and 39/55)).

At its fortieth session, 85/ 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 forty-first session (resolution 40/83).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/83.

85/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 53):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/473;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/916;
- (c) Resolution 40/83;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

53. 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 62). At that session, the Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use (A/8803/Rev.1), which had been called for under resolution 2852 (XXVI); deplored the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts; and commended the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples (resolution 2932 A (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly included the question in the agenda as a separate item entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use". At that session, the Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects (resolution 3076 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the question (resolution 3255 A (XXIX)); and urged all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons (resolution 3255 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons" (resolution 3464 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous 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 in 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, the General Assembly noted that, upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto had entered into force on 2 December 1983 (resolution 38/66).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 39/56).

At its fortieth session, 86/ the General Assembly, inter alia, 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

86/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 54):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/550;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/943;
- (c) Resolution 40/84;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-33 and 37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

ultimately to obtain universality of adherence; noted that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences might be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols; and requested the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolution 40/84).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/84.

54. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

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-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 35/154, 36/94, 37/80, 38/67 and 39/57).

At its fortieth session, 87/ the General Assembly reaffirmed once again the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure

87/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1);

non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and to find a common approach acceptable to all, which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; considered that the Conference on Disarmament should continue to explore ways and means of overcoming the difficulties encountered in carrying out negotiations on that question; requested the Conference to continue active consideration of that subject, including through the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the respective agenda item as soon as practicable, at its 1986 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; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 40/85).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27).

55. 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).

(continued)

- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/929;
- (c) Resolution 40/85;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 35/155).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/95, 37/81, 38/68 and 39/58).

At its fortieth session, 88/ 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 Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to that end, although the difficulties as regarded evolving a common approach acceptable to all had also been pointed out; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, 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, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective (resolution 40/86).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27).

88/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 56):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/930;
- (c) Resolution 40/86;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

56. Prevention of an arms race in outer space:

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
- (b) 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 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; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space and to establish an ad hoc working group on the subject at the beginning of its session in 1983, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space (resolution 37/83).

At its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/70 and 39/59,).

At its fortieth session, 89/ the General Assembly recalled the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities;

89/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 57):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/964;
- (c) Resolution 40/87;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32; 34-36; 38, 43, 46 and 47;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

reaffirmed that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warranted that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; emphasized that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding; requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit their views on the possibility of enhancing international co-operation in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space and the peaceful uses of outer space, including the desirability of establishing relevant machinery for that purpose, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-first session; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; requested the Conference to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space, to intensify its consideration of the question in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals including those presented in the ad hoc committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space at its 1985 session and at the fortieth session of the Assembly, and to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its session in 1986, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work; called upon all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space; invited Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 April 1986, their views on the scope and content of the study being undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequences of extending the arms race into outer space, and requested the Secretary-General to convey the views of the Member States to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies for consideration in order to enable it, in its capacity of Board of Trustees of the Institute, to give the Institute such possible guidance with respect to the elaboration of its study as it might derive from those views; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/87).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/87.

57. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/88 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, in 1982, 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 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, 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 (resolution 38/72).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly resolutely urged all States, and especially all nuclear-weapon States, to exert maximum efforts and exercise political will for the elaboration and conclusion, without any delay, of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests; 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 proposals and future initiatives, and, for that purpose, to establish an ad hoc committee with a negotiating mandate (resolution 39/60).

At its fortieth session, 90/ the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly to negotiations on all aspects of this matter, including adequate measures of verification, with the aim of preparing without

90/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 58):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/944;

delay a draft treaty that would effectively ban all test explosions of nuclear weapons by all States everywhere and would contain provisions, acceptable to all, preventing the circumvention of such a ban by means of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes; urged all States, especially all nuclear-weapon States, to exert maximum efforts and exercise political will for the elaboration and conclusion of such a treaty; welcomed the unilateral cessation by one major nuclear-weapon State of all its nuclear explosions, effective 6 August 1985, as well as the proposal for the suspension of all nuclear tests for 12 months, with the possibility of its extension, contained in the joint message of 24 October 1985 addressed to the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America by the Heads of State or Government of six countries (A/40/825-S/17596, annex); expressed its hope that all other nuclear-weapon States would consider joining in such a moratorium; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/88 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests" (resolution 40/88).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27).

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

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission
- (b) 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 and to refrain from testing, manufacturing, using or threatening to use or deploying nuclear weapons on the continent of Africa; and expressed the hope that African States would initiate studies, as they deemed appropriate, with a view to implementing the denuclearization of Africa and take the necessary measures through OAU to achieve this end (resolution 2033 (XX)).

(continued)

- (c) Resolution 40/88;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-36, 38, 40 and 42-45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly condemned the reported explosion of a nuclear device by South Africa; reaffirmed that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; and further requested the Council to institute effective enforcement action against that régime so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 34/76 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject of reports of a nuclear explosion by South Africa (A/34/674 and Add.1 and 2); 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; and requested the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against South Africa, so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 35/146 A); condemned any form of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation,

institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with 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, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with OAU, to provide data on the continued development of South Africa's nuclear capability and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 A); requested the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively and as a matter of priority South Africa's nuclear capability during its session in 1984, taking into account, inter alia, the findings contained in the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field (A/35/402), with a view to adopting concrete recommendations on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, considered the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/39/42), the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/181 B (A/39/466) and the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research called for under resolution 38/181 A (A/39/470) (resolutions 39/61 A and B).

At its fortieth session, 91/ the General Assembly strongly renewed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; reaffirmed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU would be an important measure to prevent the

91/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 59):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/510;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/40/931;
- (d) Resolutions 40/89 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32, 35, 36, 38 and 41;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; expressed once again its grave alarm at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability; condemned South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enabled it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration which sought to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that might enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration; demanded once again that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons; appealed to all States having the means to do so, to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons, and to publicize any information in that regard; demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by IAEA; requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance that OAU might seek towards the implementation of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 40/89 A); condemned the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail; expressed its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability; 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; condemned all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa; demanded that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime; requested the Disarmament Commission to consider as a matter of priority during its session in 1986, South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, inter alia, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability; requested the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament and to fulfil its obligations and responsibility, to take enforcement measures to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring arms or arms technology; further requested the Security Council to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa (S/14179), with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by IAEA; and requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/89 B).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/89 B.

59. 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 and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/77 A and B and 38/182).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the States permanent members of the Security Council as well as upon other militarily significant States to make declarations, identical in substance, concerning the refusal to create new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, as a first step towards the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on this subject, bearing in mind that such declarations would be approved thereafter by a decision of the Council (resolution 3. /62).

At its fortieth session, 92/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep constantly under review, with the assistance of a periodically convened group of experts, the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons; called upon all States to contribute, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to the commencement of negotiations on its prohibition with the simultaneous introduction of a moratorium on its practical development; once again urged all States to refrain from any action that could adversely affect the efforts aimed at the prevention of the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; called again upon all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the Assembly for consideration at its forty-first session (resolution 40/90).

92/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 60):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/945;
- (c) Resolution 40/90;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32, 36 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27).

60. 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 Disarmament Commission to continue, at its session in 1983, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" (resolution 37/95 A); requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary co-operation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 37/95 B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, 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 suggestions of States on practical means of promoting the wider participation of States in the above-mentioned system; 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).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1985 substantive session, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" on the basis of the relevant working paper annexed to its report (see A/39/42, annex X), as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter, with a view to finalizing the identification and elaboration of 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 39/64 A); took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/521 and Add.1 and 2) containing the replies received in 1984 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system; and also took note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General (A/39/399) on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of resolution 37/95 B and which would result in a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/64 B).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, 93/ inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to finalize, at its substantive session in 1986, the principles that should govern the actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures on the basis of the working paper annexed to its report (A/40/42, annex II), as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject; urged all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures (resolution 40/91 A); took note with appreciation of the report of the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets (A/40/421); invited all Member States to present to the Secretary-General, no later than 15 April 1986, their views regarding the report and to suggest further measures with a view to facilitating future international agreements to reduce military expenditures; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing the views of Member States received concerning this issue to the Assembly at its forty-first session; also took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received in 1985 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system (A/40/313 and Add.1 and 2); stressed the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems; and reiterated its recommendation that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available (resolution 40/91 B).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 35/142 B and 40/91 B.

93/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 62):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Military expenditures in standardized form reported by States: A/40/313 and Add.1-3;
 - (ii) Construction of military price indexes and purchasing-power parities for comparison of military expenditures: A/40/421;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/40/950;
- (d) Resolutions 40/91 A and B.
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.113.

61. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 62). 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, ^{94/} that all States which had not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention and that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction was one of the most urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations (resolution S-10/2, paras. 72, 73 and 75).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that article XII of the Convention provided for a review conference of States parties to the

^{94/} League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

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, 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); 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 such activities and to assemble and organize systematically documentation relating to the identification of signs and symptoms associated with the use of such agents as a means of facilitating such investigations and the medical treatment that might be required (resolution 37/98 D); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General and expressed its appreciation to the Group of Experts for the work it had accomplished, as well as to the Member States that had co-operated with the Group in fulfilling its mandate (resolution 37/98 E).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1984, the negotiations on a chemical weapons convention, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons for this purpose (resolution 38/187 B); took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General (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 its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction (resolution 39/65 A); urged the Conference to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for this purpose, to proceed immediately to drafting such a convention for submission to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/65 B); urged again the Conference, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1985, the negotiations on a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose with the 1984 mandate; requested the Conference to report on the results of its negotiations to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/65 C); noted that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986, and that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee was to be established prior to the holding of the Review Conference (resolution 39/65 D); took note of the report by the Secretary-General (A/39/488), to which was annexed the report of the Consultant Experts designated by him concerning the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and of resolution 38/187 C; and noted with satisfaction that with the submission of the report of the Group of Consultant Experts the provisions for the implementation of resolution 37/98 D were completed (resolution 39/65 E).

At its fortieth session, 95/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for that purpose, to intensify the drafting process of such a convention for submission to the Assembly at its forty-first session; reaffirmed its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States; and called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (resolution 40/92 A); urged again the Conference, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1986, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts, inter alia, by increasing the time during the year that it devoted to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1985 mandate; requested the Conference to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the results of its negotiations (resolution 40/92 B); reaffirmed the need for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemned all actions that contravened those obligations; welcomed the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons; urged the Conference to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction; and called upon all States, pending the conclusion of such a comprehensive ban, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons (resolution 40/92 C).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27).

95/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 63):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/932;
- (c) Resolutions 40/92 A to C;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32, 34-36, 38 and 39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

62. General and complete disarmament:

- (a) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
- (d) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament
- (e) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General
- (f) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission
- (g) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament
- (h) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Disarmament Commission
- (i) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General
- (j) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission

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

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations (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, 96/ signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1968 (resolution 2373 (XXII)), the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, of 1971 (resolution 2660 (XXV)), and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 1972 (resolution 2826 (XXVI)).

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

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

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/87 A to G).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly established a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States and decided that the Commission should be a deliberative body, a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, the function of which should be to consider and make recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament; that the Commission should function under the rules of procedure relating to the committees of the Assembly with such modifications as it might deem necessary; and that the Commission should report annually to the Assembly (resolution S-10/2, para. 118); and welcomed the agreement reached among Member States that the Committee on Disarmament would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and 32 to 35 other States to be chosen in consultation with the President of the Assembly (*ibid.*, para. 120). The President subsequently informed the Secretary-General (A/S-10/24) that the Committee 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 to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/99 A to K and 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447 and resolutions 39/151 A to J).

At its fortieth session, 97/ the General Assembly adopted 15 resolutions under the item (resolutions 40/94 A to O).

97/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 68):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Study on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: A/40/379;
 - (ii) Study on conventional disarmament: A/40/486 and Add.1;
 - (iii) Comprehensive study on the military use of research and development: A/40/533;

In the first resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale", the General Assembly, inter alia, urged Governments, where the regional situation so permitted and on the initiative of the States concerned, to consider and adopt appropriate measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, under strict and effective international control, taking into account the need of States to protect their security, bearing in mind the inherent right of self-defence enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and without prejudice to the principle of equal rights and of the self-determination of peoples, in conformity with the Charter, and taking into account the need to ensure balance in each phase and to avoid impairing the security of any State; expressed its most firm support for recent unilateral measures, adopted by some Governments, which are intended to limit conventional armaments and reduce military expenditures and which contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the realization of conventional disarmament on a regional scale; endorsed most emphatically the recent regional and subregional initiatives directed towards the conclusion of agreements to limit armaments and reduce military expenditures; requested all States to facilitate progress towards regional disarmament by strictly honouring their commitment to refrain from the threat or use of force and to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the realization of conventional disarmament on a regional scale; requested the Secretary-General to provide interested Governments, upon request, with such technical services and assistance as may be useful in measures of conventional disarmament on a regional scale and also requested him to submit a report on the situation with regard to this matter to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/94 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/379) and regretted that the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones had been unable to complete the study (resolution 40/94 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Study on conventional disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, invited Member States that had not yet informed the Secretary-General of their views regarding the Study on Conventional

(continued)

- (iv) Study on the naval arms race: A/40/535;
- (v) Study on concepts of security: A/40/553;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/40/976;
- (e) Resolutions 40/94 A to O;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-47;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.113.

Disarmament 98/ to do so no later than 31 May 1986; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the Assembly at its forty-first session containing further views of Member States received regarding the study (resolution 40/94 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1985 session that dealt with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; took note also of the recommendation of the Conference that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1986 session and that the annex to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee should be considered as a basis for further work; and requested the Conference to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end, the result of which should be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/94 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Comprehensive study of concepts of security", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the comprehensive study on concepts of security contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/553); commended the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States; invited all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 30 April 1986, of their views regarding the study; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing the views of Member States received regarding the study (resolution 40/94 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Study on the naval arms race", the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the study on the naval arms race contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/535); commended the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States; invited all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 5 April 1986, of their views concerning the study; requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in May 1986 a compilation of the views received from Member States regarding this issue; and requested the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its forthcoming session in 1986, the issues contained in the study on the naval arms race, both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reduction and disarmament, pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field, and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/94 F).

In its seventh 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 40/94 G).

In its eighth resolution, entitled "Nuclear-weapon freeze", the General Assembly reaffirmed its appeal to all nuclear-weapon States to freeze, from a specific date, their nuclear arsenals on a global scale and under appropriate verification as a first step to their reduction with a view to their complete elimination; urged once again the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the largest nuclear arsenals, to freeze, in the first place and simultaneously, their nuclear weapons on a bilateral basis by way of example to the other nuclear-weapon States; and strongly believed that all the other nuclear-weapon States should subsequently and as soon as possible freeze their nuclear weapons (resolution 40/94 H).

In the ninth 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, appealed once again to all Member States, in particular to nuclear-weapon States and other major naval Powers, to refrain from enlarging their naval presence and activities in areas of conflict or tension, or far from their own shores; reaffirmed once again its recognition of the urgent need to start negotiations with the participation of the major naval Powers, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and other interested States on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to areas with the busiest international sea lanes or to regions where the probability of conflict situations is high; invited Member States, particularly the major naval Powers, including the nuclear-weapon States, to consider the possibility of holding direct consultations, bilateral and/or multilateral, with a view to preparing the opening at an early date of such negotiations; also invited Member States, especially those that have not yet done so, to communicate to the Secretary-General not later than April 1986 their views concerning the modalities for holding the multilateral negotiations referred to above, including the possibilities for holding them at the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva; and requested the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of this question as a matter of priority in an appropriate subsidiary body, taking due account of the proposals made and the views expressed on the subject-matter contained in the replies of Member States to the Secretary-General, in the verbatim records of the Disarmament Commission, in the working papers and the United Nations study on this question, as well as of future initiatives, with a view to submitting its recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/94 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof", the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States 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, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to continue its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof (resolution 40/94 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Objective information on military matters", the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its conviction that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities could help relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements; urged all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency such as, for example, the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1986 the measures they had adopted to contribute to greater openness in military matters in general and in particular to improve the flow of objective information on military capabilities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 40/94 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements", the General Assembly, inter alia, urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to; called upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament; and appealed to all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view toward encouraging strict observance of the provisions subscribed to and maintaining or restoring the integrity of arms limitation or disarmament agreements (resolution 40/94 L).

In the thirteenth resolution, entitled "Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that on 21 September 1985, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons had adopted by consensus a Final Document (NPT/CONF.III/64/I to III) (resolution 40/94 M).

In the fourteenth resolution, entitled "Disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security", the General Assembly, inter alia, declared the urgent need for effective measures to ensure achievement of the principles and priorities for disarmament as agreed upon by consensus at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, to be supported by a number of specific objectives as set out in paragraph 1 of the resolution; called upon all States to undertake measures specifically designed to build confidence in order to contribute to the creation of

favourable conditions for the adoption of additional disarmament measures and to further relaxation of international tension; called upon all States faithfully to comply with and implement all provisions of multilateral, regional and bilateral disarmament and arms limitation agreements to which they are a party and to negotiate in good faith for the conclusion of additional treaties and conventions, multilateral, regional or bilateral as appropriate, taking into account the need for strict observance of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations for nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States; and called upon all States, including those with significant military arsenals as well as those which had special responsibilities as recognized by consensus in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to exercise their responsibilities regarding disarmament and arms limitation in good faith and according to the provisions of the Final Document, in order to facilitate the achievement of meaningful disarmament and arms limitation measures (resolution 40/94 N).

In the fifteenth resolution, entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1986, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the documents referred to on the subject in the resolution; and requested further the Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/94 O).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 39/151 E and 40/94 A, C, E and K).

63. 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) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General
 - (c) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General
 - (d) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze
 - (e) Freeze on nuclear weapons
 - (f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament
 - (g) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General
 - (h) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
 - (i) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

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 the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (resolution S-10/2) (A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 1).

At its thirty-seventh to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J and 39/63 A to K).

At its fortieth session, 99/ the General Assembly adopted 9 resolutions under the item (resolutions 40/151 A to I).

In the first resolution, entitled "Disarmament and international security", the General Assembly called upon the Security Council, and particularly its permanent members, to initiate due procedures in conformity with the provisions of resolution 39/63 K; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/151 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" the General Assembly, inter alia, commended the manner in which the Campaign had been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war", (see A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4); recalled that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it was likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States" (ibid.); endorsed once more the

99/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 61):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) World Disarmament Campaign: A/40/443 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
 - (ii) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: A/40/744;
 - (iii) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: A/40/816;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/40/946 and Corr.1;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1019;
- (f) Resolutions A/40/151 A to I;
- (g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32, 37, 39 and 42-44;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.56;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.117.

statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign (see A/CONF.127/SR.1), to the effect that such co-operation implied that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applied to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding would have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation; reiterated its regret that most of the States that had the largest military expenditures had not so far made any financial contribution to the Campaign; decided that at its forty-first session there should be a fourth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expressed the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that had not yet announced any voluntary contribution might do so; reiterated its recommendation that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it was most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deemed fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign; noted with appreciation that the Secretary-General had given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1986 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1987 (resolution 40/151 B).

In the third 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 be the following: (a) it 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, the complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; (b) it would be subject to appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those that had already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, and those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva; and (c) it would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation when other nuclear-weapon States joined in such a freeze, as the Assembly urged them to do; and requested the two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report or two separate reports to the Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-first session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/151 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities", the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the usefulness of further carrying out actions and activities that were an important manifestation of the will

of world public opinion and contributed effectively to the achievement of the objectives of the 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; urged the Governments of all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, in formulating their policies in the field of disarmament, to take into account the main demands of the mass peace and disarmament movements, in particular with regard to the prevention of nuclear war and curbing the nuclear-arms race; reaffirmed the importance of carrying out the Campaign in accordance with the priorities in the field of disarmament established in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (see resolution S-10/2), the first special session devoted to disarmament, taking into account that the adoption of effective measures for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war had the highest priority; recommended that, in carrying out the Campaign, due regard should be given to the proclamation by the General Assembly of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, as well as to other important dates and anniversaries related to international peace and security, with a view to intensifying the actions and activities in support of effective measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament; 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 disarmament, and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information; and requested the Secretary-General, in implementing the programme of activities of the Campaign, to give wider publicity to the work of the Assembly in the field of disarmament, paying due attention, in particular, to the proposals of Member States and the action taken thereon, and to report annually to the Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 40/151 D).

