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Thirtieth session

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

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- I. Presidents of the General Assembly
- II. Officers of the Main Committees
- III. Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly
- IV. Non-permanent members of the Security Council
- V. Members of the Economic and Social Council
- VI. States Members of the United Nations

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 14 February 1975 (A/10000), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.
2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 18 July 1975 (A/10150).
3. An addendum to this document (A/10100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).
4. The thirtieth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 16 September 1975, at 3 p.m.

II. ANNOTATED LIST

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

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.12), 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. 1/

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. 2/

3. Credentials of representatives to the thirtieth session of the General Assembly:

(a) Appointment 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 opening 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.

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

2/ Resolution 362 (IV), annex I.

At the twenty-ninth session, 3/ the Credentials Committee consisted of the following Member States: Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Philippines, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Venezuela.

At that session, the General Assembly approved the two reports of the Credentials Committee /resolutions 3206 (XXIX) and 3323 (XXIX)/. In addition, on 30 September 1974, it called upon the Security Council to review the relationship between the United Nations and South Africa in the light of the constant violation by South Africa of the principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights /resolution 3207 (XXIX)/. On 12 November 1974, the General Assembly, having considered a letter from the President of the Security Council on this question (A/9847), upheld the ruling by the President of the Assembly concerning the status of the South African delegation.

4. Election of the President

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.

The General Assembly decided 4/ that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among:

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

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

5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers

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

3/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 3):

- (a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/9779 and Add.1;
- (b) Amendments: A/L.731 and Rev.1, A/L.732, A/L.757;
- (c) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/9847;
- (d) Resolutions 3206 (XXIX), 3207 (XXIX) and 3323 (XXIX);
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2233, 2248, 2281 and 2320.

4/ Resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1.

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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.

The General Assembly decided 5/ that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;
- (b) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (c) One representative from a Latin American State;
- (d) One representative from a Western European or other State;
- (e) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session or on the morning of the second day. 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.

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 17 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 three occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents /resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII) and 1990 (XVIII)/.

5/ Ibid., para. 4.

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the end 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.

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).

The General Assembly decided 6/ 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.

The election of the President of the General 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 either the morning or the afternoon of the second day of the session.

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

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 Security 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.

6/ Ibid., paras. 2 and 3.

The Assembly usually takes note of the communication from the Secretary-General without discussion. 7/

8. Adoption of the agenda

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

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 provisional agenda for the thirtieth session will appear on 18 July 1975 as document A/10150.

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

Supplementary items

Rule 14 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 will be issued on 22 August.

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.

7/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 7):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9730;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2236.

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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), the 17 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5).

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 thirtieth session, the Secretary-General's memorandum will be issued as document A/BUR/183.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly 8/

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

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

8/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 8):

- (a) Provisional agenda: A/9700;
- (b) Supplementary list: A/9710;
- (c) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/182 and Add.1;
- (d) Reports of the General Committee: A/9750 and Add.1-3;
- (e) Agenda of the session: A/9751 and Add.1 and 2;
- (f) Allocation of agenda items: A/9752 and Add.1 and 2;
- (g) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/SR.218-223;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2236, 2237, 2261 and 2291.

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9. General debate

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

The General Assembly decided that the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate should be closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate. 9/

At the twenty-ninth session, 27 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/PV.2237, 2238, 2240-2247 and 2249-2265), during which 124 speakers took the floor. 10/ The minimum length of statements was 8 minutes and the maximum 66 minutes. The average length was 35 minutes. 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 Assembly on the work of the Organization. Under rule 48 of the rules of procedure, the report must be communicated to Member States at least 45 days before the opening of the session. The report of the Secretary-General is included in the Assembly's provisional agenda in accordance with rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

The introduction to the report contains the Secretary-General's observations on a number of current international problems.

The Assembly usually takes note of the report without discussion.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session covered the period from 16 June 1973 to 15 June 1974. 12/

At the thirtieth session, the report of the Secretary-General, covering the period from 16 June 1974 to 15 June 1975, will appear as Supplement No. 1 (A/10001); the introduction will appear as Supplement No. 1A (A/10001/Add.1).

9/ Rules of procedure, annex V, para. 46.

10/ At the twenty-eighth session, 27 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 118 speakers took the floor.

11/ At the twenty-eighth session, the minimum length of statements was 6 minutes and the maximum 72 minutes. The average length was 35 minutes.

12/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 10):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/9601);
- (b) Introduction to the report: Supplement No. 1A (A/9601/Add.1);
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2320.

11. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council 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. At its twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions, however, the Assembly, in connexion 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 Security Council, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter.

At its twenty-eighth session the Assembly drew the attention of the Security 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 resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII) as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8847 and Add.1 and A/9143) /resolution 3186 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 13/ the General Assembly, after recalling its resolutions 2864 (XXVI), 2991 (XXVII) and 3186 (XXVIII), took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1973 to 15 June 1974 /resolution 3322 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, the report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1974 to 15 June 1975, will appear as Supplement No. 2 (A/10002).

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council 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.

13/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 11):

- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/9602);
- (b) Draft resolution: A/L.756;
- (c) Resolution 3322 (XXIX);
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2320.

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The report considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session covered the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions of the Council. 14/

At the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, the report of the Economic and Social Council, covering the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions of the Council, will appear as Supplement No. 3 (A/10003). An addendum to the report, covering the work of the resumed fifty-ninth session, will be issued later as Supplement No. 3A (A/10003/Add.1). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from the German Democratic Republic: A/10059;
- (b) Letter from the USSR: A/10062;
- (c) Letter from Bulgaria: A/10063;
- (d) Note verbale from the Ukrainian SSR: A/10064;
- (e) Letter from France, the United Kingdom and the United States: A/10078;
- (f) Note verbale from the USSR: A/10084.

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 General Assembly.

Consideration of the economic and social situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region stricken by drought and measures to be taken for the benefit of that region

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1973, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1759 (LIV) in which it appealed to States Members of the United Nations

14/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/9603);
- (b) Addendum to the report: Supplement No. 3A (A/9603/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/9886 and Add.1;
- (d) Amendment: A/L.752;
- (e) Report of the Third Committee: A/9829 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (f) Amendment: A/L.750;
- (g) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/9887, A/9978 and Add.1, A/9984;
- (h) Resolutions 3218 (XXIX) to 3222 (XXIX), 3275 (XXIX) to 3279 (XXIX) and 3335 (XXIX) to 3348 (XXIX);
- (i) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1587-1598, 1601, 1629-1631, 1633, 1635-1642, 1644-1646, 1649, 1652 and 1653;
- (j) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2062-2084;
- (k) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1672, 1692, 1694 and 1696;
- (l) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2278, 2311, 2323 and 2324.

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and to international organizations and called upon all elements of the United Nations system to assist in the speedy application of the emergency measures advocated by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; called upon the Secretary-General to organize, as soon as possible, in collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations system, the necessary assistance action in order to respond to the requests of the Governments of the Sudano-Sahelian region with regard to their medium-term and long-term needs; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-fifth session on the development of the situation.

At its fifty-fifth session, the Economic and Social Council considered two notes by the Secretary-General (E/5372 and E/5374) and adopted resolution 1797 (LV), in which it urgently appealed to Governments, specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide additional emergency assistance; endorsed the recommendations of representatives of organizations of the United Nations system which resulted from the meeting, convened at the direction of the Secretary-General and held at Geneva on 28 and 29 June 1973 to prepare for the medium-term and long-term needs of the people and Governments of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region; appealed to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and requested all concerned organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to meet the requests made by Governments of affected countries of the region for medium-term and long-term assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its resumed fifty-fifth session.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/9178).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with interest the establishment, within the United Nations Secretariat, of a Special Sahelian Office, responsible for co-ordinating the medium-term and long-term assistance activities of the organizations of the United Nations system; also noted with interest the recommendations and resolutions of the Heads of State of the drought-stricken countries; urged Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system to assist the countries affected by the drought and requested the Secretary-General to report periodically on the efforts of the international community to aid in the reconstruction and economic and social development of the region and to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council /resolution 3054 (XXVIII)/.

At its fifty-sixth session, in 1974, the Economic and Social Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/5457) concerning the present emergency and the rate of progress achieved by the international community in providing medium-term and long-term assistance to the Sudano-Sahelian countries threatened with famine. The Council, in this connexion, adopted resolution 1834 (LVI) in which it expressed its appreciation to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which had helped to limit the effects of the drought and requested them to redouble their efforts to provide assistance to meet urgent and middle-

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and long-term needs; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to awaken greater public interest throughout the world in the drought and to secure additional financial help; requested the Office for Sahelian Relief Operations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its efforts to increase co-operation and co-ordination among organs of the United Nations system regarding emergency relief programmes and medium- and long-term assistance programmes; invited the Special Sahelian Office to strengthen its co-operation with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its fifty-seventh session on the development of the situation.

At its fifty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the Secretary-General (E/5554 and Corr.1) and adopted resolution 1874 (LVII), in which it, inter alia, urged the international community and the specialized agencies concerned to intensify their efforts towards the achievement of the objectives established in the relief and assistance programmes and towards securing the resources and facilities needed for their realization; requested the Secretary-General to hasten the preparatory work on the possible establishment of a research institute for the arid Sahelian zone, in close collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and in co-operation with the other existing appropriate bodies; and requested the Secretary-General to pursue with determination and in co-operation with the appropriate financial institutions and organizations the action necessary to meet the requests for medium-term and long-term assistance formulated by the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and by the Governments concerned.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/9733) called for in resolution 3054 (XXVIII), expressed profound gratitude to Governments, United Nations bodies, private organizations and individuals that had given assistance to the Sudano-Sahelian population; welcomed the establishment of a United Nations Sahelian Office in Ouagadougou; invited the Secretary-General to hasten the preparatory work on the establishment of a research institute for the arid Sahelian zone; recommended the establishment in Ouagadougou of a United Nations Information Centre; urged all Member States and United Nations bodies to intensify their efforts to attain the objectives stated in the relief and recovery programmes formulated by the countries concerned; requested the Secretary-General to pursue with determination and in co-operation with the appropriate financial institutions and organizations the action necessary to meet, in an effective and continuing manner, the requests for medium-term and long-term assistance formulated by the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and by the Governments concerned, and to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council [resolution 3253 (XXIX)].

The Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-eighth session, heard the oral report made by the representative of the Secretary-General, as called for in Assembly resolution 3253 (XXIX), and adopted resolution 1918 (LVIII), in which it,

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inter alia, expressed its appreciation for the assistance provided by Governments, United Nations bodies, private organizations, and individuals to the Sudano-Sahelian population; requested Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to meet the medium- and long-term needs of the Sudano-Sahelian countries; requested the United Nations Sahelian Office to continue its close co-operation with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel; urged all Member States and United Nations bodies to further their efforts to strengthen the capacity of the Permanent Inter-State Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek additional financial aid to help meet the medium- and long-term needs of the region.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3253 (XXIX) and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003).

Population questions

The World Population Conference, convened by the Economic and Social Council under resolution 1484 (XLVIII), was held at Bucharest from 19 to 30 August 1974. In its decision 57 (LVII), the Council took note of the report of the Conference, 15/ confirmed that at its fifty-eighth session it would study the report of the Conference in depth and transmitted the report to the General Assembly.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Economic and Social Council within the in-depth consideration of the report of the World Population Conference at its fifty-eighth session, to pay particular attention to the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, including the functions of the monitoring and review and appraisal of the Plan also at the regional level; requested the Population Commission at its eighteenth session to report to the Council at its fifty-eighth session on the implications of the World Population Conference, including the implications for the Population Commission itself; and requested the Council at the same session to forward its views and recommendations, through the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Development and International Economic Co-operation, to the Assembly at its special session and at its regular session /resolution 3344 (XXIX)/.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1347 (XLV) and subparagraph (1) of the decision adopted by the Council at its 1637th meeting on 8 August 1969, 16/ the summary and conclusions of the biennial report on the world population situation were before the Council at its fifty-eighth session and will be before the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

15/ E/CONF.60/19 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.XIII.3).

16/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, document E/4735, p. 19.

The Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-eighth session, adopted resolution 1942 (LVIII), entitled "Population, the status of women and the integration of women in development", in which it urged United Nations bodies, Member States and relevant non-governmental organizations to take all action appropriate to ensure that the recommendations relating to the status of women stated in the World Population Plan of Action and in resolutions IV, XII and XVII of the World Population Conference are implemented, and requested United Nations bodies, within their fields of competence in collaboration with Member States, in the implementation of both short-term and long-term population policies and programmes designed to carry out the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action, to pay particular attention in the monitoring of the progress being made in the implementation of the Plan to the evolving status of women; and to supply information to the Council on the measures taken pursuant to the resolution.

The Council adopted resolution 1943 (LVIII), entitled "Guidelines on population related factors for developmental planners", and resolution 1926 B (LVIII), entitled "International migration".

The Council also adopted decision 87 (LVIII) in which it requested the Population Commission to examine on a biennial basis the results of the continuous process of monitoring the World Population Plan of Action and to bring its findings to the attention of the Council; to contribute advice to the comprehensive review and appraisal of the progress made towards achieving the goals and recommendations of the Plan; and to report its findings to the Council. The Council also decided that, in formulating the framework of the Commission's examination, special attention should be paid to population trends and policies, and the examination should involve all relevant sources at the national, regional, interagency and global levels. Consideration should be given to the utilization of co-ordinating machinery at the regional and global levels to secure the efficient co-ordination of all elements mentioned above.

In its decision 88 (LVIII), the Council decided that the Population Commission should continue its status as a functional commission of the Council, preserving its character as an expert governmental body on all population matters representing all geographical regions.

In its decision 89 (LVIII), the Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX), decided to review in depth, on a biennial basis, population questions with special reference to the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, and, at its discretion, to consider particular aspects of population matters at other sessions.

In its decision 90 (LVIII), the Council requested the Committee on Review and Appraisal to incorporate in the review of the Strategy appropriate principles, objectives and recommendations contained in the World Population Plan of Action.

In its decision 91 (LVIII), the Council took note of the summary (E/5624) of the Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1970-1975 and its Long-Range Implication and its findings and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 4 (c) of Council resolution 1347 (XLV).

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In its decision 92 (LVIII), the Council took note of the report of the Population Commission at its eighteenth session. In its decision 93 (LVIII), the Council took note of the final report of the Secretary-General on the World Population Year, 1974 (E/5602 and Corr.1 and 2) and transmitted it to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2683 (XXV).

In its resolution 1946 (LVIII), entitled "Activities in the field of population", the Council called to the attention of the General Assembly in its review of the work programme and budget relating to economic, social and human rights activities (see item 98) the need to strengthen the monitoring, review and appraisal functions of the Secretariat arising from the recommendations of the World Population Conference and the World Population Plan of Action; further called to the attention of the Assembly its view that the resources now planned were not adequate to carry out the programme requirements of the World Plan and the Conference and, in this connexion, the need to strengthen resources substantially, within the existing general structure and the framework of decisions taken to balance the budgets of the United Nations, to enable the United Nations to expand its work programme in the population fields sufficiently to undertake the monitoring, review and appraisal of the Plan; requested the Secretary-General to undertake a number of steps; and urged the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to strengthen the collaboration and co-ordination between them in the fields of population.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2683 (XXV), the Assembly will have before it the final report of the Secretary-General on the World Population Year.

Special measures for the least developed among the developing countries

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out, in consultation with appropriate bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, a comprehensive examination of the special problems of the least developed among the developing countries and to recommend special measures within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade for dealing with those problems [resolution 2564 (XXIV)].

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly provided a separate section in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries [resolution 2626 (XXV)].