In the fifth 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 40/151 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence 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 on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the resolution; and further requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the results of those negotiations (resolution 40/151 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "United Nations Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa", the General Assembly decided to establish as at 1 January 1986, within the framework of the Secretariat, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa on the basis of existing

resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States might make to that end; decided further that the Centre should provide, upon request, substantive support for initiatives and other efforts of Member States of the African region towards the realization of measures of peace, arms limitation and disarmament in the region, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Africa under the World Disarmament Campaign, requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre, invited Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Centre, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/151 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament", the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/816) and the view that the expansion of the programme of fellowships had brought with it higher responsibilities, including planning, implementation, co-ordination, servicing, follow-up work and supervision of all activities relating to the programme; further took note of the view of the Secretary-General on the possibilities for additional services; decided to expand the forms of assistance available to Member States under the programme of fellowships to include training programmes and advisory services in the field of disarmament and security, all the programmes to be consolidated under the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, at the appropriate level, bearing in mind the savings that can be made within the existing overall budgetary appropriations for the programme of fellowships; such advisory services should include the organization of training courses at the regional or subregional level, in co-operation with the Governments and/or intergovernmental organizations concerned for the benefit of government officials whose duties involved the implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures, as well as the promotion of disarmament efforts; further decided that the Secretary-General should make provision for advisory services in the field of disarmament on the basis of requests received from Governments and/or governmental organizations in accordance with the following policies: (a) the kind of service to be rendered to Governments and/or governmental organizations should be determined by the Governments and/or organizations concerned in consultation with the Secretary-General; (b) the amount of service and the conditions under which it was to be rendered should be decided by the Secretary-General, with due regard to the needs of States, in particular the developing countries, and in conformity with the principle that the requesting Governments and/or governmental organizations should be expected to assume responsibility for a considerable part of the expenses connected with the services rendered, either by making a contribution in cash, or by providing supporting staff services and payment of local costs for the purpose of carrying out the programmes; and (c) the service should be applicable to any subject in the field of disarmament; expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America for inviting fellows to their countries in 1985 to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the operations of the programme of fellowships and on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution and to develop modalities for implementation of the training programmes and advisory services (resolution 40/151 H).

In the ninth resolution, e-titled "Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament", the General Assembly decided to set, at its forty-first session, the date of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and to establish the Preparatory Committee for the third special session (resolution 40/151 I).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/151 A, B, D, G and H.

64. 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) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament
- (e) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General
- (f) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute
- (g) Study on deterrence: report of the Secretary-General
- (h) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament
- (i) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament
- (j) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General
- (k) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament
- (l) United Nations disarmament studies: report of the Secretary-General
- (m) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General

- (n) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session
- (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission
 - (ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
 - (iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General
- (o) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115). At that session, the Assembly established, as a successor to the Commission originally established by resolution 502 (VI), a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States of the United Nations (*ibid.*, para. 118), 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) (see also item 62).

At its thirty-third to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P and 39/148 A to R and decisions 34/42 and 39/423).

At its fortieth session, 100/ the General Assembly adopted 18 resolutions under the item (resolutions 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q) and one decision (decision 40/428).

100/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 65):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter (A/40/449);
 - (ii) Prevention of nuclear war (A/40/498);
 - (iii) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements (A/40/551);
 - (iv) Disarmament Week (A/40/552 and Corr.1);
 - (v) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: (A/40/744);

In the first resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its hope that the meeting between the two leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would give a decisive impetus to their current bilateral negotiations so that those negotiations produced early and effective agreements on the halting of the nuclear-arms race with its negative effects on international security as well as on social and economic development, reductions of their nuclear arsenals, prevention of an arms race in outer space and the use of outer space for peaceful purposes; invited the two negotiating parties to keep the Assembly duly informed of the progress of their negotiations; reaffirmed that in those negotiations the vital interests of all peoples, including those of the two negotiating parties, were at stake; further reaffirmed that bilateral negotiations do not in any way diminish the urgent need to initiate and pursue multilateral negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space; and requested the Secretary-General to convey the resolution to the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics before their meeting at Geneva on 19 and 20 November 1985 (resolution 40/18).

In the second resolution, entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war", the General Assembly, inter alia, 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; expressed the hope that those nuclear-weapon States that had not yet done so would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider under its relevant agenda item, inter alia, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons (resolution 40/152 A).

(continued)

- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/40/725);
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting information received from Governments in connection with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 39/148 O (A/40/842);
- (f) Report of the First Committee: A/40/877 and Add.1;
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1019;
- (h) Resolutions 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q and decision 40/428;
- (i) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-47;
- (j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.56;
- (k) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.80 and 117.

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In the third resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms and space-arms negotiations", the General Assembly 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 their agreed objective in their bilateral negotiations, that is, to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms and at strengthening strategic stability, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament; urged the Governments of the two States concerned to work actively towards the achievement of that objective in order to enable the negotiations to make substantial progress; and expressed its firmest possible encouragement and support for those negotiations and their successful conclusion (resolution 40/152 B).

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 and especially to begin the elaboration of practical measures for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for nuclear disarmament in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, including a nuclear-disarmament programme, and to establish for that purpose an ad hoc committee (resolution 40/152 C).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, noted that, in its report the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament stated that during the 1985 session, despite intensive efforts, only modest progress was achieved; and urged the Conference on Disarmament to resume the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament at the beginning of its 1986 session with the firm intention of concluding that task and submitting to the Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of the programme (resolution 40/152 D).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Disarmament Week", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/552 and Corr.1) on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week; recommended to all States that they observe Disarmament Week in 1986 in close connection with the celebration of the International Year of Peace; 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 Disarmament Week, prepared by the Secretary-General (A/34/436); 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, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requested them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly; also invited international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken; further invited the Secretary-General to use the United Nations mass media as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week; requested Governments to continue, in accordance with Assembly resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week; and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 40/152 E).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/40/42); noted that the 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 General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1986 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the Assembly as well as the results of its 1985 substantive session; requested the Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1986 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items inscribed on its agenda, to the Assembly at its forty-first session; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament, together with all the official records of the fortieth session of the Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission might require for implementing the resolution (resolution 40/152 F).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter", the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the compilation of excerpts of scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, prepared in accordance with the request made in its resolution 39/148 F (A/40/449); requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of consultant experts chosen by him, bearing in mind the advisability of wide geographical representation and of their qualifications in a broad range of scientific fields, to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, which would examine, inter alia, its socio-economic consequences and would take into account the Secretary-General's report and the source documents from which the compilation had been prepared, together with any other relevant scientific studies; and also requested the Secretary-General to transmit the study to the Assembly in due time for consideration at its forty-second session, in 1987 (resolution 40/152 G).

In the ninth 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; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference all documents relating to the consideration of that question by the Assembly at its fortieth session; and requested the Conference to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/152 H).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "International co-operation for disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States, in implementing the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, 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 the principles of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, and to refrain at the same time from developing new 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; emphasized the necessity of refraining from war propaganda, in particular from propaganda for a nuclear war - global or limited - and from the elaboration and dissemination of any doctrines and concepts endangering international peace and justifying the unleashing of nuclear war, which lead to deterioration of the international situation and to further intensification of the arms race and which are 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, constituted a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament; appealed to States which are members of military groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and in the spirit of international co-operation for disarmament, the gradual mutual limitation of military activities of those groupings, thus creating conditions for their dissolution; and 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 (resolution 40/152 I).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session", the General Assembly reiterated once more the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary sessions of the Conference on substantive questions; and urged States members of the Conference not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Conference so as to prevent States not members from participating in the work of the Conference (resolution 40/152 J).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "United Nations disarmament studies", the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the value of United Nations studies, prepared with appropriate assistance from governmental or consultant experts, as a useful means by which important issues in the field of arms limitation and disarmament could be addressed in a comprehensive and detailed manner; invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1986, their views and proposals on how the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament studies could be further improved; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States to the Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies; and also requested the Secretary-General to invite the Advisory Board to prepare a comprehensive report on those matters for submission to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 40/152 K).

In the thirteenth resolution, entitled "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade",

the General Assembly decided to adopt the relevant portion of the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/40/42, para. 32 and annex VII); requested the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate the implementation of the activities elaborated in the Declaration, as enumerated in the report of the Disarmament Commission; called upon all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States: (a) to reaffirm their commitment to the Declaration; (b) to reaffirm their commitment to the attainment of the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; (c) to adopt concrete and practical measures for preventing the outbreak of war, in particular nuclear war; (d) to take appropriate steps to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race with a view to improving the international climate and enhancing the efficacy of disarmament negotiations; and (e) to exert greater efforts in the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 40/152 L).

In the fourteenth resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its deep concern and disappointment that the Conference on Disarmament had not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations had assigned greatest priority and urgency and which had been under consideration for a number of years; called upon the Conference to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in particular those relating to nuclear disarmament; once again urged the Conference to continue or to undertake, during its 1986 session, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly on those questions; called upon the Conference to provide the existing ad hoc committees, including the ad hoc committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the ad hoc committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war; urged the Conference to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-test ban and to intensify further its work on the elaboration of a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; once again 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; and requested the Conference to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/152 M).

In the fifteenth resolution, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session", the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine disarmament; 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 General Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document; called upon the great Powers to pursue their negotiations in a constructive and accommodating spirit and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and to achieve disarmament; called upon the Conference on Disarmament to proceed urgently to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war, to undertake and intensify negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space 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; and 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 and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (resolution 40/152 N).

In the sixteenth resolution, entitled "Verification in all its aspects", the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures; invited all Member States, bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1986, their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing the views and suggestions of Member States (resolution 40/152 O).

In the seventeenth resolution, entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, noted the initiation of bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms and affirmed that such negotiations in no way diminished the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament; believed that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session; again requested the Conference on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc committee at the beginning of its 1986 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for: (a) cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems; (b) cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes, and (c) substantial reduction in existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination, and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on its consideration of that subject (resolution 40/152 P).

In the eighteenth resolution, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war", the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with regret that, despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament had discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for several years, it had been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it; reiterated its conviction that, in view of the urgency of the matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it was necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war; and again requested the Conference to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an ad hoc committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1986 session (resolution 40/152 Q).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that, in order to give timely consideration to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the proposed annual budget of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (see A/40/7/Add.9), the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies should be authorized to hold its second session of 1986 during the early weeks of the forty-first regular session of the Assembly, in the light of the request of the Advisory Board in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board (A/40/744), and requested the Committee on Conferences at its 1986 substantive session to consider the pattern of future meetings of the Advisory Board (decision 40/48).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/92 H, 40/152 E, 40/152 K, 40/152 L, 40/152 O and decision 39/423;
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (resolution 38/138 O) and the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (resolution 39/148 H).

65. 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, and called upon the great Powers, the littoral and hinterland States and other maritime users of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with each other with a view to realizing the aims of the Declaration (resolution 2832 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, consisting of 15 members (resolution 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).

Between 1980 and 1984, 15 additional members were appointed on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee (A/34/854 and Add.1, A/35/800, A/37/811 and A/38/828). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 48 Member States:

Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly 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 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, the General Assembly 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 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; and requested the Committee at the same time to make determined efforts in 1984 for the necessary harmonization of views on the remaining relevant issues; and requested the Committee to submit a full report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/185).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee, taking into account the political and security climate in the region, to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean, in 1985, in order to enable the opening of the Conference at Colombo thereafter at the earliest date in the first half of 1986 to be decided by the Ad Hoc Committee in consultation with the host country; decided that preparatory work would comprise organizational matters and substantive issues, including the provisional agenda for the Conference, rules of procedure, participation, stages of conference, level of representation, documentation, consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreements that might ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the preparation of the draft final document of the Conference; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a full report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/149).

At its fortieth session, 101/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted that the

101/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 66):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/40/29);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/1018;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1053;
- (d) Resolution 40/153;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32, 40, 47, 50, 56 and 58-62;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.62;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.117.

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Ad Hoc Committee had been unable, during 1985, to complete preparatory work relating to the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean; requested the Ad Hoc Committee, taking into account the political and security climate in the region, to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference during 1986 in order to enable the opening of the Conference at Colombo at an early date soon thereafter, but not later than 1988, to be decided by the Committee in consultation with the host country; emphasized that the Conference called for in its resolution 34/80 B and subsequent resolutions and the establishment and maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace required the full and active participation and co-operation of all the permanent members of the Security Council, the major maritime users and the littoral and hinterland States; decided that preparatory work would comprise organizational matters and substantive issues, including the provisional agenda for the Conference, rules of procedure, participation, stages of the Conference, level of representation, documentation, consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreements that might ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the preparation of the draft final document of the Conference; requested the Ad Hoc Committee at the same time to seek the necessary harmonization of views on remaining relevant issues; requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to consult the Secretary-General, at the appropriate time, on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference and to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations that were not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving that matter at the earliest possible date; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a full report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/153).

At the forty-first 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/41/29).

66. 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 he had appointed 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 (Islamic Republic of), 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 that might wish to become members of the Special Committee in the future.

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 (Islamic Republic of), 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 to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/97, 38/186 and 39/150).

At its fortieth session, 102/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction that, in paragraph 14 of its report (A/40/28) the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference had stated, inter alia, that, "having regard for the important requirements of the world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the General Assembly should take up the question at its fortieth 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 39/150, also adopted by consensus"; renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue to maintain close contact with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States in order to remain currently informed of their positions, as well as with all other States,

102/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 67):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference: Supplement No. 28 (A/40/28);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/947;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1019;
- (d) Resolution 40/154;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-33 and 37;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.56;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.117.

and to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee, especially bearing in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 40/154).

At the forty-first 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/41/28).

67. Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly, inter alia, adopted the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, by which the Secretary-General was requested, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him, to initiate an expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development and to submit an interim report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and the final results to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution S-10/2, paras. 94 and 95).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, for its consideration, the proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development (resolution 33/71 I).

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 (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); 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, 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); invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1984, their views and proposals concerning the relationship between disarmament and development; 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 its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to convene an International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, which should be preceded by thorough preparation and should take decisions by consensus; and further decided to set up a Preparatory Committee composed of 54 members, which should formulate and submit, by consensus, to the Assembly at its fortieth session, recommendations as to the provisional agenda, procedure, place, date and duration of the Conference (resolution 39/160).

At its fortieth session, 103/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with

103/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 69):

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development: Supplement No. 51 (A/40/51);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/618 and Corr.1, A/40/913;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/40/896;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1019;
- (e) Resolution 40/155;

satisfaction of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (A/40/51) and approved the recommendations contained therein; recommended for adoption by the Conference the provisional agenda and the proposals relating to procedure drawn up by the Preparatory Committee; expressed its appreciation to the Government of France for its invitation to act as host to the Conference and accordingly decided that the Conference should be held in Paris from 15 July to 2 August 1986; and authorized the Preparatory Committee to hold one or, if necessary, two additional sessions, each of two weeks' duration, open to all States and devoted to the consideration of the substantive questions included in the agenda for the Conference (resolution 40/155).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (A/41/51).

68. Question of Antarctica: reports 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, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/77).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the study on the question of Antarctica (A/39/583 (Part I) and Corr.1 and 2 and (Part II)/vols. I-III and vol. III/Corr.1) and expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the study (resolution 39/152).

At its fortieth session, 104/ the General Assembly requested the

(continued)

- (f) Meeting of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32 and 39;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.56;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.117.

104/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 70):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/40/996 and Corr.1;
- (b) Resolutions 40/156 A to C;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.48-55;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.117.

Secretary-General to update and expand the study on the question of Antarctica by addressing questions concerning the availability to the United Nations of information from the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties on their respective activities in and their deliberations regarding Antarctica, the involvement of the relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations in the Antarctic Treaty system and the significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the southern ocean; requested the Secretary-General to seek the co-operation of all Member States and the relevant specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies, in the preparation of the study by inviting them to transmit, as appropriate, their views and any information they might wish to provide; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the study to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/156 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly affirmed that any exploitation of the resources of Antarctica should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica, the protection of its environment, the non-appropriation and conservation of its resources and the international management and equitable sharing of the benefits of such exploitation; invited the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to inform the Secretary-General of their negotiations to establish a régime regarding Antarctic minerals; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly for consideration at its forty-first session a report containing the replies received from Consultative Parties (resolution 40/156 B).

Further at the same session, the General Assembly viewed with concern the continued status of the apartheid régime of South Africa as a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty; urged the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to exclude the racist apartheid régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date; and invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the resolution (resolution 40/156 C).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/156 A and B.

69. 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 70), considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation (resolution 36/102).

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

At its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189 and 39/153).

At its fortieth session, 105/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the fact that a meeting of economic experts of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had been held at Valletta, Malta, on 13 and 14 November 1985, reaffirmed that the security of the Mediterranean was closely linked with European security and with international peace and security and that further efforts were necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean and reaffirmed the need for just and viable solutions of existing problems and crises in the area on the basis of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence; welcomed any further communication to the Secretary-General from all States of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region; urged all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation of States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; renewed the invitation to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to concerted efforts by Mediterranean countries in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region; invited the member States of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the resolution, an updated and comprehensive report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 40/157).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 40/157.

105/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 71):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/448 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/1027;
- (c) Resolution 40/157;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.55-61;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.117.

70. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: 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)).

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 same item, a resolution entitled "Situation in Nicaragua" (resolution 33/76) and the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (resolution 33/73).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly 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 136) (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 69) (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly emphasized the need to consider holding periodic meetings of the Security Council in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises (resolution 38/190). At its thirty-ninth session, the Assembly reiterated that invitation to the Council (resolution 39/155).

At its thirty-ninth session the General Assembly recommended that the Security Council should give priority consideration to the need for strengthening the system of collective security provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/154); invited Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the basis of the replies received (resolution 39/155); stressed the primary responsibility of the Council in the maintenance of peace and security; encouraged the Council to intensify its efforts in the prevention of international conflict and the peaceful settlement of disputes; and welcomed further information from the Council on the progress achieved, at periodic intervals, as deemed appropriate (resolution 39/156); reaffirmed the validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace; requested the Secretary-General to consider convening in 1986, within the programme of the International Year of Peace, a panel of peace research experts to consider questions pertaining to the implementation of the Declaration; and further requested the Secretary-General to continue following the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration on all planes and in the light of the observances of the Year, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly not later than at its forty-second session (resolution 39/157).

At its fortieth session, 1986/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, stressed that there was an urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and, to that end, emphasized the need to examine mechanisms and working methods on a continued basis in order to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council, in accordance with the Charter; emphasized that the Council should consider holding periodic meetings in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, thus enabling it to play a more active role in preventing conflicts; welcomed the continuation of the process within the framework 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; invited Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the basis of the replies received (resolution 40/158).

106/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 72):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/506 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/823;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/40/1028;
- (d) Resolution 40/158;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.55-61;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.117.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/158.

71. 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, 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 (resolution 38/191). Extensive consultations were conducted by the Chairmen of the regional groups, but, as it had not been possible to arrive at a generally accepted distribution of seats, the members of the Ad Hoc Committee had not been appointed.

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly expressed regret that the Ad Hoc Committee had not been constituted and requested the President of the Assembly, as a matter of urgency, to undertake consultations in order to appoint the members of the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 39/158). The President of the Assembly again undertook consultations with the Chairmen of the regional groups, but owing to different opinions concerning the distribution of seats, the Ad Hoc Committee had not been constituted.

At its fortieth session, 107/ the General Assembly regretted that the Ad Hoc Committee had not been constituted; requested the President of the Assembly, as a

107/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 73):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/454;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/40/1029;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1054;
- (d) Resolution 40/159;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.55-61
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.62;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.117.

matter of urgency, to appoint 54 Member States and on the basis of consultation already conducted to constitute the membership of the Ad Hoc Committee on the basis of equitable geographical representation and including the permanent members of the Security Council; requested the Secretary-General urgently to invite those Member States that had not yet done so to communicate to him not later than 30 April 1986 their views and comments on the matter and to transmit those views and comments to the Ad Hoc Committee as soon as possible; 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 forty-first session, and a final report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 40/159).

At the forty-first 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 and a report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/159.

72. 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, doses, effects and risks 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 fortieth session, 108/ the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making in the course of the past 30 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 at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session; requested the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the 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 40/160).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Scientific Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 16 (A/41/16).

73. 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)).

108/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 74):

- (a) Report of the Scientific Committee: A/40/417;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/40/806;
- (c) Resolution 40/160;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/40/SR.3 and 4;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.118.

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-ninth 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), 3075 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H and 39/95 A to H).

At its fortieth session, 109/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, with a view to investigating the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, to continue to make available additional staff as might be necessary to assist the Special Committee, to ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the above tasks entrusted to him (resolution 40/161 D); and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolutions 40/161 A, B, C, E, F and G).

At the forty-first 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 16 of resolution 40/161 D;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/161 A to C and 40/161 E to G.

109/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 75):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/541, A/40/542, A/40/575, A/40/583, A/40/649 and Add.1 and A/40/686;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee: A/40/702;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/40/890;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/972;
- (e) Resolutions 40/161 A to G;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/40/SR.16-23 and 27;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.51;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.118.

74. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
- (b) 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, Burkina Faso, 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, 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 and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth session, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolution 39/96).