The Economic and Social Council considered questions relating to the least developed among the developing countries at its fifty-first session in 1971 in the context of the recommendations made by the Committee for Development Planning at its seventh session with regard to the identification of such countries and the

measures needed in their favour. 17/ The Committee had made those recommendations in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2564 (XXIV). The list of hard-core least developed countries was subsequently approved by the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session /resolution 2768 (XXVI)/.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its resolution 62 (III), 18/ recommended that the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations system, study ways and means for establishing institutional arrangements for the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed countries, including a study of the desirability and feasibility of establishing a special fund for these countries.

The question was taken up by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its fifteenth session which considered a study on the feasibility of using the United Nations Capital Development Fund first and foremost for the least developed among the developing countries. 19/

The Economic and Social Council considered the question at subsequent sessions and adopted resolutions 1710 (LIII), 1726 (LIII), 1753 (LIV), 1754 (LIV) and decision 30 (LVII).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the matter further /resolution 3174 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed Trade and Development Board resolution 119 (XIV) 20/ convening an intergovernmental group to analyse and evaluate the progress achieved and to make suggestions for adequate means of overcoming the difficulties encountered in the implementation of general policy measures in favour of the least developed countries in accordance with the provisions of resolution 62 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; urged Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to intensify urgently their efforts in favour of the least developed countries, including those in the field of trade; invited the international financial institutions, in particular the International Development Association and the regional development banks, to allocate urgently additional resources to the least developed countries; and decided to consider at its thirtieth session the note by

17/ Ibid., Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4990), chap. II.

18/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.D.4, annex I, sect. A), p. 68.

19/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5256 and Corr.1), chap. VIII.

20/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1), annex I.

the Secretary-General on the establishment of a special fund for the least developed countries (E/5499) /resolution 3214 (XXIX)/.

At its fifty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council is expected to consider the question within the context of the item on the mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, recalling its previous resolutions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, recalling also its resolution 3005 (XXVII) in which it had affirmed the principle of the sovereignty of the population of the occupied territories over their national wealth and resources, 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; 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; and declared that the above principles applied to all States, territories and peoples under foreign occupation, colonial rule or apartheid /resolution 3175 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty over all their resources and wealth; also reaffirmed that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources and wealth of the occupied Arab territories were illegal, and called upon Israel immediately to rescind all such measures; further reaffirmed the right of the Arab States, territories and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion, loss and damages to the natural and all other resources and wealth of those States, territories and peoples; declared that the above principles applied to all States, territories and peoples under foreign occupation, colonial rule, alien domination and apartheid, or subjected to foreign aggression; and requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of relevant agencies and organs, to prepare a report on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples, resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories, to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3336 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

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Economic, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Guinea-Bissau

At its eighteenth session, held in June 1974, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, with the pending achievement of independence of Guinea-Bissau, decided to assign to Guinea-Bissau an indicative planning figure for 1977-1981 and to take measures to assist that country during the present development cycle (DP/66, para. 6).

At its twenty-ninth session, after the admission of Guinea-Bissau to membership in the United Nations (see item 24), the Council invited all Member States, in particular the developed countries, to initiate and intensify efforts to provide economic, technical and financial assistance to the Government of Guinea-Bissau; invited all organizations of the United Nations development system, particularly the international financial institutions, to take urgent measures to assist Guinea-Bissau, taking into account in particular the need to apply maximum flexibility in the procedures followed in the formulation and implementation of economic and financial assistance to that country; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution /resolution 3339 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3339 (XXIX).

Economic, financial and technical assistance to the Territories still under Portuguese domination

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the declaration of the Government of Portugal to accept the obligations that are incumbent on it under the pertinent provisions of the Charter to recognize the right of all peoples still under its domination to self-determination and independence, invited all Member States, in particular the developed countries, as well as the organizations of the United Nations development system, particularly the international financial institutions, urgently to take all necessary measures to draw up, in consultation with the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity of the Territories still under Portuguese domination, concrete programmes and projects for economic, technical and financial assistance to be implemented as soon as those Territories reached full independence, taking into account in particular the need to apply maximum flexibility in the procedures followed in the formulation and implementation of such projects; further invited, in the case of Mozambique and pending the implementation of the action called for above, all Member States, in particular the developed countries, and requested all organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the international financial institutions, speedily to assist the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique to cope with the immediate and pressing economic and social problems arising from the pre-independence situation of the country; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution /resolution 3340 (XXIX)/.

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At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

Tourism

In resolution 1758 (LIV), in 1973, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to invite the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other bodies concerned, to make a study on the impact of international tourism on the economic development of developing countries, with special emphasis on the actual revenue earned by the developing countries and the proportion of the developing countries' gross revenue from this tourism accruing to the developed tourist-exporting countries, and to suggest for consideration by the General Assembly, through the Council, the necessary national and international measures aimed at ameliorating the position of the developing countries in the international tourism market. The Council further invited the Secretary-General to submit the above-mentioned study, together with his recommendations, including a report on the action taken to implement the objectives and provisions of resolution 37 (III) of UNCTAD to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session through the Council. The Secretary-General was also requested to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Council, a progress report on the statutes of the World Tourism Organization (WTO).