At its fortieth session, 110/ the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-fifth session should in its working groups continue its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles relating to remote sensing, undertake the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space and continue its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should consider on a priority basis the items: United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system and the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and, in that context, called it particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations: all countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space; data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination; the United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever

110/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 76):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/40/20 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/621 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/40/1023;
- (d) Resolution 40/162;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/40/SR.37-46;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.118.

possible, to institutions implementing space programmes and necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions; and the United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology and applications; and endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Sub-Committee should also consider on a priority basis the 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, ways and means for maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 40/162).

At the forty-first 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/41/20).
- (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 40/162.

75. 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 1955, 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-seventh 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, 36/37 and 37/93).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit a status report on its present situation, to determine the areas of possible progress and other areas where progress would be difficult to achieve or was still pending, and to consider proposals to reactivate and rationalize its work (resolution 38/81).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, 111/ the General Assembly indicated that it was awaiting the report of the Special Committee to the Assembly at its next session, and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolutions 39/97 and 40/163).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee called for under resolution 40/163.

111/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 77):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/40/807;
- (b) Resolution 40/163;
- (c) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/40/SR.5-7;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.118.

76. 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 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. The Assembly also decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States; and requested the Committee to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, to rename it "the Committee on Information" and to increase its membership from 41 to 66; 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; 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, and 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 (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; decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 66 to 67; and requested the Secretary-General to take a number of measures in the field of information and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/201).

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); and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information make 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, to report on the above to the Committee at its next session, and to take a number of other measures in the field of information (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 (A/37/453 and Corr.1, annex); invited the Director-General 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 on other matters in the communication and information sector (resolution 37/94 A); requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, within the World Disarmament Campaign (see item 63), the Department of Public Information fulfilled the role assigned to it by the Assembly by utilizing its expertise and resources in public information to ensure its maximum effectiveness to ensure that the Department organized, in close co-operation with UNESCO, a round table on a new world information and communication order, to submit to the Committee on Information at its next session a detailed report on the acquisition of a United Nations communications satellite and to report further to the Committee 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 and to take a number of other measures in the field of information (resolution 37/94 B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/38/457, annex); and requested him 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 the International Communication Union (ITU), on the effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies on societies and cultures (resolution 38/82 A); requested that the Joint United Nations Information Committee be strengthened and made more effective; 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; 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; 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 (A/AC.108/70, annex); requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information, jointly with UNESCO, convene a second round table in 1985 and to take a number of other measures in the field of information (resolution 38/82 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the mandate given to the Committee by the Assembly in its resolution 34/182; urged the Department of Public Information to give the widest possible dissemination of information pertaining to the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with a view to strengthening international commitment to the total eradication of colonialism in all its forms; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee, at its substantive session in 1985, on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the Committee's report, to consider the proposals of the Governments of Benin and Poland on the opening of United Nations information centres, in the light of recommendation 37 of the Committee and of the criteria established in Assembly resolution 38/82 B, and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution and, in particular, on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the annex to the resolution (resolution 39/98 A); took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/39/497, annex) and invited him to prepare a study on the progress made by UNESCO in the field of research on a new world information and communication order, analyse the conclusions reached and, if necessary, broaden the basis for the study, and to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the Assembly, at its fortieth session, a detailed report on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and the activities relating to the establishment of a new world information and communication order; as well as on the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies (resolution 39/98 B).

Also at its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 67 to 69 (resolution 39/98 A). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 69 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its fortieth session, 112/ the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the report of the Committee on Information (A/40/21) and the recommendations contained in paragraph 139 of that report and annexed to the resolution, as adopted, and affirmed the requests and appeals reproduced therein as well as the provisions of its resolution 39/98 A and urged their full implementation; reaffirmed the mandate given to the Committee by the Assembly in its resolution 34/182; requested the Committee to continue to seek the co-operation and active participation of all organizations of the United Nations system, particularly UNESCO and ITU, while taking all possible steps to avoid overlapping of activities on this subject; reaffirmed its strong support for UNESCO, its Constitution and the ideals reflected therein, its activities and for its efforts to further enhance its capabilities with a view to promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order; urged the Department of Public Information to give the widest possible dissemination of information pertaining to the acute world economic problems, to strengthen its co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies, and to take all necessary measures to ensure the dissemination of appropriate information on the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the

112/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 78):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/40/21);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/617;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/667;
- (d) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/40/1024;
- (e) Resolutions 40/164 A and B;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/40/SR.29-39 and 45-46;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.118.

field of youth and of the positive results of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace; 113/ requested the Department to continue its follow-up programmes in further implementation of those parts relevant to public information of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia and of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1986, and to cover adequately policies and practices which frustrate 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, and to report thereon to the Committee at its substantive session in 1986; urged the Department and the mass media world-wide to intensify their activities of dissemination of information with regard to the policies and practices of apartheid, taking due account of recent measures and official censorship imposed upon the local and international media related to all aspects of this issue; requested the Department to contribute more effectively, through its training programmes, to the development of human, managerial and technical resources of the mass media from developing countries; reaffirmed the importance of the rapidly increasing role of the United Nations public information programmes in fostering public understanding and support of United Nations activities and requested the Department to consider the recommendations contained in the report of JIU on publications policy and practice in the United Nations system (A/39/239) and to report to the Committee at its substantive session in 1986; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee, at its substantive session in 1986, and to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the Committee's report and annexed to the resolution (resolution 40/164 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/40/667, annex); underlined the importance of efforts made to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of UNESCO; considered that the International Programme for the Development of Communication represented a significant step towards the development of conditions for the establishment of a new world information and communication order and welcomed the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its fifth and sixth sessions, held in Paris in 1984 and 1985; noted with satisfaction the co-operation existing between UNESCO and all other organizations of the United Nations system; appealed to Member States to respond positively and effectively to resolution 4/22 of 27 October 1980 concerning the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO, and to take the necessary steps to implement that resolution; noted with satisfaction that a second Round Table on a New World Information and Communication Order would be organized jointly by the United Nations and UNESCO at Copenhagen in April 1986; encouraged the

113/ See Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10).

Director-General of UNESCO to continue the chronological survey of the documents dealing with the establishment of a new world information and communication order and the analysis of the evolution of this concept, and to keep the Committee informed on developments in this area; encouraged UNESCO to continue and intensify its studies, programmes and activities with a view to identifying new technological trends in information, communication, telematics and informatics and assess their socio-economic and cultural impact on the development of peoples, and in this context requested it to provide whenever necessary periodic studies relevant to these topics; and invited the Director-General of UNESCO to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the Assembly, at its forty-first session, a detailed report on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and the activities relating to the establishment of a new world information and communication order as well as on the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies (resolution 40/164 B).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/41/21);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/164 A;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO called for under resolution 40/164 B.

77. 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 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 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 fortieth session, 114/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under this item.

114/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 79):

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/40/13 and Add.1);
- (b) Special report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/40/207;
- (c) Special report of the Commissioner-General on the financial situation of UNRWA: A/40/299;
- (d) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/40/736;

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 deep

(continued)

- (e) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/40/580;
- (f) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) University of Jerusalem "Al Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/40/543;
 - (ii) Offers by Member States for grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/40/612;
 - (iii) Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip: A/40/613;
 - (iv) Population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/40/614;
 - (v) Palestine refugees in the West Bank: A/40/615;
 - (vi) Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties: A/40/616;
 - (vii) Protection of Palestine refugees: A/40/756;
 - (viii) Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees: A/40/766;
- (g) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/40/921;
- (h) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/975;
- (i) Resolutions 40/165 A to K;
- (j) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/40/SR.22-28, 31 and 34;
- (k) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.51;
- (l) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.118.

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appreciation to the former Commissioner-General, Mr. Olof Rydbeck, for his many years of effective service to the Agency and his dedication to the welfare of the refugees; reiterated its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1986; 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; and called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions (resolution 40/165 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 40/165 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 39/99 C 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 40/165 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 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 39/99 E; invited the

relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees; also appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for 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 forty-first session (resolution 40/165 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 forty-first session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 40/165 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly regretted that resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F and 39/99 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; requested the Commissioner-General to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/165 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 forty-first session on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 40/165 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 Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; called upon all other Governments concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; deplored Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/165 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 in 1967 and thereafter; held Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian and other territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and called upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in that regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; called once again upon Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the Agency; urged the Commissioner-General 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 once again 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 forty-first session (resolution 40/165 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 forty-first session, on any developments regarding the matter (resolution 40/165 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 38/80 D 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; 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 forty-first session (resolution 40/165 A).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/41/13);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA called for under resolution 40/165 B;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine called for under resolution 40/165 A;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/165 D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.

78. 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 (resolution 35/124).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, 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; 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 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, 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, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the report of the Group of Governmental Experts (A/38/273, annex), including its programme of work and recommendations; 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).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Group of Governmental Experts (A/39/327 and Corr.1), including its recommendations; called upon the Group to work expeditiously on the fulfilment of its mandate in two sessions during 1985 and to make every effort to conclude its comprehensive review of the problem in all its aspects; and requested it to submit a report on its work in time for consideration by the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/100).

At its fortieth session, 115/ the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Group of Governmental Experts (A/40/385, annex), including its recommendations, as a further constructive step in the fulfilment of its mandate; reaffirmed and extended the mandate of the Group as defined in Assembly resolutions 36/148 and 37/121; called upon the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the rule contained

115/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 80):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/385;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/40/808;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/956;
- (d) Resolution 40/166;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/40/SR.8-10;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.49;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.118.

in resolution 36/148, to continue to assist, as far as possible and by way of exception, the experts coming from least developed countries, appointed by the Secretary-General, to participate fully in the work of the Group in order to fulfil its mandate; called upon the Group to work expeditiously on the fulfilment of its mandate in two sessions during 1986 and to conclude its comprehensive review of the problem in all its aspects; and requested it to submit its report in time for consideration by the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/166).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts called for under resolution 40/166 (A/41/324).

79. 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 in June 1980; invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter 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 fortieth session, 117/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session (decision 40/430).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

117/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 83):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/40/809;
- (b) Decision 40/430;
- (c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/40/SR.11;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.118.

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.

At its fortieth session, 118/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment of Mr. Kenneth K. S. Dadzie as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1986 (decision 40/308).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, adopted the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (see A/C.2/35/6, annex); decided to convene, in 1985, under the auspices of UNCTAD, a United Nations conference to review all aspects of the Set; and requested the Trade and Development Board to establish an

118/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 84 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/40/15);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/596 and A/40/717;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology: A/40/798;
 - (ii) Progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries: A/40/815;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/40/989/Add.3;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1052;
- (f) Resolutions 40/183 to 40/192 and decisions 40/308, 40/439 and 40/440;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.31, 36, 41, 45, 46 and 48-51;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.61;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.119.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, in-depth report on the economic measures taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international relations, with a view to appraising the economic effects of such measures on the development and development prospects of affected developing countries and with a view to assisting in concrete international action against those measures, and to submit that report to the Assembly at its forty-first session; and also requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the report, to request further comments from Governments and inputs from competent organizations of the United Nations system, particularly UNCTAD, the regional commissions and those specialized agencies that had received information on the application of economic coercive measures against developing countries (resolution 40/185).

At the same session, the General Assembly, appreciating the establishment of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States in December 1981, invited donor Governments to provide substantial financial and technical assistance to the Preferential Trade Area to accelerate its development into an economic community; invited the United Nations Development Programme to continue to make resources available to the Preferential Trade Area; called upon international financial institutions to provide immediate assistance to the Preferential Trade Area; invited the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take into account in their work programmes co-operation with the Preferential Trade Area; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/186).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships for the fourth part of its session at Geneva for a period of three weeks from 20 January to 7 February 1986; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report on the outcome of the Conference to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/187).

The fourth part of the session of the Conference took place at Geneva from 20 January to 7 February 1986 and adopted the United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships on 7 February. The Convention was opened for signature from 1 May 1986 up to and including 30 April 1987 at United Nations Headquarters and shall thereafter remain open for accession. The Convention will enter into force 12 months after the date on which not less than 40 States, the combined tonnage of which amounts to at least 25 per cent of world tonnage, have become Contracting Parties to it.

Also at its fortieth session, the General Assembly regretted the recent trade embargo and other measures imposed against Nicaragua and requested that those measures be immediately revoked; invited all States to promote and take concrete actions of co-operation in the economic and technological spheres in Central America, in particular to help reduce the negative effects of the trade embargo and other measures imposed against Nicaragua and to contribute to the economic and social development and to regional economic integration; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/188).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, considered the report of the Secretary-General on the 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); noted that the year 1991 might be designated international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa, bearing in mind the relevant criteria set forth in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to elaborate action-oriented proposals in respect of the international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa and to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 38/198).

At its second regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the international year (E/1985/113), and requested him to submit the proposals in respect of the international year, requested in General Assembly resolution 38/198, to the Council at its second regular session of 1986 for consideration and submission to the Assembly at its forty-first session (decision 1985/199).

At its thirty-ninth session, 119/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa (A/39/270-E/1984/97), urged the international community, in view of the continued critical food supply situation in a large number of African countries, to sustain and increase its efforts to provide the additional food aid required on an emergency basis, as well as technical and other forms of assistance needed in that connection, and to respond generously to the urgent need for agricultural inputs for the rehabilitation of agriculture and animal husbandry, and called upon the international community to continue to support efforts undertaken

119/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 80 (f)):

- (a) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/39/19);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/270-E/1984/97;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/39/790/Add.6;
- (d) Resolutions 39/165 and 39/166;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.28, 31, 54 and 56;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

strengthening their logistic, transportation and administrative capacities, as well as internal distribution systems, and, that emergency food aid programmes should, whenever possible, procure supplies within the region; noted with deep concern the substantial decline in international market prices for agricultural commodities since five years ago which had had particularly serious effects on developing countries, and called for appropriate measures to overcome foreign exchange constraints, including measures to diversify and increase export earnings, and for continuous efforts for the conclusion of commodity agreements and arrangements, and agreed that efforts should continue in order to improve the effectiveness of appropriate export earning stabilization schemes and to seek agreement on more effective co-operation in international commodity policy, notably through the early entry into force of the Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities; emphasized that the success of efforts of developing countries to solve their food and agricultural problems required economic growth, and that adjustment programmes for resolution of debt problems should take into account the food and social needs of the developing countries on a sustained and long-term basis; urged the international community to take determined action to increase the flow of resources, particularly the concessional flow by increasing their contributions to multilateral agencies; called upon the parties concerned urgently to achieve the conclusion of the negotiations on the second replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development; urged developed countries to provide the International Development Association with the necessary financial resources; recommended that the International Wheat Council should continue to explore the possibilities of raising the minimum overall commitment under the Food Aid Convention to 10 million tons; recommended that the Committee on Trade in Agriculture of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should continue to accelerate progress towards more operationally effective rules and disciplines for trade in agriculture, including wider and more predictable access to markets; urged all countries to demonstrate the requisite political will by refraining from creating obstacles to agricultural imports, and all exporting countries to endeavour to limit export subsidies and analogous practices which might hinder trade; recognized the important contribution and potential of women in the development of the food and agricultural sectors and urged Governments to ensure and enhance women's participation in the formulation and implementation of national food and agricultural policies, plans and projects; recognized the importance of implementing famine prevention measures and emphasized the importance of establishing and improving national and regional early warning systems; appreciated the measures taken by the World Food Programme to ensure speedy and timely delivery of food aid as well as the development of an information system for the dissemination on a regular basis of all relevant information on food aid to facilitate planning and operational co-ordination; urged WFC, within the context of its mandate, to mobilize and sustain greater efforts in the struggle to overcome hunger; and stressed the need to strengthen subregional, regional and interregional co-operation for the promotion of food security and the development of agriculture in developing countries and called upon the relevant entities of the United Nations system to accord priority support to economic and technical countries among developing countries in food and agriculture (resolution 40/181).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its second session (A/39/44), noted with concern that the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action had been slow and fell far short of the urgent needs of developing countries; stressed the need for continuous commitment and action by the international community, particularly with respect to the mobilization of financial resources, to which the Assembly had attached high priority; called for the early and effective implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and of the conclusions and recommendations adopted to this end by the Committee at its second session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution (39/173).

At its fortieth session, 120/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on new and renewable sources of energy (A/40/548); and decided that the third session of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy should be held from 21 April to 2 May 1986 (decision 40/444).

At the forty-first 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 on its third session, which will be issued as Supplement No. 44 (A/41/44).

(d) 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 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

120/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 84 (n)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/548;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/40/989/Add.13;
- (c) Decision 40/444;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.45, 47 and 48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.119.

At its fortieth session, 121/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the reports of the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate studies and analyses of trends in energy exploration and development, taking into account the activities of relevant organizations of the United Nations system in that field, including the results of the joint United Nations Development Programme/World Bank energy sector assessment programme and the suggestions resulting from the symposia held and to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 (resolution 40/208).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/208.

82. 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; 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).

121/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 84 (a)):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/511 and Corr.1 and A/40/637;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/40/989/Add.13;
- (c) Resolution 40/203;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.45 and 47;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.119.

(a) measures to strengthen the existing mechanisms within the United Nations system, with a view to furthering the coherence and co-ordination of operational activities; (b) an analysis of the relationship between the increasing responsibilities of the United Nations Development Programme in the area of co-ordination and its essential role in the provision of technical co-operation; (c) an analysis of changing requirements for technical co-operation through multilateral channels and the responsiveness of the United Nations system to them; (d) further analysis of programme delivery and administrative and support costs; (e) developments regarding joint technical co-operation needs assessments; (f) steps taken by United Nations organizations engaged in operational activities to promote the participation of women in development; (g) an analysis of the response of the United Nations system in assisting developing countries in the strengthening of their co-ordination capacity; (h) actions taken to increase programme effectiveness, through, inter alia, evaluation; and (i) efforts undertaken to expand the geographical distribution of the sources of supply, including in underutilized donor and developing countries, for the operational activities of the system; requested the Director-General to report on the results of the efforts to increase collaboration between the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the United Nations Development Programme; requested the Economic and Social Council, in discharging its responsibilities as defined in the annex to Assembly resolution 32/197, to assist the Assembly in establishing overall strategies, policies and priorities for the system as a whole in respect of operational activities, and to formulate suggestions and recommendations at the time of its consideration of the 1986 comprehensive policy

(continued)

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries: A/40/549 and Add.1;

(ii) Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of the remaining balance: A/40/740;

(e) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/698 and Corr.1;

(f) Report of the Second Committee: A/40/1041;

(g) Resolutions 40/210 to 40/213 and decisions 40/325 and 40/446 to 40/450;

(h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.35-41, 44, 46 and 48-51;

(i) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.120.

The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. At its resumed fortieth session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment of Mr. William H. Draper III as Administrator, with effect from 1 May 1986, for a term of office ending on 31 December 1989 (decision 40/325).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions on the capacity of the United Nations development system that, 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-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 programming cycle of UNDP; strongly reiterated the need for a substantial and real increase in the flow of resources for UNDP on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis, and welcomed Governing Council decision 81/37 to review that issue at its twenty-ninth session; and decided that, beginning in 1983, a broad policy review of the funds and programmes under the guidance of the Governing Council and managed by the Administrator of UNDP should be undertaken on a biennial basis, on the understanding that a brief report, including a financial statement, on those funds and programmes should be made available to the Council in the intervening years, and invited the Council to act accordingly (resolution 36/200).

At its thirty-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 (resolution 37/227).

At its thirty-eighth session, 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;

years, and urged continuing full collaboration and co-operation on operational matters between the Executive Director of the Fund and the Administrator of UNDP, as well as between the Executive Director and the executive heads of other organs within the United Nations system in the field of population (resolution 31/170).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly affirmed that the Fund was a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; invited the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (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; 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 urged the Executive Director to continue to take advantage of the wide-ranging experience of international and national non-governmental organizations as executing agencies; encouraged the Fund to increase support for family planning research at the country level; and approved the proposed Financial Regulations of the Fund, to come into force on 1 January 1984 (decision 83/17).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly emphasized that international co-operation in the field of population was essential for the

(d) 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 devastation of war and to other calamities; it also considered that the Fund's activities were useful because they created favourable conditions for the development of long-range economic and social programmes. Accordingly, at its eighth session, in 1953, the Assembly decided to continue the organization indefinitely, but changed its name to the United Nations Children's Fund, while retaining the symbol UNICEF, and requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to review its work periodically and to make recommendations to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 802 (VIII)).

In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, of resolution 57 (I) and with resolution 1038 (XI), UNICEF had, since 1956, been governed by an Executive Board consisting of 30 members elected by the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations or members of 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 (resolution 36/244).

As a result of the election held in the Economic and Social Council on 22 May 1986, the Executive Board will be composed of the following States:

Argentina,** Bangladesh,** Belgium,* Benin,* Bhutan,* Brazil,** Bulgaria,** Canada,** Chile,** China,** Colombia,** Congo,** Denmark,* Djibouti,** Ethiopia,** France,** Gabon,** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Guyana,** India,* Indonesia,* Italy,** Japan,** Lesotho,** Mali,** Mexico,** Netherlands,** Niger,* Norway,** Oman,** Pakistan,** Poland,** Romania,* Switzerland,* Thailand,** Tunisia,** Turkey,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America** and Venezuela.*

* Term of office expires on 31 July 1987.