At its organizational session for 1974, the Economic and Social Council, having been informed that the Secretary-General of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) had requested a year's delay in the submission of the study required of him by the Council, decided to defer its consideration of the question of tourism to 1975 on the understanding that the progress report of the Secretary-General on the statutes of WTO (E/5519) and the note by the Secretary-General (E/5438) on the implementation by IUOTO of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), entitled "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations", would be submitted to the Council at its fifty-seventh session. The progress report was circulated to the Council at its fifty-seventh session and was before the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a condensed text (E/5678) of the study by IUOTO, entitled The Impact of International Tourism on the Economic Development of the Developing Countries. The study will suggest methods by which developing countries may better develop and manage their tourist industry, measures yielding an improvement in the proportion of gross tourism earnings accruing to developing countries, and measures with respect to the over-all direction of tourism development in developing countries.

The General Assembly will also have before it a report (E/5625 and Corr.1), entitled "Recent policy and action concerning tourism, with special reference to the recommendations contained in UNCTAD resolution 37 (III) of 13 May 1972", which summarizes the information obtained by means of a questionnaire to Governments on their relevant action and policy, as well as information secured from competent international organizations on their relevant activities.

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Review of the machinery for programme and co-ordination

On 18 May 1973, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of its Working Group on Rationalization of the Council's method of work and structure, decided to defer to its fifty-sixth session consideration of a draft decision and draft resolution dealing with the Council's machinery for programme and co-ordination.

At its fifty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council, in decision 20 (LVI), decided to defer consideration of the question of the machinery for programme and co-ordination to the fifty-seventh session.

At its fifty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council, in decision 41 (LVII), decided to review the matter further at its fifty-eighth session; to invite the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to confine the substantive agenda of its fifteenth session to the sole question of the programme budget for 1976-1977 and the medium-term plan for 1976-1979; and that, pending a decision on the future machinery for programme and co-ordination, the remaining functions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination under Council resolution 1472 (XLVIII) should be assumed during 1975 by the Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. The Council further decided, in decision 42 (LVII) to set up an informal group, open to all Member States, which would meet at Headquarters early in 1975 to examine the machinery for programme and co-ordination, it being understood that all necessary steps would be taken to reduce the financial charges in connexion therewith to a minimum.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery (see item 99) which would take into account the deliberations on that subject in the informal group set up by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session. The Assembly further decided to consider, at its thirtieth session, the report of the Working Group, together with the conclusions of the Economic and Social Council on the matter.

At its organizational session, in 1975, the Council decided to request the Chairman of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee to co-ordinate as appropriate the work of the Council's informal group with that of the Assembly's Working Group.

The Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-eighth session, adopted resolution 1920 (LVIII), in which it inter alia decided to postpone until 1976 the review of the subsidiary machinery of the Council, including the machinery for programme and co-ordination.

Strengthening of the capacity of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in connexion with public finance and financial institutions

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly examined the report of the Secretary-General on the organization of the Department of Economic and Social

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Affairs (A/C.5/1506) under agenda item 79 (Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for the period 1974-1977). During the course of the deliberations, the view was expressed in the Fifth Committee that, if the Department was to be in a position to render effective service to the developing countries in the field of public finance and financial institutions, its activities would have to be enhanced to meet the challenge of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

At that session, on 18 December 1973, the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to review the administrative arrangements and distribution of functions mentioned in paragraph 15 of his report on the organization of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in order to ensure that the Department's capacity to discharge its responsibilities in the field of public finance and financial institutions would be further strengthened, and report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session. The Secretary-General's report, together with the views and recommendations of the Council relating thereto, was then to be submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

At its fifty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the Secretary-General (E/5459) and, by decision 22 (LVI), decided to defer consideration of the question to its fifty-eighth session.

At its fifty-eighth session, the Economic and Social Council, in its decision 98 (LVIII), took note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/5459). It also took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Third Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration" (E/5640), which in paragraphs 6 and 7, states that the Meeting, *inter alia*, was pleased to note that the recommendations made by the First and Second Meetings of Experts to bring together the public administration and public finance activities of the Department under one Division had been implemented. The Meeting commended the Secretary-General for this reorganization measure which, it believed, would increase the effectiveness of the efforts of the United Nations to assist the developing countries in improving their administrative capabilities for implementation of development plans and programmes.

Measures to be taken following the drought in Somalia

The Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-eighth session, adopted resolution 1916 (LVIII) in which it expressed its profound sympathy to the people and Government of Somalia for the loss of life and the material damage caused by that natural calamity; requested Member States, all international organizations and voluntary agencies, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to undertake a number of steps to assist in alleviating the situation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the development of the situation and on the implementation of the resolution.

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Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia

The Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-eighth session, adopted resolution 1917 (LVIII) in which it reiterated the appeal for continued and timely assistance from all sources to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

Crime prevention and control

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly instructed the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders, including recommendations on the measures most appropriate in such areas as law enforcement, judicial procedures and correctional practices [resolution 3021 (XXVII)].

However, since under the present schedule of meetings, the Commission for Social Development will not be able to consider the question before its consideration by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, the Council adopted, at its fifty-eighth session, resolution 1924 (LVIII), in which it decided to postpone until its sixty-second session its consideration of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and invited the Assembly to postpone its consideration of the question until its thirty-second session, and to postpone until its thirty-second session consideration of the final report to be submitted by the Secretary-General under paragraph 4 of resolution 3021 (XXVII).

13. Report of the Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly; the Assembly considers it 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.

Under the provisions of Articles 83 and 85 of the Charter, the functions of the United Nations with respect to territories placed under the international trusteeship system are discharged by the General Assembly and, in respect of strategic areas, by the Security Council. Both organs are assisted by the Trusteeship Council.

Of 11 territories originally placed under the international trusteeship system, there remain two: New Guinea, administered by Australia as part of the Territory of Papua New Guinea, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States, which is designated as a strategic area.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly resolved, in agreement with the administering Power, that, on the date on which Papua New Guinea became

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independent, the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of New Guinea, approved by the Assembly on 13 December 1946, would cease to be in force; and requested the administering Power to notify the Secretary-General of the date on which Papua New Guinea would accede to independence and on which the Trusteeship Agreement would cease to be in force [resolution 3284 (XXIX)].

The report of the Trusteeship Council considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session covered the forty-first session of the Council. 21/

At the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, the report of the Trusteeship Council, covering the forty-second session of the Council, will appear as Supplement No. 4 (A/10004).

The General Assembly will also have before it the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples A/10023 and addenda).

14. 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 Court's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure. The first annual report of the Court was submitted to the Assembly at the twenty-third session.

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

The report considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session covered the period from 1 August 1973 to 31 July 1974. 22/

21/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 13):

- (a) Report of the Trusteeship Council: Supplement No. 4 (A/9604);
- (b) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: A/9623/Add.5 (Part II);
- (c) Report of the Commonwealth of Australia on the administration of Papua New Guinea for the period from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974: A/9727;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/9747;
- (e) Resolution 3284 (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.2080, 2115-2121 and 2123-2125;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2318.

22/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 14):

- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 5 (A/9605);
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2320.

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At the thirtieth session, the report of the International Court of Justice, covering the period from 1 August 1974 to 31 July 1975, will appear as Supplement No. 5 (A/10005).

15. 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 ^{23/} and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957. ^{24/} Under article I of the Agreement, the United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its intergovernmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by the Agreement.

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

At its twenty-ninth session, ^{25/} the General Assembly took note of the eighteenth annual report of the Agency, covering the period from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974 /resolution 3213 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the nineteenth report of the Agency, covering the period from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975 and dealing, inter alia, with the peaceful application of nuclear explosions (see item 43). In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

16. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended, ^{26/} the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Union of Soviet

^{23/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/3713.

^{24/} Resolution 1145 (XII), annex.

^{25/} References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 15):

- (a) Report of the Agency: A/9722 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/L.740;
- (c) Resolution 3213 (XXIX);
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2276 and 2277.

^{26/} 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 six to 10.

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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. In its resolution 1991 A (XVIII), the General Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern:

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

At present, the Security Council consists of the following member States:

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,* China, Costa Rica,* France, Guyana,** Iraq,* Italy,** Japan,** Mauritania,* Sweden,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon,* United Republic of Tanzania** and United States of America.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

At the thirtieth session, therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Costa Rica, Iraq, Mauritania and United Republic of Cameroon. 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.

17. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended, 27/ the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. As a

27/ 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.

result of General Assembly resolution 2847 (XXVI), the members of the Council are elected according to the following pattern:

- (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 consists of the following member States:

Algeria,* Argentina,*** Australia,** Belgium,** Brazil,* Bulgaria,*** Canada,*** China,*** Colombia,** Congo,** Czechoslovakia,*** Democratic Yemen,** Denmark,*** Ecuador,*** Egypt,** Ethiopia,*** Fiji,* France,* Gabon,*** German Democratic Republic,** Germany (Federal Republic of)* Guatemala,* Guinea,* Indonesia,* Iran,** Italy,** Ivory Coast,** Jamaica,** Japan,*** Jordan,** Kenya,*** Liberia,** Mali,* Mexico,** Mongolia,* Netherlands,* Norway,*** Pakistan,*** Peru,*** Romania,** Senegal,* Spain,* Thailand,** Trinidad and Tobago,* Turkey,* Uganda,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,** Venezuela,* Yemen,*** Yugoslavia,* Zaire*** and Zambia.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

At the thirtieth session, therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Brazil, Fiji, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

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

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

18. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and the Security

Council. Under Article 13 of the Statute, the members of the Court are elected for nine years and may be re-elected. The last election was held in 1972, at the twenty-seventh session. 28/

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

Mr. M. Lachs (Poland),* Mr. F. Ammoun (Lebanon),* Mr. I. Forster (Senegal),***
Mr. A. Gros (France),*** Mr. C. Bengzon (Philippines),* Mr. S. Petrán
(Sweden),* Mr. C. D. Onyeama (Nigeria),* Mr. H. C. Dillard (United States of
America),** Mr. L. Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey),** Mr. F. de Castro (Spain),**
Mr. P. D. Morozov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),**
Mr. E. Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay),** Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Mr. Nagendra Singh (India)***
and Mr. J. M. Ruda (Argentina).***

* Term of office expires on 5 February 1976.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 1979.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 1982.

At the thirtieth session, therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following five members: Mr. M. Lachs, Mr. F. Ammoun, Mr. C. Bengzon, Mr. S. Petrán and Mr. C. D. Onyeama.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States parties to the Statute of the Court. The Secretary-General requested that these nominations reach him by 1 August 1975, and the list of candidates nominated by that date will be circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Any withdrawals of candidates will be circulated in addenda to that document, and further support for candidates or names of candidates received after 1 August will be submitted in separate documents. The curricula vitae of the candidates will also be circulated. A memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections will be issued.