** Term of office expires on 31 July 1988.

*** Term of office expires on 31 July 1989.

The secretariat of UNICEF is headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Board. The present Executive Director, Mr. James P. Grant, has served since 1 January 1980.

Programme was, by Assembly resolution 2095 (XX) and resolution 4/65 of the FAO Conference, extended on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable and on the understanding that it would be reviewed before each pledging conference. The Programme provides food aid in support of development projects and to meet emergency needs.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX) and resolution 22/75 of the FAO Conference, the 24-member United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, which provided general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of the Programme, was reconstituted as the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, a 30-member governing body with the additional responsibilities of providing a forum for consultations on national and international food aid policies and programmes, periodically reviewing general trends in food aid requirements and availabilities, recommending to Governments, through the World Food Council, improvements in food aid policies and programmes, formulating proposals for more effective co-ordination of multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental food aid programmes, including emergency food aid, and periodically reviewing the implementation of the recommendations made by the World Food Conference on food aid policies. The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, and it presents periodic and special reports to the World Food Council. The Committee held its twentieth and twenty-first sessions in Rome, from 30 September to 11 October 1985 and from 26 May to 6 June 1986, 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:

Argentina,*** Australia,* Bangladesh,* Belgium,** Brazil,** Canada,*
Cape Verde,*** Colombia,*** Congo,** Denmark,** Egypt,* Ethiopia,***
Finland,*** France,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Hungary,* India,*
Italy,* Japan,** Kenya,** Lesotho,** Netherlands,** Norway,* Pakistan,** Sao
Tome and Principe,*** Saudi Arabia,* Thailand,** United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America* and Venezuela.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

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.

eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article I of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, through appropriate training and research programmes. The statute of UNITAR was promulgated by the Secretary-General in November 1965 (E/4200, annex I) and amended in March 1967, June 1973, June 1979 and May 1983. The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute.

In accordance with article III of the statute, an international Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, is the policy-making organ for the Institute.

In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies. The present Executive Director, Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, has served since 1 January 1983.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on long-term arrangements for UNITAR which would place its financing on a more predictable, assured and continuous basis (resolution 37/142).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided, in the light of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/220), to consider at its thirty-ninth session the question of long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR (resolution 38/177).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/148), noted with regret that the three options for long-term financing arrangements for the Institute recommended by the Board of Trustees, namely, the setting up of a reserve fund, the adoption of a replenishment system and the establishment of an endowment fund, had not been found acceptable by the major contributors; the Secretary-General requested to prepare a comprehensive study on the Institute, its activities in training and research, its funding and its future role, and to submit his report, together with the comments of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR thereon, to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and decided to take a decision at its fortieth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, on the future programmes and funding arrangements of the Institute (resolution 39/179).

co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the United Nations University, the Council of the University, consisting of 28 members, is the governing board of the University. The term of office of its 24 appointed members is six years and none of them may serve continuously for more than six years. The Rector is a member of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR are ex officio members of the Council. The Council reports annually to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Board of UNESCO, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO, respectively, on the work of the University. At its twenty-sixth session, the Council was 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. 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. Donald E. U. Ekong (Nigeria)*

Ms. Helga Gyllenberg (Finland)**

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)*

(1982-1987), the progress achieved by the University in realizing the main objectives set forth in the perspective (see A/39/31, sect. III), welcomed the reports of external evaluation teams indicating the positive results of the University's research, institutional relations and post-graduate training; welcomed also the progress made in setting up the World Institute for Development Economics Research, the University's first research and training institution, at Helsinki, and expressed its appreciation for the leading role and invaluable support of the Government of Finland in establishing the Institute by providing financial and other forms of support; noted with satisfaction the advance made towards establishing the proposed Institute for Natural Resources in Africa and an international programme in biotechnology in Venezuela; noted the need to further continue, expand and intensify co-operative activities of the University with the United Nations, its bodies and the specialized agencies, on the one hand, and with the international academic and scientific community on the other; recognized that the University needed to intensify its fund-raising efforts to build up its Endowment Fund and Operating Fund and to ensure the development of its activities in a well co-ordinated manner in accordance with its Charter; and earnestly appealed to all Member States to take cognizance of the progress made by the University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations and to collaborate urgently and generously to its Endowment Fund and, additionally or alternatively, to make operating contributions to the University to enable it to fulfil its mandate effectively (resolution 39/179).

The twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the Council of the University were held at Mexico City from 8 to 12 July 1985 and at Tokyo from 9 to 13 December 1985, respectively. The twenty-seventh session will be held at Tokyo from 7 to 11 July 1986.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Council of the University (A/41/31).

(c) Unified approach to development analysis and planning: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session with a view to considering the economic as well as the social aspects of the question; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the application by Governments of a unified approach to development analysis and planning; and invited the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the Director of the United Nations Institute for Social Development, suggestions for pilot projects on the practical application of a unified approach to development (resolution 3409 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; decided to invite those countries which had not yet done so,

(continued)

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/39/SR.36-41, 45, 47, 55 and 58;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.103.

/...

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly approved the idea of establishing a University for Peace, as an international centre of higher learning for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace, with its headquarters in Costa Rica; decided to establish an international commission, which, in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica, would prepare the organization, structure and setting in motion of the University for Peace; entrusted the Secretary-General with the task of constituting a Commission composed of 11 members; and requested the Commission on the University for Peace to submit a report on its findings to the Secretary-General for subsequent submission by him, together with his comments, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/111).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace in conformity with the International Agreement for the University of Peace and with the Charter of the University for Peace (see resolution 35/55, annex); decided to extend the mandate of the Commission on the University, which should act as the preparatory body of the University pending the establishment of the Council of the University; expressed its appreciation to the President and to the Government of Costa Rica for the efforts undertaken to organize and finance the University without burdening the budget of the United Nations or the United Nations University, in accordance with paragraph 2 (d) of Assembly resolution 34/111; and expressed the hope that the widest possible adherence would be given to the International Agreement (resolution 35/55).

At its first regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of establishing an agreement of co-operation between the United Nations and the University for Peace (resolution 1986/6).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected.

64. Special economic and disaster relief assistance

(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: report 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-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the progress made in initiating improvements in the management operations of the

Co-ordination responsibility in a given country, he should contribute to ensuring the necessary transition to the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase by passing on relevant data to competent organs and agencies of the United Nations system; requested the Co-ordinator to review and improve, if necessary with the assistance of special staff made available by appropriate international bodies, the internal evaluation system of his Office in order to ensure that experience obtained from disaster relief operations is fully taken into account in the future work of the Office; requested the Office of the Co-ordinator to increase its fund-raising efforts through the means available to it; and emphasized the essential need for the work of the Office of the Co-ordinator to be placed and kept on a sound financial basis and requested the Secretary-General to assign a high priority to that (resolution 39/207).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/207 (A/41/295-E/1986/65).

(b) Special programmes of economic assistance: report of the Secretary-General

At its fortieth session, 126/ the General Assembly considered the needs for

126/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 87):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/40/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Assistance to Guinea-Bissau: A/40/423;
 - (ii) Assistance to Equatorial Guinea: A/40/430;
 - (iii) Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia: A/40/431;
 - (iv) Assistance to Haiti: A/40/432;
 - (v) Special economic assistance to Liberia: A/40/433;
 - (vi) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/40/434 and Add.1;
 - (vii) Assistance to Democratic Yemen: A/40/435;
 - (viii) Assistance to Nicaragua: A/40/436;
 - (ix) Assistance to Kiribati: A/40/437;
 - (x) Assistance to Tuvalu: A/40/438;

<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Title</u>
40/224	Assistance to the Gambia
40/225	Special economic assistance to Guinea-Bissau
40/226	Assistance to Cape Verde
40/227	Assistance to Djibouti
40/229	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon
40/230	Assistance to Madagascar
40/231	Long-term and effective solution of the problems caused by natural disasters in Bangladesh
40/232	Assistance to Mozambique
40/233	Economic assistance to Vanuatu
40/234	Assistance to Nicaragua
40/235	Special economic assistance to Guinea
and	
decision 40/453	Assistance to Uganda

In the resolutions, the General Assembly appealed to Member States, intergovernmental bodies, as appropriate, and the organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to provide or increase assistance to these countries through bilateral and multilateral channels, including United Nations trust funds for special economic assistance programmes and, where appropriate, to participate in the donor conferences with a view to assisting national reconstruction and development efforts.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under the above-mentioned resolutions and decision.

Also at its fortieth session, 126/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986, on ways and means of enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of decisions taken by intergovernmental bodies regarding the special programmes of economic assistance, including the mobilization of the resources necessary for the implementation of those programmes, taking into account available information provided by Governments and the related activities undertaken by the bodies of the

85. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports 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, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1983 the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; approved the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, annexed to the resolution, and called upon all States to co-operate in its implementation; 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 (resolution 38/14).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989 (A/39/167-E/1984/33 and Add.1 and 2) submitted by the Secretary-General, and decided upon specific action to be carried out during that period; requested Governments to forward a report every two years on the action taken under the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see resolution 38/14, annex), on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General, which reports should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration; and requested the Economic and Social Council, during the period of the Decade, to submit an annual report to the Assembly, containing, inter alia: (a) an enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as

with the Economic and Social Council, to focus on the co-ordination of international activities to combat racism and racial discrimination; and invited the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/22).

At its forty-second session, held in February and March 1986, the Commission on Human Rights urged all States and international organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Commission annually of the progress made in carrying out the plan of activities so that the Commission could make its contribution thereto (resolution 1986/8).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the seminar called for under paragraph 15 of resolution 40/22;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under paragraphs 6, 9 and 16 of resolution 40/22.

86. 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: report of the Secretary-General

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 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 (resolution 3383 (XXX), 31/33, 33/32 and 37/39).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this item at its thirtieth and thirty-second to forty-first sessions (resolutions 3 (XXX), 6 (XXXII), 7 (XXXIII), 6 (XXXIV), 9 (XXXV), 11 (XXXVI), 8 (XXXVII), 1982/12, 1983/11, 1984/6 and 1985/9). The Sub-Commission also considered the item at various sessions (resolutions 1 (XXX), 2 (XXXIII), 6 (XXXIV), 1982/16, 1983/11, 1984/6 and 1985/3).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 34/153).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly 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; and requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the World Assembly (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"; and requested the Secretary-General to use the United Nations Trust Fund for the World Assembly on Aging to encourage further interest in the field of aging among developing countries, particularly the least developed among them within the context of the World Assembly (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; requested the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development, to review the implementation of the Plan of Action every four years, beginning in 1985, and to transmit its findings to the Assembly (resolution 37/51).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, 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 body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women in 1985 for its consideration (resolution 38/27).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action at the national, regional and international levels and to continue to promote the United Nations Trust Fund for the World Assembly on Aging so as to assist countries in formulating and implementing policies and programmes for aging, to continue to promote the exchange of information and experience and joint activities in the field of aging and youth, especially during the International Youth Year in 1985 and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 39/25).

88. Policies and programmes involving young people: 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).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace" on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee (resolutions 35/126, 36/28, 36/29, 37/48, 37/49, 38/22 and 38/23). The Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year, as adopted by the Advisory Committee (A/36/215, annex).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to devote an appropriate number of plenary meetings at its fortieth session to policies and programmes relating to youth and to designate those meetings as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year which should take place in keeping with the procedures and practices of the Assembly; recommended that all Member States should include youth representatives in their delegations to the fortieth session of the Assembly; decided that the fourth session of the Advisory Committee should work out, on the basis of a draft prepared by the Secretary-General, guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth which would be transmitted for approval to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and invited the organizers of international youth conferences and festivals in 1985 to inform the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Secretary-General, of the results of those activities and the documents adopted (resolution 39/22).

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 and 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 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 to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly, continued its consideration of the question of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (resolutions 37/50, 38/26 and 39/24).

At its fortieth session, 132/ the General Assembly called upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication as adopted in Assembly resolutions 32/135 and 36/17; invited the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to make use of, further improve and extend the existing channels of communication; called upon national youth mechanisms to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and, where such mechanisms did not exist, recommended that national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year should continue to act as channels of communication; took note of the

132/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 95):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/631;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/856;
- (c) Resolution 40/17;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.16-23 and 30;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.75-80.

and decided to consider the item again at its forty-first session on the basis of the reports that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations had been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples (resolution 40/25).

At its forty-second session, held in February and March 1986, the Commission on Human Rights adopted six resolutions under the item entitled "The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation", which related to the question of Western Sahara (resolution 1986/21), to the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people (resolution 1986/22), to the situation in Afghanistan (resolution 1986/23), to southern Africa and Namibia (resolution 1986/24), to the situation in Kampuchea (resolution 1986/25) and to the use of mercenaries as a means to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 1986/26).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/24 and 40/25.

91. 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. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt)**

Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu (Nigeria)**

Mr. Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**

Mr. Mohamed Omer Beshir (Sudan)**

Mr. André Braunschweig (France)**

Mr. Nikola Čičanović (Yugoslavia)*

Mr. John J. Cremona (Malta)*

Mr. Nicolas de Pierola y Balca (Peru)*

Discrimination on the work of its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions; commended the Committee for its continuous endeavours towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, in particular, the elimination of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia; noted with appreciation the Committee's continued participation in the activities within the framework of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; 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, including the freedom to maintain their cultural characteristics; called upon Member States to adopt effective legislative, socio-economic and other necessary measures in order to ensure the prevention or elimination of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin; further called upon States parties to the Convention to protect fully, by the adoption of the relevant legislative and other measures, in conformity with the Convention, 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; appealed to the States parties to take fully into consideration their obligation under the Convention to submit their reports in due time; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure wider publicity of the work of the Committee, which would facilitate its task to implement effectively its functions under the Convention (resolution 40/28).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 18 (A/41/18).

(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.

Human Rights to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as of those against whom or which legal proceedings had been undertaken; requested the Secretary-General to circulate the above-mentioned list among all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication; appeal to all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities in enhancing public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa; requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention (resolution 40/27).

At the forty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairman appointed, in accordance with article IX of the Convention and General Assembly resolution 31/80, the representatives of Bulgaria, Ethiopia and Nicaragua as members of the Group of Three members of the Commission which was set up under the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

The Group of Three met for a period of five days before the forty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1986, examined reports submitted by eight States parties, adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations based on its examination of reports and submitted a report on its activities to the Commission (E/CN.4/1986/30).

At its forty-second session, held in February and March 1986, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Group of Three (E/CN.4/1986/30) and decided that the Group of Three should meet for a period of not more than five days before the forty-third session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention (resolution 1986/7).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/27.

92. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of 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).

"Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons" (resolution 39/26).

At its fortieth session, 135/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited Member States to reinforce national committees as focal points for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, to stimulate activities at the national level, to mobilize public opinion on behalf of the Decade, to participate in the implementation of disability projects with regard to the International Year of Disabled Persons and to assist in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the World Programme of Action; urged the Secretary-General to continue to administer the Trust Fund, henceforth to be called the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, in accordance with the recommendations of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, with priority given to programmes and projects of least developed countries; requested all bodies and organizations of the United Nations system administering assistance projects to take into account the concerns of disabled persons in their projects for the rehabilitation of the disabled and their integration into society, as well as to include disabled persons in their overall planning objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution, including information on preparations for a meeting of experts to evaluate progress at the mid-point of the Decade, as well as information on the establishment of inter-organizational task forces in order to provide support services for the exchange of technical information and transfer of technological know-how and other activities in the fields of prevention, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities in developing countries (resolution 40/31).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/31.

93. Crime prevention and criminal justice: report of the Secretary-General

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

135/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 97):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/728 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/880;
- (c) Resolution 40/31;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.16-23, 30 and 37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.96.

the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including the United Nations regional and interregional institutes, paying special attention to improving the co-ordination of relevant activities within the United Nations in all related areas in order to establish priorities and ensure the continuing relevance and responsiveness of the United Nations to emerging needs, and to submit the final report to the Council at its first regular session of 1987, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 40/32); and expressed its deep appreciation to the Government and people of Italy for acting as host to the Seventh Congress (resolution 40/37).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules) (resolution 40/33, annex) and the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (resolution 40/34, annex) and adopted resolutions entitled "Development of standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency" (resolution 40/35) and "Domestic violence" (resolution 40/36).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/32.

94. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- (b) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General

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 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, at New York. The fourth session was held at Vienna from 21 January to 1 February 1985. The fifth session was held in New York from 10 to 21 March 1986. In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Secretary-General convened on 25 March 1986 the third 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. Ryoko Akamatsu (Japan)**
Ms. Desirée P. Bernard (Guyana)*
Ms. Marie Caron (Canada)*
Ms. Ivanka Corti (Italy)**
Ms. Hadja Dialle Soumare (Mali)**
Ms. Mervat El-Tallawy (Egypt)**
Ms. Ruth Escobar (Brazil)**
Ms. Elizabeth Evatt (Australia)*
Ms. Norma Forde (Barbados)**
Ms. Aida González Martínez (Mexico)*
Ms. Zagorka Ilić (Yugoslavia)**
Ms. Chryssanthi Laiou-Antoniou (Greece)*
Ms. Guan Minqian (China)**
Ms. Maria Margarida de Rego da Costa Salema Moura Ribeiro (Portugal)*
Ms. Alma Montenegro de Fletcher (Panama)*
Ms. Elvira E. Novikova (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**
Ms. Edith Oeser (German Democratic Republic)*
Ms. Lily Pilataxi de Arenas (Ecuador)**
Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia)*
Ms. Ida Soekaman (Indonesia)**
Ms. Esther Veliz de Villalvilla (Cuba)*
Ms. Rose N. Ukeje (Nigeria)**
Ms. Margareta Wadstein (Sweden)*

* Term of office expires in 1988.

** Term of office expires in 1990.

At its fortieth session, 137/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Committee on the work of its fourth session; emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; urged States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial implementation reports in accordance with article 18 of the Convention; took note once again of the discussion in the Committee, at its third session, concerning the inclusion in the agenda of a future session of an item to discuss article 21 of the Convention (resolution 40/39).

At the forty-first 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/41/45);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/39.

95. Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000:

(a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation

At its 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)).

137/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 100):

(a) Reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women: Supplement No. 45, (A/40/45);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/623;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/927;

(d) Resolution 40/39;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.24-34 and 49;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.96.

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, inter alia, 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; 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, inter alia, 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 solemnly proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation (resolution 37/63).

At its thirty-eighth session, 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; and 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. (resolution 38/105).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, pledged its determination to encourage the full participation of women in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs of society and in the endeavour to promote

international peace and co-operation; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the wide publicity of the Declaration; and requested the Commission on the Status of Women, as the preparatory body for the World Conference, to consider measures which might be necessary to implement the Declaration in the context of forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women for the period up to the year 2000 (resolution 39/124).

At its fortieth session, 138/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all Governments to encourage such social and economic development that would secure the participation of women in all spheres of work: equal pay for work of equal value and equal opportunities for education and for professional and vocational training, taking into consideration the necessity of combining all aspects of the role of women in society; and decided to consider the question of the role of women in society at its forty-first session (resolution 40/101); appealed to all to take the necessary measures for putting into practice the principles and provisions of the Declaration; requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider measures which may be necessary to implement the Declaration in the context of the forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women for the period up to the year 2000; and decided to consider the further implementation of the Declaration at its forty-first session (resolution 40/102).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/102.

(b) United Nations Development Fund 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).

138/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 92 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/1008;
- (b) Resolutions 40/101 and 40/102;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.24-34, 46, 48 and 55-57;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.11b.

At its thirty-second to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 32/141, 33/188, 34/156, 35/137, 36/129, 37/62 and 38/186).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women should be continued through establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); endorsed the modalities for the future management arrangements between the Fund and UNDP, annexed to the resolution, and decided that they would enter into force at the latest on 1 January 1986; reaffirmed the criteria laid down in resolution 31/133 on the use of the resources of the Fund; requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Consultative Committee, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the arrangements he had made with the Administrator of UNDP for the future of the Fund; and requested that the Consultative Committee monitor the process of implementing the arrangements for the management of the Fund and that the Committee's views on that matter be reflected fully in the annual report on the Fund to the Assembly, particularly in its initial years (resolution 39/125).

At its fortieth session, 139/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/727 and Corr.1) and of the reports of the Consultative Committee on its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions (ibid., sect. VI), inter alia, expressed its satisfaction that the establishment of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, in autonomous association with UNDP, was effected on 1 July 1985 in accordance with resolution 39/125; stressed the need for close and continuous working relationships between the Fund, UNDP and those bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system and other agencies concerned with women's issues and development co-operation; urged Governments to continue and, where possible, to increase their contributions to the Fund and called upon Governments that had not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund; requested the Consultative Committee to continue to monitor the process of implementing the new arrangements for the management of the Fund; requested the Administrator of UNDP to submit to the Governing Council of the Programme an annual report on the operations, management and budget of the Fund, taking into account the advice of the Consultative Committee; and requested the Administrator of UNDP through the Secretary-General, to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the activities of the Fund (resolution 40/104).