The elections will take place in accordance with the following:

- (a) The Statute of the Court, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;
- (b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

28/ References for the twenty-seventh session (agenda item 18):

- (a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/8744-S/10744;
- (b) List of candidates: A/8745-S.10745 and Add.1-6;
- (c) Curricula vitae: A/8756-S/10761;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2075.

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(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264 (III), Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland, which are parties to the Statute of the Court but not Members of the United Nations, will participate, in the General Assembly, in electing members of the Court in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

19. Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), section II, paragraph 3, the Industrial Development Board (see also item 58) consists of 45 members elected by the Assembly, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The members of the Board are elected according to the pattern provided for in paragraph 4 and in the annex to the resolution. 29/

At present, the Board consists of the following States:

Algeria,*** Argentina,** Austria,** Belgium,** Brazil,*** China,*
Cuba,*** Czechoslovakia,*** Finland,* France,*** Gabon,** Germany (Federal
Republic of),* Greece,* India,*** Indonesia,*** Iran,* Italy,**
Ivory Coast,*** Jamaica,** Japan,*** Kuwait,*** Liberia,* Madagascar,**
Malaysia,*** Mexico,* Netherlands,*** Nigeria,* Norway,** Peru,***
Philippines,** Poland,** Romania,* Rwanda,* Spain,* Sri Lanka,*
Sweden,*** Switzerland,** Tunisia,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of
Tanzania,** United States of America,*** Uruguay,* Venezuela* and Zambia.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

At the thirtieth session, therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: China, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Iran, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela. As stipulated in resolution 2152 (XXI), section II, paragraph 5, members of the Board are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

29/ The annex was brought up to date at the twenty-ninth session
[resolution 3305 (XXIX)].

20. Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see also item 61) consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly for three-year terms on the following basis:

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

At present, the Governing Council consists of the following States:

Argentina,** Australia,* Brazil,*** Burundi,* Canada,** Central African Republic,* Chile,* China,** Colombia,*** Czechoslovakia,** Egypt,*** Finland,*** France,** Gabon,** German Democratic Republic,* Germany (Federal Republic of),*** Ghana,** Guatemala,** India,*** Indonesia,** Iran,*** Iraq,* Italy,*** Ivory Coast,** Jamaica,** Japan,***, Jordan,* Kenya,*** Lebanon,** Libyan Arab Republic,*** Madagascar,* Malaysia,*** Mexico,* Morocco,** Netherlands,* Nicaragua,* Nigeria,* Pakistan,* Panama,* Philippines,** Poland,* Romania,*** Senegal,* Sierra Leone,** Spain,** Sri Lanka,* Sudan,*** Sweden,** Switzerland,*** Syrian Arab Republic,** Turkey,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America,*** Venezuela,*** Yugoslavia** and Zaire.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

At the thirtieth session, therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Jordan, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United Republic of Tanzania.

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

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21. 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 62) 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 consists of the following States:

Argentina,* Australia,** Bangladesh,* Canada,* Chad,*** Colombia,** Cuba,** Egypt,*** France,** Gabon,* Germany (Federal Republic of),* Guatemala,** Guinea,** Hungary,*** India,** Indonesia,* Iran,***, Iraq,* Italy,*** Japan,*** Kenya,*** Libyan Arab Republic,** Mali,** Mexico,* Pakistan,** Romania,** Sri Lanka,*** Sweden,*** Togo,* Trinidad and Tobago,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,* Venezuela,*** Yugoslavia* and Zambia.*

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

At the thirtieth session, therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Togo, United States of America, Yugoslavia and Zambia. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

22. Election of twelve members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund

In accordance with article III, paragraph 1 and 2, of the provisions governing the United Nations Special Fund /resolution 3356 (XXIX), para. 1/, the Board of Governors of the Special Fund (see also item 63) consists of 36 States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency elected by the General Assembly, keeping in view, inter alia, the need for balance between the representation of potential donors and recipients, for a term of three years.

On 18 December 1974, the General Assembly elected 34 members of the Board of Governors, on the understanding that the remaining two members would be elected by the Economic and Social Council. At the same meeting, the Assembly decided by the drawing of lots that the two members in question would serve for a period of three years.

On 15 January 1975, the Economic and Social Council elected Sweden as one of the remaining two members.

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At present, as a result of the above elections, the Board of Governors consists of the following States:

Algeria,*** Argentina,*** Australia,** Brazil,** Chad,** Costa Rica,* Czechoslovakia,*** France,* Guyana,* India,*** Iran,** Japan,* Kuwait,** Madagascar,** Nepal,* Netherlands,** Nigeria,*** Norway,* Pakistan,* Paraguay,*** Philippines,*** Somalia,* Sri Lanka,*** Sudan,* Swaziland,** Sweden,*** Syrian Arab Republic,** Turkey,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** Upper Volta,* Uruguay,** Venezuela,* Yugoslavia** and Zaire.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

At the thirtieth session, therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Costa Rica, France, Guyana, Japan, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Upper Volta and Venezuela. In accordance with article III, paragraph 2, of the provisions governing the Special Fund, members of the Board of Governors are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was established by the General Assembly at its sixteenth session. The Committee, consisting of 17 members, was requested 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, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, 30/ enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members. It also invited the Special Committee 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 1806 (XVII)/ and decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa /resolution 1806 (XVII)/.