139/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 92 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/727 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/1008;
- (c) Resolution 40/104;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.24-34, 46, 48 and 55-57;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.116.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 40/104.

(c) Incorporation of the interests of women in the work programme of the regional commissions: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive secretaries of the five regional commissions, to reassess all individual work programmes, with a view to incorporating women's concerns at all levels in the overall programme of work of each commission; also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive secretaries of the five regional commissions, to allocate sufficient budgetary resources to staff, including, where possible, by redeployment, within the context of the 1986-1987 programme budget, in order to regularize all temporary and permanent senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions before the end of the Decade, so as to allow the integration of policies and programmes concerning women; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on measures taken in implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/127).

At its fortieth session, 140/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/838); expressed concern at the inadequate response of the regional commissions to the need to incorporate the interests of women in their economic and social policies and programmes; stressed that the integration of women in economic development as well as in social development was essential to the well-being of society; invited the executive secretaries of the five regional commissions to propose to their governing bodies measures for reassessing all individual work programmes in order to incorporate women's concerns at all levels in their overall work programmes for the biennium 1988-1989, taking into account the roles and responsibilities of the regional commissions in developing and implementing the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (see E/1985/45) and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; requested the Secretary-General to take into account the important role of the regional commissions in promoting the advancement of women when formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and when implementing the Forward-looking Strategies; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/105).

140/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 92 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/838;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/1008;
- (c) Resolution 40/105;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.24-34, 46, 48 and 55-57;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.116.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/105.

(d) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General

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 to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the arrangements for the Conference (resolutions 36/126, 37/60, 38/108, 39/124 and 39/129).

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace was held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985.

At its fortieth session, 141/ the General Assembly expressed its deep appreciation to the Government and people of Kenya for acting as host to the Conference (resolution 40/107); took note of the report of the Conference (A/CONF.116/28/Rev.1); endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; affirmed that the implementation of the Strategies should result in the elimination of all forms of inequality between women and men and in the complete integration of women into the development process and that that should guarantee broad participation by women in efforts to strengthen peace and security in the world; declared that the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace with the sub-theme employment, health and education remained valid; called upon Governments to allocate adequate resources and to take effective appropriate measures to implement the Strategies, including the establishment on reinforcement of national machineries to promote the advancement of women, and to monitor the implementation of the Strategies; further called upon all Governments of Member States to appoint women to decision-making positions;

141/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 92 (b)):

- (a) Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (A/CONF.116/28/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/1008;
- (c) Resolutions 40/107 and 40/108;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.24-34, 46, 48 and 55-57;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.116.

invited Governments to incorporate measurable targets for overcoming obstacles to the advancement of women and to include measures for the involvement of women in development, both as agents and beneficiaries, on an equal basis with men, and to review the impact of development policies and programmes on women; invited governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to give high priority to the implementation of the Strategies; urged all Governments to contribute to the strengthening of institutional co-ordination in their regions and subregions; urged all organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and all specialized agencies to take the necessary measures to ensure a concerted and sustained effort for the implementation of the Strategies; requested the Secretary-General and organizations of the United Nations system to establish focal points on women's issues; urged the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to review periodically the system-wide implementation of the Strategies; emphasized the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of the status of women and called upon it to promote the implementation of the Strategies; requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically through the Commission on the Status of Women to the Economic and Social Council on the activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Strategies; requested the Secretary-General, in his report on the integrated reporting system, to include proposals for a reporting system to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of the Strategies; recommended that the Secretary-General prepare and submit to the Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-first session a report on measures to strengthen the Commission and that the recommendations of the Commission be reported to the Assembly at its forty-first session through the Economic and Social Council; took note of the appointment of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat; called upon the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish new five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in Professional and decision-making positions; welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/46 regarding women and development and recommended that future medium-term plans of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should contain intersectoral presentations of the various programmes dealing with issues of concern to women and that revisions of current plans should be considered in the light of the results of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General and the heads of all organizations of the United Nations system to give high priority in their public information programmes to disseminating information concerning women; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 40/108).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/108.

96. 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-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 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 1993/40).

At its thirty-sixth session, in August 1983, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities 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, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 38/110).

At its first regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the appointment by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of a Special Rapporteur and authorized the Sub-Commission to entrust Mrs. Odio-Benito with the preparation of a study on the current dimensions of the problem of intolerance and of discrimination on grounds of religion or belief (Council resolution 1984/39).

At its thirty-seventh session, in September 1984, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities took note of a

preliminary report by the Special Rapporteur and asked her to submit a progress report to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-eighth session and a final report at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1984/31).

At its thirty-ninth session the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to this end, the report of the Seminar on the Encouragement of Understanding, Tolerance and Respect in Matters relating to Freedom of Religion or Belief to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-first session and to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/131).

At its forty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compendium of the national legislation and regulations of States on the question of freedom of religion or belief with particular regard to the measures taken to combat intolerance or discrimination in this field and to report to the Commission at its forty-second session on measures to implement the resolution (resolution 1985/51).

At its fortieth session, 142/ the General Assembly endorsed the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the Secretary-General to prepare the above-mentioned compendium; took note with appreciation of the report of the Seminar on the Encouragement of Understanding, Tolerance and Respect in Matters relating to Freedom of Religion or Belief (see A/40/361, annex); invited the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration, in all official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies; requested the Secretary-General to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing regarding the dissemination of the Declaration; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its

142/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 101):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Seminar on the Encouragement of Understanding, Tolerance and Respect in Matters relating to Freedom of Religion or Belief: A/40/361;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/968;
- (c) Resolution 40/109;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.46-48, 50-53, 58 and 60;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.116.

consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/109).

At its forty-second session, held in February and March 1986, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to examine, as a matter of priority at its thirty-ninth session, the report of the Special Rapporteur and to transmit it to the Commission at its forty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of the information supplied by States on their national legislation and regulations on the question of freedom of religion or belief, an addendum to the compendium of such legislation and regulations, with particular regard to the measures taken to combat intolerance or discrimination in that field (resolution 1986/19); decided to appoint for one year a special rapporteur to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are inconsistent with the provisions of the Declaration; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a report to the Commission at its forty-third session on his activities regarding questions involving implementation of the Declaration (resolution 1986/20).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

97. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968, recommended that the organizations of the United Nations system should undertake a study of the problems with respect to human rights arising from developments in science and technology (A/CONF.32/41, chap. III, resolution XI).

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake the study referred to in resolution XI of the Conference (resolution 2450 (XXIII)).

At its twenty-fifth, twenty-seventh to thirty-first, thirty-third and thirty-fifth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2721 (XXV), 3026 (XXVII), 3150 (XXVIII), 3268 (XXIX), 3384 (XXX), 31/128, 33/53, 35/130 A and B, 36/56 A and B, 37/188, 37/189 A and B and 38/111, 38/112, 38/113, 39/132, 39/133 and 39/134).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh, thirtieth to thirty-third and thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions (resolutions 14 (XXVI), 10 (XXVII), 2 (XXX), 11 (XXXI), 11 (XXXII), 10 A and B (XXXIII), 38 (XXXVII), 1982/4 to 1982/7, 1983/41 to 1983/44 and 1984/27 to 1984/30).

At its fortieth session, 143/ the General Assembly again urged the Commission on Human Rights and, through it, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to expedite their consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees for the protection of persons detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, so that the Commission could submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 40/110); stressed once again the urgent need for the international community to make every effort to strengthen peace, remove the growing threat of war, in particular nuclear war, halt the arms race and achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control and prevent violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the self-determination of peoples, thus contributing to ensuring the right to life; 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 rights and fundamental freedoms; again called upon all States that had not yet done so to take effective measures with a view to prohibiting any propaganda for war, in particular the formulation, propounding and dissemination of propaganda for doctrines and concepts aimed at unleashing nuclear war; and looked forward to further efforts by the Commission on Human Rights with a view to ensuring the inherent right of all peoples and all individuals to life (resolution 40/111); noted with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and scientific and technological developments (A/40/493 and Add.1 and 2); stressed the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms; 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 give special attention, in its consideration of the item to the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration (resolution 40/112).

143/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 102):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/493 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/969;
- (c) Resolutions 40/110 to 40/112;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.46-48, 50-53, 58 and 60;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.116.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/112.

98. 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 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 forty-first 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, 1983/52, 1984/24 and 1985/50).

At its thirty-fourth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 34/4, 35/131, 36/57, 37/190, 38/114 and 39/135).

At its fortieth session, 144/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/42, in which the Council authorized a meeting of an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for a period of one week prior to the forty-second session of the Commission; and requested the Commission to give the highest priority to this question and to make every effort at its forty-second session to complete the draft convention and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/113).

At its forty-second session, in March 1986, the Commission on Human Rights decided to continue at its forty-third 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,

144/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 103):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/971;
- (b) Resolution 40/113;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.46-48, 50-53, 58 and 60;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.116.

through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly, and requested the Council to authorize a one-week session of an open-ended working group prior to the forty-third session of the commission to complete the work on the draft convention on the rights of the child at that session (resolution 1986/59).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

99. 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 Aquilar (Venezuela)*

Mr. Néjib Bouziri (Tunisia)**

Mr. Joseph A. L. Cooray (Sri Lanka)**

Mr. Vojin Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia)**

Mr. Roger Errera (France)**

Mr. Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic)**

Mrs. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*

Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius)*

Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus)*

Mr. Anatoly Petrovich Movchan (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*

Mr. Birame Ndiaye (Senegal)**

Mr. Torkel Opsahl (Norway)**

Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy)*

Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador)**

Mr. Alejandro Serrano Caldera (Nicaragua)*

Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany)**

Mr. S. Amos Wako (Kenya)*

Mr. Adam Zielinski (Poland)*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

** 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 fortieth session, 145/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with appreciation the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions (A/40/40) and expressed its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee was continuing to perform its functions; expressed its appreciation to those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that had submitted their reports to the Human Rights Committee under article 40 of the Covenant and urged States parties that had not yet done so to submit their reports as speedily as possible; urged those 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; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Committee informed of the relevant activities of the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, 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 (resolution 40/115).

145/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 104 (a) and (b)):

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/40/40);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: A/40/605;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/983;
- (d) Resolutions 40/114 and 40/115;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.46-48, 50-53, 58 and 60;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.116.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 40 (A/41/40).

(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 1986, 87 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 83 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 37 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 eighth session at United Nations Headquarters from 14 April to 2 May 1986. The Group of Experts was composed of the representatives of the following 13 States parties to the Covenant:

Bulgaria,** Denmark,* Ecuador,** France,*** German Democratic Republic,* Iraq,*** Japan,* Mexico,* Peru,*** Senegal,** Spain,** Tunisia* and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

/...

At its eighth 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 (LX) and submitted a report to the Council at its first regular session of 1986.

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights should be renamed "Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" and made a number of decisions in regard to the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Committee (resolution 1985/17). At the same session, the Council decided, while maintaining the current programme of biennial reports for the first cycle of the reporting procedure under article 16 of the Covenant, to prolong by one year the periodicity of the reporting under the second and subsequent cycles of the reporting procedure (decision 1985/132).

At its fortieth session, 145/ the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, its views and recommendations on those human rights; welcomed the decision of the Council, in its resolution 1985/17, to establish the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which would be entrusted from 1987 on with the important task of overseeing the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; decided to convene, on 16 December 1986, during its forty-first session, a commemorative plenary meeting of the Assembly devoted to the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights; and decided also to discuss at its forty-first session, under this item, the question of the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights (resolution 40/114).

At the same session, 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; 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 urged 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 forty-first session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and again urged the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps within existing resources to give more

publicity to the work of the Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Economic and Social Council and its Sessional Working Group and to improve administrative and related arrangements to enable them to carry out their respective functions effectively under the International Covenants on Human Rights (resolution 40/115).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/115.

100. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the Chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments in order to consider 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), taking into account the results of Assembly resolutions 38/20 and 38/117 (resolution 38/117).

Following consultations, the Secretary-General organized a meeting of the Chairmen of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Chairmen met at Geneva on 16 and 17 August 1984 and made a number of suggestions aiming at improving reporting procedures under human rights instruments.

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with interest of the report of the meeting of the Chairmen of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Group of Governmental Experts and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/39/484, annex); requested the Secretary-General, to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report containing: (a) updated information on the general situation of the submission of reports of States parties to all conventions which were already in force, thus enabling the Assembly to take an overview of the fulfilment of all reporting obligations and to consider how to achieve an improvement, particularly in the interest of States parties with limited technical and administrative resources and (b) a consolidated text of the guidelines of the various bodies entrusted with the consideration of the reports of States parties on the implementation of all United Nations conventions on human rights; and decided to consider the question at its fortieth session, in the light of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General and to consider also the eventual convening of another meeting of the Chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of the reports of States parties (resolution 39/138).

At its fortieth session, 146/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the very comprehensive second report of the Secretary-General on reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (A/40/600 and Add.1); requested the Secretary-General to send a note verbale to all States parties to the five United Nations conventions on human rights having at 1 February 1986 more than two overdue reports, inviting them to indicate, if they so wished, the reasons for their difficulties in complying with reporting obligations and their interest, if any, in technical advice and assistance with a view to better fulfilling their reporting obligations; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing updated information on the general situation with regard to overdue reports, an assessment of the operational and financial implications of increasing training activities in this field and the results of his communications with States parties mentioned above; decided to consider at its forty-first session the convening, in 1987, of another meeting of the Chairmen of the supervisory bodies, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and, if already established, the committee against torture, in order to consider jointly the report of the Secretary-General; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session a separate item entitled "Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights" (resolution 40/116).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/116.

101. 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

146/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 104 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/600 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/983;
- (c) Resolution 40/116;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.46-48, 50-53, 58 and 60;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.116.

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 fortieth session, 147/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa (A/40/425), inter alia, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to keep the situation of refugees in Africa under constant review so as to ensure that adequate assistance was available for care and maintenance and for bringing about durable solutions; requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to increase its efforts to mobilize additional resources for refugee-related development projects and, in general, to promote and co-ordinate with the host countries and the donor community the integration of refugee-related activities into national development planning; called upon all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system concerned, as well as relevant regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to lend their support to the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa; requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference, to monitor, in consultation and close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, the High Commissioner and UNDP, the follow-up to the Conference; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/117).

147/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner: Supplement No. 12 (A/40/12), Supplement No. 12A (A/40/12/Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/425;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in South-East Asia (1979-1983)": A/40/135 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/934;
- (e) Resolutions 40/117 to 40/119;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.37-41 and 49;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.116.

At the same session, the General Assembly strongly reaffirmed the fundamental nature of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection and the need for Governments to continue to co-operate fully with his Office in order to facilitate the effective exercise of that function, in particular by acceding to and implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments and by scrupulously observing the principles of asylum and non-refoulement; condemned all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements and other forms of brutality and by the failure to rescue asylum-seekers in distress at sea; endorsed the conclusions on voluntary repatriation adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-sixth session (see A/40/12/Add.1) and urged States to extend their full co-operation to the High Commissioner to that effect; and expressed its warm appreciation for the work done by the High Commissioner to put into practice the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees and urged him to continue that process; and commends the High Commissioner's programmes for refugee and displaced women, especially those undertaken to secure their protection and to help them to become self-sufficient through educational, vocational and income-generating projects (resolution 40/118).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner covering the period from 1 April 1985 to 31 March 1986: Supplement No. 12 (A/41/12);
- (b) Addendum to the report of the High Commissioner, containing the report on the thirty-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme: Supplement No. 12A (A/41/12/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/117.

102. International campaign against traffic in drugs: reports 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 to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/198, 38/122, 39/141 and 39/143).

At its fortieth session, 148/ the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to decide, at its ninth special session, on the elements that could be included in the convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to request the Secretary-General to prepare a draft on the basis of those elements, and to submit a progress report, including completed elements of the draft, to the Commission for consideration at its thirty-second session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking a report on progress made towards completing the new convention; requested the Commission to report to the Council at its first regular session of 1986 on the results achieved with respect to the convention at its ninth special session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/120).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/40/777 and A/40/778); took note with satisfaction of the decision of the Secretary-General to hold an interregional meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies at Vienna from 28 July to 1 August 1986; recommended that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs advise the meeting to examine a number of specific issues; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session an interim report containing the recommendations of the meeting and to submit a final report to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission at its next session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/121).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene, in 1987, an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the ministerial level at the Vienna International Centre as an expression of the political will of

148/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 106):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/40/3), chap. V;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/777 and A/40/778;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/984;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1040;
- (e) Resolutions 40/120 to 40/122;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.42-45, 55, 56, 60 and 61;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.61;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.116.

nations to combat the drug menace, with the mandate to generate universal action to combat the drug problem in all its forms at the national, regional and international levels and to adopt a comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities which focused on concrete and substantive issues directly relevant to the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking; requested the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1986 to invite the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to act as the preparatory body for the Conference and to submit a report to the Council at its first regular session of 1986; requested the Secretary-General to cover as much as possible of the cost of the Conference through absorption within the regular budget for the biennium 1986-1987 and to facilitate consideration of the financial implications of the resolution through established procedures, and further requested the Secretary-General to submit progress reports, through the Commission, to the Council at its first regular session of 1986; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution. (resolution 40/122).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/120, 40/121 and 40/122.

103. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms: reports 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 to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/46, 34/49 and 35/175).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, from the thirty-eighth session, a biennial progress report bringing up to date the study (A/36/462) on international conditions and human rights (resolutions 36/133, 36/134 and 36/135).

At its thirty-seventh to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/200, 38/123, 38/124, 39/144 and 39/145).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-first sessions, the Commission on Human Rights considered this question (resolutions 24 (XXXV), 28 (XXXVI), 24 (XXXVII), 1982/22, 1982/40, 1983/49, 1983/50, 1984/58, 1985/43 and 1985/49).

At its fortieth session, 149/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (A/40/469); welcomed and encouraged the efforts of the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly, through the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, a consolidated report, for eventual publication as a United Nations handbook, on national institutions for the use of Governments, including information on the various types and models of national and local institutions, taking into account differing social and legal systems; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/123); reiterated its request that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on the overall analysis with a view to further promoting and improving human rights and fundamental freedoms and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; reaffirmed that the right to development is an inalienable human right; requested the Commission to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development and welcomed the decision of the Commission in its resolution 1985/43 concerning the future work of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to it at its forty-first session a report on the progress made by the Working Group (resolution 40/124).

149/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 107):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/469 and A/40/677;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/277-E/1985/70;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/970;
- (d) Resolutions 40/123 to 40/125 and decision 40/425;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.33, 35, 36, 56 and 57;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.116.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested all Member States to take appropriate steps, by all available means, including the mass media, to give publicity to the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights; and urged the Commission on Human Rights to give special attention at its forty-second session to the development of public information activities in the field of human rights and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, its views and recommendations on further action (resolution 40/125).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly decided to transmit to its forty-first session the draft declaration on the right to development (A/C.3/40/L.53), as well as all relevant documents with a view to continuing the consideration of that issue at its forty-first session, including the amendment thereto (A/C.3/40/L.60) (decision 40/425).

At its forty-second session, in February and March 1986, the Commission on Human Rights strongly urged the General Assembly to give the highest priority to the consideration of the draft declaration on the right to development with a view to the adoption of the declaration at its forty-first session; decided to convene the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development for three weeks in January 1987 to study the measures necessary to promote the right to development; and requested the Working Group to submit to the Commission, at its forty-third session, a report and proposals concerning concrete measures to promote the right to development (resolution 1986/16); requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources to continue work on a draft teaching booklet on human rights, to complete the task of issuing the proposed personalized version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the six official languages of the United Nations by the end of 1986, and to proceed thereafter, in co-operation with regional organizations and Governments to the production of personalized versions of the Universal Declaration in national and local languages; requested the Secretary-General to examine further ways in which the potential of the entire United Nations system, including the specialized agencies and regional economic and social commissions, might be used to assist in the dissemination of human rights material and to intensify efforts to disseminate human rights material prepared by the United Nations to Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Commission at its forty-third session (resolution 1986/54).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/123 and 40/124.

104. New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Jordan (A/36/245). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order and decided to consider the question at its thirty-seventh session on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/136).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/145), requested the Governments that had not yet done so to communicate their views on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order to the Secretary-General; and invited the Secretary-General to provide a more comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/201).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/37/145 and A/38/450), noting the establishment in July 1983 of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, outside the framework of the United Nations, and recognizing that the work of the Independent Commission could be useful for further study of the proposal invited Governments that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their views regarding the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order; and requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments, as well as with the Independent Commission, in order to provide a comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/125).

At its fortieth session, 150/ the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (A/40/348 and Add.1 and 2); took note of the activities of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues and looked forward to the outcome of its efforts and its final report; invited Governments that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their views regarding the proposal to promote a new international humanitarian order; and requested the Secretary-General, in the light of further views received, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session an addendum to his report, including a survey of specific humanitarian issues (resolution 40/126).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/126.

105. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex); and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46).

150/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 108):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/348 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/1006;
- (c) Resolution 40/126;
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.69;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.116.

At its fortieth session, 151/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/40/604); requested all States that had not yet done so to sign and to ratify the Convention as a matter of priority; invited all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session and to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the status of the Convention; and decided to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-first session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" (resolution 40/128).

At its forty-second session, in February and March 1986, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 1986/47).

As at 1 June 1986, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by four States. In addition, 44 other States had signed the Convention.

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/128.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture for the purpose of receiving voluntary contributions for distribution, through established channels of assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals who have been tortured and to their relatives; and decided that the Voluntary Fund would be administered by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees of the Fund, composed of a chairman and four members with wide experience in the field of human rights, acting in their personal capacity, to be appointed by the Secretary-General with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and in consultation with their Governments (resolution 36/151).

151/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 144):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/604, A/40/876;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/987;
- (c) Resolutions 40/127 and 40/128;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.46-48, 50-53, 58 and 60;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.116.

At its fortieth session, 151/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/40/876), called upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund; and expressed its appreciation to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it had carried out (resolution 40/127).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

106. 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 fortieth session, 152/ 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 40/51).

152/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 109):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23), chap. VIII;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/629;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/40/884;
- (d) Resolution 40/51;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/40/SR.11-12 and 15-20;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.99.

/...

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/41/23, which will be issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

107. 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 fortieth session, 153/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the subject; urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/52).

At the same session, the General Assembly, within the context of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations did not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration; urged the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to

153/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 110):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23), chaps. V and VI; A/AC.109/803, A/AC.109/805, A/AC.109/810-812, A/AC.109/815, A/AC.109/817, A/AC.109/819, A/AC.109/825, A/AC.109/826, A/AC.109/829;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/40/883;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/974;
- (d) Resolution 40/52 and decision 40/415;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/40/SR.2-11;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.52;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.99.

comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration; declared that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session (decision 40/415).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee: A/41/23, which will be issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23).

108. 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 fortieth session, 154/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies

154/ References for the fortieth session (agenda items 111 and 12):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23, Part V), chap. VII;
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/40/3), chaps. I and VI;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/318 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/40/885;
- (e) Resolution 40/53;
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/40/SR.11, 12 and 15-20;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.99.

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, and called upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration; once again 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 specialized agencies to abide by Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim Government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void; requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken since 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 forty-first session (resolution 40/53).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/41/23, to be issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/41/3, to be issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/41/3);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/53.

109. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly decided to integrate the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa (now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans and to include in the integrated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and decided that the new programme, to be known as the United

Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, should be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions (resolution 2349 (XXII)).

Assistance under the Programme is now provided to inhabitants of Namibia and South Africa; scholarships granted to inhabitants of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (formerly under Portuguese administration) and of Zimbabwe are continued until completion of the courses for which they were granted. Scholarships under the Programme are granted for study at senior, secondary or university level, or for equivalent professional and technical training, with preference for study in African educational institutions.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, composed of seven members (resolution 2431 (XXIII)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of up to six members, on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General with regional groups (resolution 33/42).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 13 Member States:

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

Since the twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Programme and the General Assembly has adopted resolutions on the continuation and strengthening of the Programme.

At its fortieth session, 155/ the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/40/781); commended the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee for their continued efforts to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental scholarship agencies; expressed its appreciation to all those who had supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions; and appealed to all States, institutions,

155/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 112):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/781;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/40/886;
- (c) Resolution 40/54;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/40/SR.11, 12 and 15-20;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.99.

organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion (resolution 40/54).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/54.

110. 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 fortieth session, 156/ 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, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/55).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/55.

156/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 113):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/718;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/40/887;
- (c) Resolution 40/55;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/40/SR.11-12 and 15-20;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.99.

111. 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, 157/ 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

157/ 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.109/71;
- (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.

consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution, and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/352). On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/38/250, para. 22), the Assembly deferred consideration of the item until its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/402).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report by the Secretary-General (A/39/361), in which he outlined the efforts undertaken to facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the problem. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/39/250, para. 23), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session (decision 39/402).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly had before it a further progress report by the Secretary-General (A/40/622), in which he outlined the efforts undertaken to facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the problem. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/40/250, para. 27), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session (decision 40/402).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/41/23, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23).
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

112. 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 18 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the financial statements of accounts for the regular budget and for the various extrabudgetary accounts of the United Nations and other programmes of the United Nations system for the previous financial period. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Board of Auditors submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of these activities. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its fortieth session, 158/ the General Assembly accepted the various reports of the Board of Auditors; concurred with the observations and comments thereon of the Advisory Committee; and requested the Board of Auditors to submit to

158/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 114):

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/40/5/Add.1);

the Assembly in future a synthesis of the main observations relating to financial procedures and controls (resolution 40/238).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/41/5, Vols. I to III);
- (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/41/5/Add.1);
- (iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/41/5/Add.2);
- (iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/41/5/Add.3);

(continued)

- (ii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/40/5/Add.2);
 - (iii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/40/5/Add.3);
 - (iv) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/40/5/Add.4);
 - (v) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/40/5/Add.5);
 - (vi) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/40/5/Add.7);
 - (vii) United Nations Industrial Development Fund: Supplement No. 5I (A/40/5/Add.9);
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/40/635;
 - (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/789;
 - (d) Resolution 40/238;
 - (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.3-9 and 14;
 - (f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.121.

- (v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/41/5/Add.4);
 - (vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/41/5/Add.5);
 - (vii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/41/5/Add.6);
 - (viii) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/41/5/Add.7);
 - (ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/41/5/Add.8);
 - (x) United Nations Industrial Development Fund: Supplement No. 5I (A/41/5/Add.9).
- (b) Report of the Board of Auditors called for under paragraph 4 of resolution 40/238;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

113. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

At its fortieth session, 159/ the General Assembly approved appropriations for the biennium 1986-1987 in the amount of \$1,663,341,500 and income estimates for the

159/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 116):

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987: Supplement No. 6 (A/40/6);
- (b) Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987: Supplement No. 6A (A/40/6/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/40/38 and Corr.1 and Add.1);
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/40/7) and Supplement No. 7A (A/40/7/Add.1-18);
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1069;

same period totalling \$317,456,600 (resolutions 40/253 A and B). The Assembly also resolved that budget appropriations for the year 1986 totalling \$860,098,850 should be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations (resolution 40/253 C). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of various questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987, adopted resolutions relating to the Yearbook of the United Nations (resolution 40/252, sect. I), acquisition of a telephone system at United Nations Headquarters (ibid., sect. II), catering operation at United Nations Headquarters (ibid., sect. III), United Nations Office at Nairobi (ibid., sect. IV), United Nations accommodation at Bangkok (ibid., sect. V), building management, maintenance and alterations at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa (ibid., sect. VI), venue of the 1988 meeting of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ibid., sect. VII), inclusion of Portuguese among the official and/or working languages of the Economic Commission for Africa (ibid., sect. VIII), elimination of the backlog in the publication of the United Nations Treaty Series (ibid., sect. IX), International Computing Centre (ibid., sect. X), News Service of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs (ibid., sect. XI) and appeals system for staff (ibid., sect. XII). The Assembly also adopted resolutions on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1986-1987 (resolution 40/254), the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1986-1987 (resolution 40/255), conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials (resolution 40/256) and emoluments, pension scheme and conditions of service for the members of the International Court of Justice (resolutions 40/257 A to C).

At the forty-first 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 1986-1987;
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/41/7/Add.1-).

A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

(continued)

- (f) Resolutions 40/252, 40/253 A to C, 40/254, 40/255, 40/256 and 40/257 A to C;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.11, 14-23, 25-28, 30-36, 38-43, 47-52, 56-63 and 65-70;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.90 and 122.

International Computing Centre: 1987 budget estimates

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that future budgets of the International Computing Centre should be reviewed and approved by the Assembly (resolution 31/208, sect. III).

At its fortieth session, 159/ the General Assembly approved the 1986 budget estimates for the Centre, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/15) (resolution 40/252, sect. X).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

Standards of accommodation for air travel

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested that reports to be submitted annually by the Secretary-General on this subject to the Assembly, after its thirty-sixth session, should cover the period from 1 July to 30 June of the following year (resolution 35/217, sect. X).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/235, sect. V, 37/237, sect. III, 38/234, sect. IV and 39/236, sect. VII).

At its fortieth session, 159/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/40/22 and Corr.1) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/40/830); endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 2 of its report; and decided that future annual reports on the subject should include information on all expenditures by the United Nations for first class air travel (decision 40/455).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under decision 40/455.

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 and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 37/237, sect. XI and 38/234, sect. XXIII).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/38/82 and A/C.5/39/8) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/39/7/Add.2), concurred with the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee as contained in paragraphs 16 to 29 of its report; accepted with appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Ethiopia of land immediately adjacent to the existing site of the Commission; approved, in principle, the construction project for conference facilities of the Commission at an estimated cost of \$73,501,000; and requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports thereon to the General Assembly (resolution 39/236, sect. III).

At its fortieth session, 159/ the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/31/Rev.1 and A/C.5/40/36) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/40/7/Add.11), requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the building maintenance projects at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa, in the context of his annual progress reports on the construction of conference facilities at Addis Ababa (resolution 40/252, sect. VI).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

Use of experts, consultants and participants in ad hoc expert groups

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his future reports on consultants and experts detailed information on the employment of former staff members; and decided to review the situation at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 37/237, sect. VIII).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/19) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/39/7/Add.9); confirmed the interim measure instituted by section VIII, paragraph 3, of resolution 37/237 and decided to review the situation at its fortieth session in the light of additional information to be provided by the Secretary-General on former staff members of any organ, organization or body of the United Nations system in receipt of a pension benefit from the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund engaged by the Secretary-General in any capacity (resolution 39/236, sect. XII).

At its fortieth session, 159/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/40) to its forty-first session (decision 40/456). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to programme planning (see item 114), endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/78 in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Council, a detailed report on the hiring and use of consultant services by the United Nations (resolution 40/240).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under section XII of resolution 39/236 (A/C.5/40/40) and resolution 40/240 (A/41/291-E/1986/58).

United Nations accommodation at Bangkok

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, 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, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/24) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/39/7/Add.7), approved, in principle, the construction project for expansion of the conference facilities of the Commission at a total estimated cost of \$44,177,700; and requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports thereon to the Assembly (resolution 39/236, sect. XI).

At its fortieth session, 159/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations accommodation at Bangkok (A/C.5/40/29) (resolution 40/252, sect. V).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

News Service of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

At its fortieth session, 159/ the General Assembly decided to maintain for 1986 the current staffing resources of the News Service pending consideration by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Assembly of the Secretary-General's report on the evaluation of the News Service (resolution 40/252, sect. XI).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

114. 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).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, 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 paragraph 7 of the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-fifth session, on the experience gained in implementing paragraph 7 of the resolution, in order to review the situation (resolution 38/227 A, sect. II).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the revisions to the medium-term plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/6 and Corr.1), as modified by the recommendations contained in chapter X, paragraphs 305 to 323 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its twenty-fourth session (A/39/38) and approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/61; approved the conclusions and other recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained in chapter X of its report and the decisions of the Council contained in its resolution 1984/61; endorsed the proposals by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 18 and 19 of his report on the strengthening of the capacity of the United Nations evaluation units and systems (A/C.5/39/45 and Corr.1); and also endorsed the medium-term plan for financial, common and conference services (A/37/6/Add.2 (Part I) and (Part II) and Corr.1 and 2) and the views thereon expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/39/667) (resolution 39/238).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to take note of the information and assurance provided by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management in his statement (A/C.5/39/SR.17, para. 46) concerning Assembly resolution 38/227 A (decision 39/460); and took note of the amendments to the Financial Rules of the United Nations promulgated by the Secretary-General, as indicated in his report (A/C.5/39/21 and Corr.1, annex) (decision 39/461).

At its fortieth session, 160/ the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the

160/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 117);

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/40/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987: Supplement No. 6 (A/40/6);
- (c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/40/38 and Corr.1 and Add.1);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/262;

biennium 1986-1987 (see also item 113) At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, approved these conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-fifth session (see A/40/38 and Corr.1, chap. IX) not otherwise decided upon in the context of its consideration of the programme budget for 1986-1987, or not dealt with by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1985/78; endorsed Council resolutions 1985/76, 1985/77 and 1985/78; reiterated the importance of the programme planning and budgeting cycle and, in that context, the necessity of reinforcing the monitoring and evaluation capacity of the United Nations so as to provide Member States with a basis for more informed decision-making; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-sixth session, a report on the further experience gained in the implementation of paragraph 7 of section II of resolution 38/227 A; requested the Secretary-General to issue the regulations and rules governing programme planning, the programme aspects of the budget, the monitoring of implementation and the methods of evaluation in the same format as the Financial Rules of the United Nations, and to annex to the regulations and rules the resolutions and decisions on programme planning adopted at its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions; and endorsed the decision of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item on the improvement of the work of the Committee under its mandate with, inter alia, a view to its consideration of future programme budgets and medium-term plans, as well as to enhance the instruments of co-ordination, and considered this decision a positive step towards enhancing the effectiveness of the Committee as the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination (resolution 40/240).

At the forty-first 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/41/38);
- (b) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989: Supplement No. 5 (A/41/6);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General;

(continued)

- (e) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/40/7) and Supplement No. 1A (A/40/7/Add.1-18);
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1059;
- (g) Resolution 40/240;
- (h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.11, 14-23, 26-28, 30-36, 38, 39, 67 and 69;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.121.

- (i) Further experience gained in the provision of statements of programme budget implications, called for under resolution 40/240 (A/41/226);
- (ii) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1984-1985;
- (d) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

115. Financial emergency of the United Nations:

- (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations
- (b) Reports 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, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly 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). Similar requests were expressed by the Assembly at its thirty-third to fortieth sessions (decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239 and 40/241 A).

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 (resolution 35/113).

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 (resolution 36/116 B).

At its thirty-eighth session, 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 that promoted the conservation and protection of nature and endangered species and the remaining one half of the net proceeds to the United Nations Special Account (resolution 38/226 A).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to issue special postage stamps on the critical social and economic crisis in Africa; decided that one half of the revenues so earned should be earmarked for the implementation of objectives as detailed in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (resolution 39/29, annex) and the remaining revenues should be placed in a special account; (resolution 39/239 A); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session detailed information relating to the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 39/239 B).

At its fortieth session, 161/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-first session detailed information

161/ References for the fortieth session (agenda 118):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/40/16;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/40/831;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1060;
- (d) Resolutions 40/241 A and B and 40/242;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.37, 45-47, 50 and 67;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.121.

relating to the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 40/241 A); decided that the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations be suspended in respect of regular budget surpluses arising at the end of the biennium 1984-1985, as recommended by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 14 of its report (A/40/831); and recommended that the Secretary-General continue to study various options to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Organization, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the fortieth session of the Assembly (resolution 40/241 B). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a financial report on the project of the issue of special postage stamps and to explore the possibility of having recourse to other feasible revenue-producing activities that could be undertaken by the United Nations (resolution 40/242).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/241 and 40/242;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

116. 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 fortieth session, 162/ the General Assembly noted with appreciation the

162/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 119 (a) and (b)):

- (a) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/40/769;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1064;

report of the Advisory Committee (A/40/769), 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; and transmitted the report to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information (resolution 40/251).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a 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.

(b) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system

At its fortieth session, 162/ the General Assembly recommended that further efforts be made to achieve maximum possible standardization and comparability in the budgetary and administrative practices of all organizations concerned; invited the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to pursue its efforts to achieve a greater co-ordination of staff regulations; and invited the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session their comments on the matters referred to in the resolution (resolution 40/250).

(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).

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).

(continued)

(c) Resolutions 40/250 and 40/251;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.55, 59, 65 and 70;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.122.

/...

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/36/23) and requested him, 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, 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 its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/7 and Corr.1-3) to its fortieth session and to consider at its fortieth session how to proceed with the examination of the matter (decision 39/450).

At its fortieth session, 163/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/471) to its forty-first session (decision 40/465).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted to it at its fortieth session (A/40/471), supplemented by a brief updating report.

117. 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)).

163/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 119 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/471;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1064;
- (c) Decision 40/465;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.70;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.122.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Joint Inspection Unit should continue in being for a further period of four years beyond 31 December 1973 and further decided to evaluate the work of the Unit at its thirty-first session (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, which, inter alia, established the Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies which accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978.

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Alexander S. Efimov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*

Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vieyra (Argentina)***

Mr. Alain Gourdon (France)***

Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America)***

Mr. M. Salah E. Ibrahim (Egypt)*

Mr. Nassar Kaddour (Syrian Arab Republic)*

Mr. Ivan Kojić (Yugoslavia)***

Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia)**

Mr. Siegfried Schumm (Germany, Federal Republic of)*

Mr. Kabongo Tungala (Zaire)***

Mr. Norman Williams (Panama)*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

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

At its fortieth session, 164/ the General Assembly took note of the annual

164/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 120):

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Activities of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/40/34);

(ii) Role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in South-East Asia (1979-1983):

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report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/40/34), the work programme of the Unit for 1985 (A/40/137), and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit (A/40/655 and Corr.1); emphasized that, in carrying

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- a. Report of the Unit: A/40/135 (related also to item 105);
- b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/40/135/Add.1;
- (iii) Drug abuse control activities in the United Nations system:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/39/646 (related also to item 106);
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General and Executive Heads of organizations concerned within the United Nations system: A/40/260;
- (iv) Report on the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/40/295-E/1985/72 (related also to item 12);
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/40/295/Add.1-E/1985/72/Add.1;
- (v) Follow-up report on staff costs in the United Nations Secretariat:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/40/653 (related also to item 124);
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/40/653/Add.1;
 - c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/C.5/40/41;
- (vi) Report on the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/40/633 (related also to item 12);
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/40/633/Add.1;
- (vii) United Nations development system support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires plan of action on technical co-operation among developing countries:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/40/656 (related also to item 84 (e));
 - b. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/40/656/Add.1;

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out its function, the Unit should fully respect the mandates, resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and of the legislative organs of the other participating organizations; requested the Unit, in accordance with its statute, to include in its reports on organizations, whenever appropriate, an evaluation of the programmes and activities of the organizations and to observe, in presenting its reports, the established procedures as provided for in article 11, paragraph 2, of its statute; decided to consider each report submitted by the Unit during the year, along with the comments of the Secretary-General, under the appropriate agenda item of the Assembly; invited United Nations organs, after considering reports of the Unit and the related comments of the Secretary-General, to submit to the Assembly the results of their review; also invited the Unit to evaluate the results of its activities and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 40/259).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation: economic and technical co-operation among developing countries", the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations development system support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for promoting and implementing technical co-operation among developing countries (A/40/656) and the related comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/40/656/Add.1), took note of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 40/196).

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- (viii) Medium-term plan of recruitment, 1983-1985: problems of implementation:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/40/673 (related also to item 123);
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/40/673/Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/40/655 and Corr.1;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1985: A/40/137;
- (d) Further comments of the Secretary-General on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on reporting to the Economic and Social Council: A/40/284-E/1985/71;
- (e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/40/695 and A/40/1065;
- (f) Resolution 40/259; see also resolutions 40/196, para. 4, and 40/244; and decision 40/405; see also decision 40/469;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.37, 46, 48, 68 and 70;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.19 and 122.

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In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "United Nations common system" (see also item 121), the General Assembly considered, inter alia, the follow-up report of the Joint Inspection Unit on staff costs in the United Nations Secretariat (A/40/653), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/40/653/Add.1) and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/C.5/40/41) (resolution 40/244).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit for the period 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986: Supplement No. 34 (A/41/34);
- (b) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:
 - (i) Changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations system at Geneva: management issues (A/40/410);
 - (ii) Some reflections on reform in the United Nations (A/40/988 and Corr.1 and Add.1);
 - (iii) Location of United Nations information centres (A/41/120) (relates also to item 76 (a));
 - (iv) Follow-up report on organization and methods of official travel (A/41/121);
 - (v) Status of internal evaluation in organizations of the United Nations system (A/41/201);
 - (vi) Third report on evaluation in the United Nations system: integration and use (A/41/202);
 - (vii) Field representation of organizations of the United Nations system: structure and co-ordination (relates also to item 82 (a));
 - (viii) Publications of the International Court of Justice (relates also to item 13);
 - (ix) Role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Africa (relates also to item 101 (b)) (A/41/380);
 - (x) Interpretation services in the United Nations system;
 - (xi) Cash management in the United Nations and four specialized agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO);
 - (xii) Aspects of the work of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (relates also to item 120);
 - (xiii) Human resource development through technical co-operation (relates also to item 83);

- (xiv) Autonomous research institutes (relates also to item 116);
- (xv) Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (relates also to item 23);
- (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 1986 (A/41/137).

118. 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).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly approved the draft revised calendar of conferences for 1985 contained in the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/39/32, annex II); requested the Secretary-General, in the interests of maximum efficiency and cost-effectiveness, to consider organizing the conferencing-servicing staff at the Vienna International Centre into a single conference-servicing operation; and invited the International Atomic Energy Agency to participate in the consideration of the matter (resolution 39/68 A); took note with appreciation of the efforts made by the Committee to improve utilization of conference-servicing resources in consultation with the officers of certain organs; and invited the Committee to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on a number of other measures designed to improve the utilization of conference services (resolution 39/68 B); requested the Committee to undertake an in-depth study of all existing provisions relating to the pattern of conferences, taking into account all the modifications proposed during the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, with a view to reporting to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/68 C); and adopted provisions concerning the institution of an abbreviated form of summary record and with the timely issuing of documentation (resolution 39/68 D).

At its fortieth session, 165/ the General Assembly approved the draft calendar of conferences for the biennium 1986-1987 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences (A/40/32, annex II); reaffirmed the general principle that United Nations bodies should plan to meet at their respective established headquarters, and specified a number of exceptions to that principle; decided that United Nations bodies could hold sessions away from their established headquarters when a Government issuing an invitation for a session to be held within its territory had agreed to defray the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved; approved a number of other measures designed to promote a more rational and effective pattern of conferences; and laid down a number of principles to guide the Secretary-General in drawing up the draft calendar of conferences (resolution 40/243, sect. I); urged its subsidiary organs to adopt specific measures aimed at ensuring the improved utilization of conference services; urged intergovernmental bodies reporting to the Second Committee of the Assembly that had not yet adjusted their meeting cycles to conform to that Committee's biennial programme of work to do so as soon as possible; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Conferences on the results of his review of the composition and frequency of planning missions for meetings and conferences held away from Headquarters (ibid., sect. II); decided that the Committee on Conferences should review the question of the provision of summary records in 1986; and also decided that the present experimental arrangements for summary records, established by the Assembly in its resolution 37/14 C, should remain in effect until the Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences, took further action (ibid., sect. III).

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. 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, United States of America.

165/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 121):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/40/32);
- (b) Comments of the Secretary-General: A/40/284-E/1985/71;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/847;
- (d) Resolution 40/243;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 22 and 24;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.121.

At the forty-first session, the Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Conferences, which will be issued as Supplement No. 32 (A/41/32).

119. 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 18 (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-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 a study on alternative methodologies and a set of guidelines for the collection and presentation of data called for in resolution 36/231 A; and requested the Committee on Contributions to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made in carrying out the work called for in the resolution (37/125 B).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly 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 its thirty-ninth session, on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the rates of assessment of two new Member States (resolution 39/247 A). At the same session, the Assembly adopted a resolution providing specific guidelines to be followed by the Committee on Contributions in the preparation of the next scale of assessments for 1986-1988 (resolution 39/247 B).

At its fortieth session, 166/ the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget for

166/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 122):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/40/11 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1066;
- (c) Resolution 40/248 and decision 40/464;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.4-7, 9-14, 16 and 69;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.12, 17, 28 and 122.

the financial years 1986, 1987 and 1988 (resolution 40/248) and decide to continue at its forty-first session the negotiations on the methodology for the elaboration of future scales of assessments (decision 40/464).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Contributions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 11 (A/41/11).

120. 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 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 laid down the principles and factors for the recruitment of the staff and attainment of an equitable geographical distribution of the staff (resolutions 1852 (XVII), 33/143, 35/210, 37/235, 38/231 and 39/245).

At its fortieth session, 167/ the General Assembly, concerned that the targets set in the 1983-1985 medium-term plan of recruitment had not been achieved,

167/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 123):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Composition of the Secretariat: A/40/652;
 - (ii) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: A/C.5/40/25;
 - (iii) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: A/C.5/40/30;
 - (iv) Feasibility of establishing an Office of Ombudsman in the United Nations: A/C.5/40/38;
 - (v) Design and implementation of the career development system: A/C.5/40/27;

requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the role and emphasize the authority of the Office of Personnel Services of the Department of Administration and Management in recruitment and other personnel matters throughout the Secretariat and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session, to develop and apply a second medium-term plan of recruitment for the period of 1985-1987 with specific targets for recruitment from unrepresented and underrepresented countries with a view to bringing all Member States within their desirable ranges and to make special efforts to increase the number of staff recruited from Member States below the mid-point of their desirable ranges in order to bring them towards their mid-point, to continue to ensure the representation of developing countries and other countries in senior and policy-formulating posts, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session proposals for the review of the system of desirable ranges with a view to achieving a balanced application of all factors relevant to the calculation of the desirable ranges, including the population factor, taking into account the views of Member States expressed in the Fifth Committee during the fortieth session, and to speed up the

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- (vi) Application of the population factor in the system of desirable ranges: A/C.5/40/6 and Corr.1;
- (vii) Amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules: A/C.5/40/5 and Add.1;
- (viii) List of staff members: A/C.5/40/L.2;
- (ix) Job classification of the General Service and related categories in New York: A/C.5/40/84 and Corr.1;
- (x) Competitive examination system in the Secretariat: A/C.5/40/39;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/40/653 and Add.1 (related also to items 120 and 124), and A/40/673 and Corr.1 and Add.1 (related also to item 120), and A/C.5/40/59 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/40/7/Add.13;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1067;
- (e) Resolutions 40/258 A to C and decisions 40/466 to 40/469;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.42, 43, 46, 47, 49-51, 53-55, 57, 59, 62, 64 and 69;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.122.

recruitment process by setting strict time-limits for the departments and offices concerned to complete the recruitment procedures; took note of the Secretary-General's proposal to introduce, on an experimental basis, a competitive examination at the P-3 level for candidates with the required qualifications and experience and requested him to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session, taking into account the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the views of Member States expressed in the Fifth Committee during the fortieth session; requested the Secretary-General, in his efforts to guarantee to staff members a just and expeditious resolution of disputes and grievances, to streamline the appeals procedures and continue the study on the feasibility of establishing an office of Ombudsman, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/258 A).

At the same session, the Assembly, reaffirming the relevant resolutions on the need to increase both the overall number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution and the proportion of women at the senior and policy-making levels of the Organization, noting the recommendations contained in paragraph 358 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women with respect to the recruitment, promotion and career development of women by all bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and convinced that women should have equal opportunity to serve the international community at all levels of responsibility and that progress in this regard can only be achieved through commitment at the highest levels of the organizations demonstrated through accountable management practices, welcomed the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to improve the status of women in the Secretariat and, in particular, the action programme and work plans set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, and his providing all necessary assistance for the effective carrying out of all these tasks; took note of the Secretary-General's decision to reappoint during the biennium 1986-1987, on a temporary basis, a Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution with a view to achieving, to the extent possible, an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990, without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts; reiterated that the functions of the Co-ordinator should not duplicate those of the Office of Personnel Services and stressed that the latter Office should continue to exercise overall responsibility and implement all directives of the Assembly and policies of the Secretary-General on personnel matters, including the implementation of all policies on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, in particular the action programme and work plans set out in the report of the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the progress made in implementing the action programme and relevant resolutions of the Assembly; and reiterated its request to Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above by, inter alia, nominating more women candidates (resolution 40/258 B).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly deplored the increasing number of cases involving the abduction and detention of United Nations officials, experts and military personnel by armed groups and individuals; called upon all Member States that currently had United Nations officials under arrest or detention to review those cases and to co-ordinate efforts with the Secretary-General to resolve each case with all due speed; called upon the staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to comply with the obligations resulting from the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in particular regulation 1.8, and from the equivalent provisions governing the staff of the other agencies; and called upon the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations, and to take all necessary measures to implement the mandates of the General Assembly as reflected in paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 39/24 (resolution 40/258 C).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/84 and Corr.1), decided, inter alia, to defer a decision on job classification of the General Service and related categories in New York and to consider it at its forty-first session or earlier if possible on the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee and any observations that may be made by the International Civil Service Commission (decision 40/466); decided to amend paragraph 5 of annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and the French text of regulations 3.3, 6.2, 8.1, 8.2 and annex I to the Regulations, as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report (A/C.5/40/5/Add.1) (decision 40/467); took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules (A/C.5/40/5 and Add.1) (decision 40/468); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the situation of staff in the General Service category called for in paragraph 6 (g) of section I of resolution 39/245 (decision 40/469).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General;

- (i) Composition of the Secretariat;
- (ii) Job classification of the General Service and other categories in New York: A/C.5/40/84 and Corr.1;
- (iii) Personnel policies, called for under resolution 40/258 A;
- (iv) Geographical distribution of Professional staff called for under resolution 40/258 A;
- (v) Privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations called for under resolution 40/258 C;

(vi) Action programme for the participation of women in the work of the Secretariat, called for under resolution 40/258 B;

(vii) Amendments to the Staff Rules;

(viii) List of staff members.

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the United Nations staff representatives called for under resolution 35/213 and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on aspects of the work of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (relates also to item 117).

121. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)).

Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to resolution 3357 (XXIX), the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system.

In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, serve full-time.

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 14 members:

Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana),* Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),* Vice-Chairman, Mr. Genichi Akatani (Japan),*** Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),** Mr. Michel Auchère (France),*** Mrs. Claudia Cooley (United States of America),*** Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),* Mr. Karel Houska (Czechoslovakia),* Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil).*** Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium),* Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),** Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),*** Mr. Valery Vasilyevich Tsybukov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)** and Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India).**

The fifteenth member, Mr. Michael O. Ani (Nigeria),** has died since the last election of members of the Commission by the General Assembly in December 1985.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

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

Under article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

At its fortieth session, 168/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1985 (A/40/30 and Corr.1) and other reports related thereto, approved the range of 110 to 120, with a desirable mid-point of 115, for the margin between the net remuneration of officials in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations in New York and that of officials in comparable positions in the United States federal civil service, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time; requested the Commission (a) to develop further the methodology for calculating the margin based on net remuneration, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, and to study the possibility of calculating the margin as specified in paragraph 2 of the resolution based on a comparison of net remuneration for both services in New York and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session and (b) to further elaborate procedures for the operation of the post adjustment system within the approved range of the margin of net remuneration, which would enable the Commission to maintain the margin at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session; also requested the Commission to continue its studies of the post adjustment system as it relates to United Nations officials posted outside the base city of the system, the effects of exchange rate fluctuations and the possibility of eliminating post adjustment at the base city of the system, and to report thereon to the Assembly no later than at its forty-second

168/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 124):

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/40/30 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/40/9);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/40/84 and Corr.1;
- (d) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/39/522 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2, A/40/653 and Add.1, and A/C.5/40/41;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1061;
- (f) Resolutions 40/244, 40/245 and 40/250 and decision 40/466;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.29, 30, 37, 38, 42, 44-48, 50, 53 and 63;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.121.

session (resolution 40/244, sect. I); approved the recommendations of the Commission concerning support by organizations of the United Nations common system for staff with dependent disabled children (A/40/30 and Corr.1, paras. 180 and 181) (resolution 40/244, sect. II); welcomed the recommendations of the Commission concerning the introduction of special measures for the recruitment of women (A/40/30 and Corr.1, para. 245) and requested the Commission to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the progress made in that regard; welcomed further the recommendations of the Commission concerning the development of recruitment sources, including national recruitment services (*ibid.*, para. 252); requested the Commission (a) to undertake a study of the mobility of Professional staff in the United Nations common system, including the frequency and average length of their assignments at different duty stations and (b) to re-examine the scope of the education grant in relation to the purpose for which it had originally been approved; also requested the Commission to re-examine the question of the mandatory age of separation from service of staff of organizations of the common system and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/244, sect. III); requested the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and, through him, the other executive heads of organizations participating in the United Nations common system, to promote endeavours to maintain and strengthen the common system for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service, and to inform their respective governing bodies of the resolution; urged Member States to ensure that their representatives in organizations of the United Nations common system were informed about the positions taken by them in the Assembly on matters relating to the conditions of service; expressed its concern over actions taken by some of the participating organizations which had led to disparities in the United Nations common system; and requested the Commission to report in detail to the Assembly at future sessions on the consideration and implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Commission by organizations of the United Nations common system (resolution 40/244, sect. IV).

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "United Nations pension system" (see also item 122), the General Assembly requested the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to (a) carry out a comparative study of the levels of pension benefits and the ratios of pensions to salaries under the United Nations pension scheme and that of the comparator country and (b) to complete its review of the methodology for the determination of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories, for monitoring the level of pensionable remuneration and for adjustment of pensionable remuneration in between comprehensive reviews, taking into account the margin range established for net remuneration, the views expressed in the Fifth Committee at the fortieth session, including those concerning the evolution of the levels of pensionable remuneration and pensions in recent years and the different characteristics of the two services, and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/245, sect. I).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency" (see also item 116), the General Assembly

invited the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, taking into account the relevant reports of the Joint Inspection Unit and the opinions expressed thereon in the Fifth Committee, to pursue its efforts to achieve a greater co-ordination of staff regulations (resolution 40/250).

Also at its fortieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on job classification of the General Service and related categories in New York (A/C.5/40/84 and Corr.1), decided, inter alia, to defer a decision on job classification of the General Service and related categories in New York and to consider it at its forty-first session, or if possible before the session, on the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and any observations that might be made by the International Civil Service Commission (decision 40/466).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/41/30);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations.

122. 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 General 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, 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 1985, the total number of participants was 54,013.

At its fortieth session, 169/ the General Assembly requested the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to carry out a comparative study of the levels of pension benefits and the ratios of pensions to salaries under the United Nations pension scheme and those of the comparator country and to complete its review of the methodology for determining pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories, for monitoring the level of pensionable remuneration and for adjusting it in between comprehensive reviews and decided that the operation of the adjustment procedure in respect of pensionable remuneration under article 54 (b) of the Pension Fund Regulations would remain suspended in the meantime (resolution 40/245, sect. I); decided that the maximum retirement benefit payable to a participant at the Under-Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General or equivalent level separating on or after 1 April 1986 should not exceed 60 per cent

169/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 125):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/40/9);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/40/24;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/40/848;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1057;
- (e) Resolution 40/245 and decision 40/457;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.29, 37, 38, 44-46, 48, 50, 53 and 67;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.121.

of the pensionable remuneration for the participant's level applicable on the date of separation, provided that the amount so calculated would not be less than the maximum benefit payable at the standard rate to a participant at the D-2 level retiring on the same date and provided that a participant who had accrued a higher benefit by 31 March 1986 should retain the higher benefit; decided that the benefit payable to a participant in the Professional and higher categories whose pensionable remuneration had been lowered as at 1 January 1985 should not be less than an amount calculated in accordance with supplementary article C of the Regulations of the Pension Fund; requested the Pension Board to study further the method of calculating the lump-sum commutation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session; requested the Pension Board to recommend to the Assembly at that session such additional measures as would require Assembly action with a view to eliminating or reducing significantly inequalities of benefits payable to participants retiring at different dates; decided to defer until its forty-first session further consideration of the question of the rate of contribution to the Pension Fund and requested the Pension Board to submit to the Assembly at that session its recommendations on additional economy measures; requested the Pension Board to review the pension adjustment system and to consider lowering the extent by which the local currency equivalent of the United States dollar track could exceed the local track, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session; amended with effect from 1 January 1986, the Regulations of the Pension Fund, as set forth in the annex to the resolution (*ibid.*, sect. II); invited the competent organs of the member organizations of the Fund to review the size and composition of the Pension Board, taking into account, where practicable, the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, and to submit their conclusions to the Assembly, through the Pension Board, for decision at its forty-second session (*ibid.*, sect. III); decided that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should be admitted to membership in the Fund with effect from 1 January 1986, under article 3 (c) of the Fund's Regulations (*ibid.*, sect. IV); authorized the Board to supplement 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 \$16,995,700 (net) for the biennium 1986-1987 and \$173,300 (net) for 1985 for the administration of the Fund (*ibid.*, sect. VI); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund (A/C.5/40/24) (decision 40/457).

At the forty-first 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/41/9);
- (b) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/41/30) (relates also to item 121);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund;
- (d) Report of the Advisory Committee.

123. 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 fortieth session, 170/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$17,852,496 gross (\$17,592,000 net) for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1985, inclusive (resolution 40/59 A, sect. I); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$18,282,000 for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1985 to 31 May 1986, inclusive; and decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of \$18,282,000 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 40/59 A (ibid., sect. II); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$3,047,000 gross (\$2,989,083 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1986, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 576 (1985), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 40/59 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 \$3,250,131, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to

170/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 126):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/40/754;
- (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/40/844;
- (iii) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: A/40/845;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/40/948 and A/40/954;

(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/40/957 and A/40/1037;

(d) Resolutions 40/59 A and B, 40/240 A and B and 40/247;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.50, 51 and 60;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.99 and 121.

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 40/59 B).

On 21 November 1985, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, until 31 May 1986 (resolution 576 (1985)). On 23 May 1986, the Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1986 (resolution 584 (1986)).

At the forty-first 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 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 fortieth session, 170/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$70,446,000 gross (\$69,446,000 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 19 April to 18 October 1985, inclusive (resolution 40/246 A, sect. I); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$23,482,000 gross (\$23,148,666 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 19 October to 18 December 1985 inclusive (*ibid.*, sect. II); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$48,263,000 for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 19 December 1985 to 18 April 1986 inclusive; and decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of \$48,263,000 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 40/246 A (*ibid.*, sect. III); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$11,957,500 gross (\$11,762,500 net) per month for the period from 19 April to 18 December 1986 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 575 (1985), 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 may be approved subsequent to 19 April 1986, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 40/246 A (*ibid.*, sect. IV); 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 \$8,868,174, 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 40/246 B).

On 17 October 1985, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months, until 19 April 1986 (resolution 575 (1985)). On 18 April 1986, the Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of three months, until 19 July 1986 (resolution 583 (1986)).

At the forty-first 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.

124. 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

At the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, the Secretary-General requested the inclusion in the provisional agenda of an item reading as follows:

"Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations:

"(a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States;

"(b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations."

In the explanatory memorandum annexed to his request (A/10141), the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Assembly the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, held at Vienna from 4 February to 14 March 1975. At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

At its thirty-first to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly deferred its consideration of the item (decisions 31/408, 32/439, 33/423 and 34/433).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited all States that had not done so to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character; called upon the States

concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and which were accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 35/167).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 37/104).

At the thirty-ninth session, 171/ the item was included in the agenda of the General Assembly under its present title. At that session, the Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/437), 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 forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/76).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/76.

171/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 121):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/437;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/771;
- (c) Resolution 39/76;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.31-33 and 65;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

125. 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, the Assembly reiterated its call, contained in resolution 34/51, to all States to consider without delay the matter of ratifying or acceding to the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts; called upon all States becoming parties to Protocol I to consider the matter of making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the status of the Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolution 37/116).

At its thirty-ninth session, 172/ the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its resolutions 34/51 and 37/116; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-first session a report on the status of the Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolution 39/77).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/77.

126. 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.

172/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 123):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/465;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/39/772;
- (c) Resolution 39/77;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/39/SR.7, 8 and 63;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.99.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly included the item in its agenda, allocated it to the Sixth Committee and decided, on the recommendation of that Committee (A/31/398), to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (decision 31/409).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session (decision 32/440).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session under the modified title "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order" (decision 33/424).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and in co-ordination with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to study the question of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order, with a view to embodying them in one or more instruments, as appropriate (resolution 34/150).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a list of the existing and evolving principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order concerning the economic relations among States, international organizations and other entities of public international law, and the activities of transnational corporations, to prepare an analytical study, on the basis of that list, on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order and to complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session under an item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order" to be included in the provisional agenda of that session (resolution 35/166).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the study prepared by UNITAR (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 (resolution 36/107).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/103).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/366 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1), particularly 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), requested UNITAR to continue preparing the third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/128).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to UNITAR for the completion of the analytical study on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (A/39/504/Add.1, annex III); and urged Member States to submit their views and comments on the study, including proposals concerning further action and procedures to be adopted within the framework of the Sixth Committee with regard to the consideration of the analytical study (resolution 39/75).

At its fortieth session, 173/ the General Assembly urged Member States that had not done so to submit, not later than 30 June 1986, their views and comments with respect to the study, including proposals concerning further action and procedures to be adopted within the framework of the Sixth Committee with regard to the consideration of the analytical study; and recommended that the consideration of the most appropriate procedure for completing the elaboration of the process of progressive development of the relevant principles and norms of international law, and of the forum which would be entrusted with the task, be undertaken by the Assembly at its forty-first session, with a view to making a final decision after taking into account all the proposals and suggestions made by Member States on the matter (resolution 40/67).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a report containing views and comments of Member States called for under resolution 40/67.

127. 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

173/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 130):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/446 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/978;
- (c) Resolution 40/67;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.44-47;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

upon all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the principle that States should settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice were not endangered and to co-operate in the elaboration of a declaration of the Assembly on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States" (resolution 34/102).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, noting the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (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 requested the Committee to continue the elaboration of the draft Manila declaration with a view to submitting it for further consideration to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/160).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to finalize the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes with a view to its consideration and adoption by the Assembly, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/110).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, the text of which was annexed to the resolution; expressed its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration; and urged that all efforts be made so that the Declaration became generally known and fully observed and implemented (resolution 37/10).

At its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/131 and 39/79).

At its fortieth session, 174/ the General Assembly again urged 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

174/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 132):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/999;
- (b) Resolution 40/68;
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.37-43, 48 and 50;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

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 1986, to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context: to continue the consideration of the proposal contained in working papers on the establishment of a commission on good offices, mediation and conciliation for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of conflicts among States (A/38/343, annex and A/C.6/39/L.2) and to examine the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of work on the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and requested the Secretary-General to continue the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee and in the Special Committee, and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1986 on the progress of work, before submitting to it the draft handbook in its final form, with a view to its approval at a later stage (resolution 40/68).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

128. 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, recalling that the International Law Commission had submitted a draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, in 1954, requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to submit their comments and observations on the draft Code, including comments on the procedure to be adopted, and to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/97).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to reiterate the above-mentioned invitation, and, on the basis of the replies submitted and the statements made during the debate on the item, to prepare an analytical paper in order to facilitate the further consideration of the item (resolution 35/49).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it; requested the Commission to consider at its next session the question of the draft Code in the

context of its five-year programme and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the priority it deemed advisable to accord to the draft Code (resolution 36/106).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to continue its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code of Offences; and 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 (resolution 37/102).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Offences 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 (resolution 38/132).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the International Law Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Offences by elaborating an introduction as well as a list of the offences, taking into account the progress made at its thirty-sixth session, as well as the views expressed during the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly (resolution 39/80).

At its fortieth session, 175/ the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Offences by elaborating an introduction as well as a list of the offences, taking into account the progress made at its thirty-seventh session, as well as the views expressed during the fortieth session of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and intergovernmental organizations regarding the outline proposed by the Special Rapporteur to the future Code contained in paragraph 43 of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-seventh session (A/40/10), and the conclusions

175/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 133):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/451 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/40/10);
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/1000;
- (d) Resolution 40/69;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.23-36 and 50;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

contained in paragraphs 99, 100 and 101 of the said report and to include them in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-first session with a view to adopting, at the appropriate time, the necessary decision thereon (resolution 40/69).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/41/10);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/69.

129. 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 (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 31/410).

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).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 20 January to 13 February 1986. At its 1986 session, the Special Committee was composed of the following 35 Member States:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its thirty-third to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolutions 33/96, 34/13, 35/50, 36/31, 37/105, 38/133 and 39/81).

At its fortieth session, 176/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Committee (A/40/41); decided that the Special Committee should continue its work with the goal of drafting a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations and, at the earliest possible date, as an intermediate stage, a declaration 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; invited the Special Committee, in drafting the declaration, to take into consideration the results of work done in the preparation of the working paper containing the main elements of the principle of non-use of force in

176/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 134):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 41 (A/40/41);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/452;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/1001;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1015;
- (e) Resolution 40/70 and decision 40/314;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.8-12, 44 and 50;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.56;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

international relations, as well as the suggestions submitted to it and the efforts undertaken at its previous sessions; invited Governments to communicate their comments or suggestions on the question considered by the Special Committee; and invited the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-first session, containing, inter alia, the concrete results achieved through the discussion of the elements of the principle of non-use of force in international relations (resolution 40/70).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 41 (A/41/41);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on comments or suggestions called for under resolution 40/70.

130. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its nineteenth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. The last election took place at the fortieth session (decision 40/313). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 36 Member States:

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

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

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

At its fortieth session, 177/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eighteenth session (A/40/17); noted with particular satisfaction the completion and adoption by the Commission of the Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration; called upon Governments and international organizations to take action, where appropriate, in conformity with the Commission's recommendation on the legal value of computer records so as to ensure legal security in the context of the widest possible use of automated data processing in international trade; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to co-ordinate legal activities in that field; reaffirmed also 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 recommended that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work (resolution 40/71); requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, together with the travaux préparatoires from the eighteenth session of the Commission, to Governments and to arbitral institutions and other interested bodies, such as chambers of commerce; and recommended that all States give due consideration to the Model Law, in view of the desirability of uniformity of the law of arbitral procedures and the specific needs of international commercial arbitration practice (resolution 40/72).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Commission on the work of its nineteenth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/41/17);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board in accordance with resolution 2205 (XXI).

177/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 135):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/40/17);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/935;
- (c) Resolutions 40/71 and 40/72;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.3-5, 37 and 38;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

131. 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, and to invite all States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 35/168).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/33, 37/115, 38/136 and 39/83).

At its fortieth session, 178/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/453 and Add.1-10); 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 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

178/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 136):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/453 and Add.1-10;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/936;
- (c) Resolution 40/73;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.6-7, and 37-38;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

organizations that encouraged, instigated, organized or engaged in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions and representatives; called upon States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and, in accordance with national law and international treaties, to prosecute or extradite those who perpetrated such acts; recommended that States should co-operate closely, through, inter alia, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof; called upon States that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the relevant 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, and, 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; 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; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the relevant above-mentioned international instruments, as well as the reports received and views expressed pursuant to the above requests; and further requested the Secretary-General to prepare and to circulate to all States a survey of the operation, since their establishment, of the reporting procedures with a view, in particular, to the strengthening of those procedures, and invited him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session any views he might wish to express on these matters (resolution 40/73).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/73.

132. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

The item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against activities of mercenaries" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the

General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Nigeria (A/34/247 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to consider the drafting of an international convention to outlaw mercenarism in all its manifestations; urged all States to consider effective measures to prohibit the recruitment, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries within their territories; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and comments on the need to elaborate urgently such an international convention; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries" (resolution 34/140).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/366 and Add.1-3), decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries composed of 35 Member States; requested the President of the Assembly, after due consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint the members of the Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world; requested the Committee to elaborate at the earliest possible date an international convention to prohibit the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; authorized the Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate to consider suggestions and proposals from any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate on the item during the thirty-fifth session; and further requested the Committee to submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/48).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item and renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee (resolutions 36/6, 37/109, 38/137 and 39/84).

At its fortieth session, 179/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/40/43) and the progress made, especially during its fifth session; decided to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee to enable it to continue its work on the drafting of an international convention against the

179/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 137):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee: Supplement No. 43 (A/40/43);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/979 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1016;
- (d) Resolution 40/74 and decision 40/315;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.13, 15, 16, 17, 44 and 48;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.56;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; requested the Ad Hoc Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to use the draft articles contained in chapter IV of its report, entitled "Consolidated Negotiating Basis of a convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries", as a basis for future negotiation on the text of the proposed international convention; invited the Ad Hoc Committee to take into account the suggestions and proposals of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General on the subject and the views and comments expressed at the fortieth session of the Assembly during the debate in the Sixth Committee devoted to the consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to make every effort to complete its mandate at its sixth session and to submit a draft convention to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/74).

The Ad Hoc Committee had been scheduled to hold its sixth session from 16 June to 11 July 1986. Pursuant to General Assembly decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986, that session has been deferred.

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

133. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), as subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39), regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the 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. Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy)

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. Constantin Flitan (Romania)
Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)
Mr. Jiahua Huang (China)
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. Frank X. Njenga (Kenya)
Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)
Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan)
Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar)
Mr. Paul Reuter (France)
Mr. Willem Riphagen (Netherlands)
Mr. Emmanuel J. Roukounas (Greece)
Sir Ian Sinclair (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand)
Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal)
Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Germany, Federal Republic of)
Mr. Nikolai A. Ushakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria)

At its fortieth session, 180/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-seventh session (A/40/10); 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, bearing in mind the clear desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics before the conclusion of the term of office of the present membership; expressed its satisfaction with the conclusions and intentions of the Commission concerning its procedures and methods of work as reflected in paragraphs 297 to 306 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; appealed to Governments and, as appropriate, to international organizations to respond as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work; reaffirmed its wish that the Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work is 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 fortieth session of the Assembly and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate (resolution 40/75).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/41/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the draft articles which were adopted by the Commission on the topics considered at its thirty-eighth session.

180/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 138):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/40/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/447;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/961;
- (d) Resolution 40/75;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.23-36, 46 and 47;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

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134. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States:

Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

In resolution 2819 (XXVI), the General Assembly instructed the Committee to deal with the question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, as well as with all the categories of issues previously considered by the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations.

At its fortieth session, 181/ the General Assembly strongly condemned any terrorist and criminal acts violating the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel; reiterated that adherence of all Member States to the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations and to other relevant agreements is an indispensable condition for the normal functioning of the Organization and permanent Missions in New York and underlined the necessity for avoiding any action not consistent with obligations in accordance with the Headquarters Agreement and international law; called upon all countries, especially the host country, to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, 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 to continue its work, in conformity with resolution 2819 (XXVI) (resolution 40/77).

At the forty-first 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/41/26).

181/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 140):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/40/26);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/1012;
- (c) Resolution 40/77;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.52 and 53;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

135. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly, not having had the time to examine the item adequately, decided to consider it at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional 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; the Committee was also enlarged to include five more Member States (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 7 April to 2 May 1986. At that session, the Special Committee was composed of the following 47 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141 and 39/88).

At its fortieth session, 182/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/40/33 and Corr.1); requested the Special Committee at its session in 1986: (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; that necessitated the examination, inter alia, of the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and of situations which might lead to international friction or might give rise to a dispute; the Special Committee would work on all questions with the aim of submitting its conclusions to the Assembly, bearing in mind the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that had significance for the outcome of its work, for the adoption of such

182/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 141):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/40/33 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/1013;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1017;
- (d) Resolution 40/78;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.37-43, 48, 50 and 52;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.56;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

recommendations as the Assembly deemed appropriate; in doing so, the Special Committee should work expeditiously on the working paper on the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and of situations which might lead to international friction or might give rise to a dispute, or any revision thereof, as well as other proposals which might be made on that question, with a view to completing its consideration thereof; (b) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context, to continue consideration of the proposal contained in the working papers on the establishment of a commission on good offices, mediation and conciliation (A/38/343, annex and A/C.6/39/L.2) and to examine the progress report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; requested the Special Committee to keep the question of the rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under active review; invited Governments to submit or to bring up to date, if they deemed it necessary, their observations and proposals, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3499 (XXX), requested the Secretary-General to continue the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee and in the Special Committee, and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1986 on the progress of work, before submitting to it the draft handbook in its final form, with a view to its approval at a later stage; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 40/78).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 13 (A/41/33);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for in resolution 40/78.

136. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", invited Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness; invited the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of relations of good-neighbourliness between States; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the matter; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (resolution 34/99).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, 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 to clarify the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaborating, at an appropriate time, a suitable international document on the subject (resolution 37/117).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that good-neighbourliness fully conformed with the purposes of the United Nations; deemed it appropriate, on the basis of the working paper concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (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 (resolution 33/126).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that good-neighbourliness fully conformed with the purposes of the United Nations and that the generalization of the long practice of good-neighbourliness and of principles and rules pertaining to it was likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter; decided to proceed with the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a working group or other appropriate organ of the Sixth Committee as could be decided upon by the Committee when organizing its work at the fortieth session of the Assembly (resolution 39/78).

At its fortieth session, 183/ the General Assembly decided to take note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness (A/C.6/40/L.28 and Corr.1) set up by the Sixth Committee during its fortieth session; and to continue and complete, on the basis of its resolution 39/78, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a sub-committee of the Sixth Committee, at its forty-first session (decision 40/419).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

183/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 131):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/450 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/1011;
- (c) Decision 40/41;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.49-51;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

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).

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 to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (decisions 37/427, 38/426 and 39/418).

At its fortieth session, 184/ 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.6/40/L.18), established in accordance with Assembly decision 36/426 to elaborate a final version of the draft Body of Principles, a task which it had not been able to conclude; decided that an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee would be established at its forty-first 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 report of the open-ended Working Group established at the fortieth session (decision 40/420).

At the forty-first 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 118), 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-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 their observations on those reports (decision 37/428).

At its thirty-eighth session, 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); 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).

184/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 142):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/981;
- (b) Decision 40/420;
- (c) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.48;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to defer to its fortieth session consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/38/298 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.6/39/6); again invited Governments and the international organizations concerned to communicate to the Secretary-General their observations on the above-mentioned reports; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences (decision 39/419).

At its fortieth session, 185/ the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-first session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/611 and Add.1); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences (decision 40/421).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under decision 40/421.

139. 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 (resolution 1979/28).

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).

185/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 143):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/38/298 and Add.1 and 2, and A/40/611 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/1002;
- (c) Decision 40/421;
- (d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.49;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

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; and decided to determine at its thirty-eighth session the most appropriate course of further action (resolution 37/115).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the 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 (resolution 38/142).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly appealed to Member States representing different legal systems to undertake consultations on the draft Declaration with a view to finding out the extent to which they would join the common endeavour of completing the work thereon; also appealed to Member States that would take part in the consultations to submit, before the forty-first session, a paper containing their common conclusions on the matter, including, if appropriate, their suggestions as to the procedure and forum for future work; and requested the Secretary-General to circulate the paper to Member States with a view to obtaining their comments thereon and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 39/89).

The item was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Netherlands, the Philippines, Sweden and Venezuela (A/40/244). At that session, 186/ the Assembly took note of the report (A/40/244, annex), including the draft Declaration, of the open-ended consultations held at United Nations Headquarters from 16 to 27 September 1985 between Member States representing different legal systems; and decided that the Sixth Committee should

186/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 148):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/998;
- (b) Decision 40/422;
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.30, 48, 49 and 50;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

hold informal consultations of limited duration early in the forty-first session in order to consider the remaining questions with a view to achieving agreement and adopting the draft Declaration at that session (decision 40/422).

At the forty-first session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

140. Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

By a note dated 18 April 1986 (A/41/141), the Secretary-General requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session.

141. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations

By a note dated 19 May 1986 (A/41/142), the Secretary-General requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session.

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

By a letter dated 29 May 1986 (A/41/143 and Corr.1), the Minister for External Relations of Brazil requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session.

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. Fred ~~ick~~ H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy

a/ The session ended during the following year.

<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
Thirty-ninth	1984 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
<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

<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

<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 ((	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	(1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

ANNEX II

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorcás; (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. ... W. Orr (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxine Léopold Zöllner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shari (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. Rasha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Rasha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Ion Batcu (Romania)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	

A. First Committee (continued)			
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary)	Mr. Miodrag Mihaajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
		Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	
		Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland)	
		Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	
		Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	

A. First Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Luvsangiin Froenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
		Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia)	
		Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	
		Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba)	
		Mr. Bagbeni Adeida Nzengeya (Zaire)	

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. Goni Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdirrahim 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. Hadj 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 Abdoljalil (Indonesia)
		Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	
		Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	

E. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Cordero (Honduras)	Mr. Abdurizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)	Mr. Guenter Waversteger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. John Gregoriadis (Greece)	Miss Ruth L. Dotson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo F. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Abdulqayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Sammour El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Iruaba (Uganda)	Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Zahary Račoukov (Bulgaria)

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Faruk Loqoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Édouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
		Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	
		Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia)	
		Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	

C. Second Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Porthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimiraso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Morawid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Peisch (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 Muzik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicz (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Anirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Chusei Yamaoka (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Luis Lescarre (Colombia)
		Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	
		Mr. Daniel Messemet (Belgium)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Olaf Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Gerharð Pfanzer (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jan'owitsch (Austria)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Saleiman Djarat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwanguguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Theophilos eophilou (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdellhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Dmayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Vercelles (Philippines)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Oulâ Siâ'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
		Mr. Gerben Ringnaald (Netherlands)	
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Pafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Farland (New Zealand)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
		Mr. Pariz S. Ziaa (Iraq)	
		Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	
		Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)	
		Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	

D. Third Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (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 Sekyiana (Ghana)	
		Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
		Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
		Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	

D. Third Committee (continued)			
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzoqi (Kuwait)	
		Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	

D. <u>Third Committee</u> (continued)			
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdü Maôar (Somalia)	Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zádor (Hungary)	Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	

E. Fourth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-first	Mr. Majib Rahmaza (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanuel Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Nathar Singh (India)
Twenty-second	Mr. Pakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakarathne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Zafandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-third	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Théodore Iczumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdoullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Vernon Johnson (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sa'ady (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilra Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Sudan)	Mrs. Eda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Eda Weiss (Austria)
Thirtieth	Mr. Leonor Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mrs. Patricia Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Thirtieth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Henrique A. P. Heidegger (Netherlands)	Mr. Arnaldo E. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Patricia Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Stanislaw Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Rui Quartim Santos (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. R. Salit Arain (Iraq)	Mr. Rui Quartim Santos (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborio (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartim Santos (Portugal)

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Ton 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 Denizok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Qatar)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Kanyaya-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. Adabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Posa Kouri (Cuba)	Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quiros (Costa Rica)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
		Mr. Mahlaola Nkai Leretholi (Lesotho)	
		Mr. Prantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	
		Mr. Isselmon Ould Sidi Ahmed Valli (Mauritania)	
		Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	
		Mr. Essam Sa'adeh 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 Ferik (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hernández Castillo (Nicaragua)	Mr. Rudolph Yossifov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Jiri Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
		Mr. Bauba Diallo (Mali)	
		Mr. Vladimir P. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	

P. 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)	

<u>P. Fifth Committee (continued)</u>			
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)

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)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tammo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark)	
		Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	

<u>G. Sixth Committee</u>		
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Abdallah 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 Mwenda (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 Rossiès (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 Sahovic (Yugoslavia)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueroa (Paraguay)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
		Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
		Mr. Joseph Mandé-N'Giapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
		Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
		Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
		Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
		Mr. Gaetano Arancio Ruiz (Italy)
		Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
		<u>Rapporteur</u>

G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Awn E. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhany (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Antonio Vinal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
		Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	

G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamed Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
		Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
		Mr. Bern. Mitzelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	

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.

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	39	40				
Member States																																												
Germany, Federal																																												
Republic of																																												
Ghana																	x																											
Greece																																												
Guatemala																																												
Guinea																																												
Guyana																																												
Haiti																																												
Honduras																																												
Hungary																																												
Iceland																																												
India																																												
Indonesia																																												
Iran (Islamic																																												
Republic of)																																												
Iraq																																												
Israel																																												
Italy																																												
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)

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 Volume 10
 Page 100

Member States	Sessions																																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40					
Niger																x																													
Nigeria																																													
Norway																																													
Oman																																													
Pakistan													x																																
Paraguay																																													
Papua New Guinea																																													
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																																													

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

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ANNEX V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	Years																			
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Afghanistan																				
Algeria																				
Argentina																				
Australia																				
Austria																				
Bahamas																				
Bangladesh																				
Barbados																				
Belgium																				
Benin																				
Bolivia																				
Botswana																				
Brazil																				
Bulgaria																				
Burkina Faso																				
Burundi																				
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																				
Cameroon																				
Canada																				
Central African Republic																				
Chad																				
Chile																				
China a/																				
Colombia																				
Congo																				
Costa Rica																				
Côte d'Ivoire																				
Cuba																				
Cyprus																				
Czechoslovakia																				
Democratic Yemen																				
Djibouti																				
Denmark																				
Dominican Republic																				
Ecuador																				
Egypt																				
El Salvador																				
Ethiopia																				
Fiji																				
Finland																				
France																				
Gabon																				
German Democratic Republic																				

a/ By resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88			
Member States																																														
Germany, Federal Republic of																																														
Republic of																																														
Ghana																																														
Greece	x																																													
Guatemala																																														
Guinea																																														
Haiti																																														
Hungary																																														
Iceland																																														
India	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia																																														
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																																														
Iraq																																														
Ireland																																														
Italy																																														
Jamaica																																														
Japan																																														
Jordan																																														
Korea																																														
Kuwait																																														
Lebanon	x	x	x	x																																										
Lesotho																																														
Liberia																																														
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																																														
Luxembourg																																														
Madagascar																																														
Malawi																																														
Malaysia																																														
Mali																																														
Malta																																														
Mauritania																																														
Mexico																																														
Mongolia																																														
Morocco																																														
Mozambique																																														
Nepal																																														
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x																																											
Nicaragua																																														
Niger																																														
Nigeria																																													</	

ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																													
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88			
Saudi Arabia																																														
Senegal																																														
Sierra Leone																																														
Somalia																																														
Spain																																														
Sri Lanka																																														
Sudan																																														
Suriname																																														
Swaziland																																														
Sweden																																														
Syrian Arab Republic																																														
Thailand																																														
Togo																																														
Trinidad and Tobago																																														
Tunisia																																														
Turkey																																														
Uganda																																														
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic																																														
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics																																														
Socialist Republics																																														
United Arab Emirates																																														
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland																																														
United Republic of Tanzania																																														
United States of America																																														
Uruguay																																														
Venezuela																																														
Yemen																																														

States Members of the United Nations

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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 Indian Ocean	65
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference	66
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	77
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	18 (a)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	109
Board of Auditors	18 (c)
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	17 (c)
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