30/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 25 (A/5238).

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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. It also requested the Special Committee 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. 31/

At its twenty-ninth session, 32/ the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee A/9623 and Add.1-7), approved that report and, inter alia, requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) in all Territories which had not yet

31/ For the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to twenty-eighth sessions, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/5446/Rev.1); ibid., Nineteenth Session, annex No. 8 (part I) (A/5800/Rev.1); ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6000/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (parts I to III) (A/6700/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/7623/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1); Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1).

32/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 23):

- (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 (A/9623 and Add.1-7);
- (b) Reports of the Fourth Committee: A/9747, A/9748, A/9765; see also A/9749, A/9892, A/9939, A/9940, A/9941, A/9942, A/9944;
- (c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/9777, A/9955;
- (d) Draft resolutions A/L.754 and Add.1-3, A/L.755 and Add.1-3;
- (e) Resolutions 3284 (XXIX) to 3292 (XXIX), 3328 (XXIX) and 3329 (XXIX); see also resolutions 3293 (XXIX) to 3300 (XXIX) and 3302 (XXIX) and Supplement No. 31 (A/9631), resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee, other decisions;
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.2079 and 2115-2131;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1635 and 1694;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2254, 2305, 2310, 2312, 2317-2319, 2321 and 2325.

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attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and report thereon to the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3328 (XXIX)/. At the same session, the Assembly adopted a number of other resolutions and decisions relating to decolonization (see foot-note 32 (e)). The Assembly approved a recommendation by its Fourth Committee to invite the leaders of those national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa which are recognized by the Organization of African Unity to continue to participate as observers in the proceedings of the Committee relating to their respective countries. It also decided to defer until its thirtieth session consideration of the questions of Belize, of French Somaliland 33/ and of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

In a communication dated 3 October 1974 (A/9971), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela stated that his Government had decided to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee. On 18 December 1974, the General Assembly confirmed the nomination by its President of Cuba to fill the vacancy on the Committee. At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States: Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee (A/10023 and addenda). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from the United Republic of Tanzania: A/9998-S/11598;
- (b) Letters from Portugal: A/10040, A/10054, A/10055, A/10058;
- (c) Letters from Spain: A/10082; A/10095, A/10104;
- (d) Letter from Guatemala: A/10091;
- (e) Letter from the USSR: A/10093;
- (f) Letter from Morocco: A/10097;
- (g) Letter from Mauritania: A/10101-S/11707.

24. 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.

33/ The new designation of the Territory is French Territory of the Afars and the Issas (see Terminology Bulletin No. 240 (ST/CS/SER.F/240) issued by the Secretariat on 15 April 1968).

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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 twenty-ninth session, 34/ the General Assembly admitted Bangladesh /resolution 3203 (XXIX)/, Grenada /resolution 3204 (XXIX)/ and Guinea-Bissau /resolution 3205 (XXIX)/ to membership in the Organization.

By 1 June 1975, no communication had been received under this item.

25. Scientific work on peace research: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Belgium (A/8394). At that session, the General Assembly expressed the view that it was desirable to bring to the notice of the international community work done in the field of peace research and to promote on a permanent basis a recording of the studies devoted to this subject. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare every other year an informative report on scientific works produced by national and international, governmental and non-governmental, public and private institutions in the field of peace research.

At its twenty-eighth session, 35/ the General Assembly, took note of the first report of the Secretary-General (A/9130 and Add.1) and requested him to draw once more the attention of Member States to its invitation in paragraph 2 of resolution 2817 (XXVI) and to submit a second informative report containing, in addition to the titles of the studies carried out, a brief summary of their contents /resolution 3065 (XXVIII)/.

34/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 22):

- (a) Applications for admission: A/8754-S/10759, A/9641-S/11311, A/9665-S/11393;
- (b) Letters from the President of the Security Council: A/9642, A/9652, A/9712;
- (c) Draft resolutions: A/L.728 and Add.1, A/L.729 and Add.1, A/L.730 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolutions 3203 (XXIX), 3204 (XXIX) and 3205 (XXIX);
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2233.

35/ References for the twenty-eighth session (agenda item 24):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9130 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution A/L.704 and Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Resolution 3065 (XXVIII);
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2164.

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At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

26. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly established the Peace Observation Commission, composed of 14 Member States /resolution 377 A (V), para. 37. The Commission was appointed for a period of two years. Since 1950, the General Assembly has periodically extended the Commission's mandate.

At its twenty-eighth session, 36/ the General Assembly decided to reappoint for the years 1974 and 1975 the 13 outgoing members of the Peace Observation Commission. At present, the Commission consists of the following Member States:

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

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

27. Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of Zaire. 37/ At that session, the Assembly affirmed that the prompt restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts and documents by another country, without charge, was calculated to strengthen international co-operation inasmuch as it constituted just reparation for damage done; recognized the special obligations in that connexion of those countries which had had access to such valuable objects only as a result of colonial or foreign occupation; called upon all the States concerned to prohibit the expropriation of works of art from Territories still under colonial or alien domination; and invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and Member States, to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the progress achieved /resolution 3187 (XXVIII)7.

36/ References for the twenty-eighth session (agenda item 28):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9131;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2204.

37/ References for the twenty-eighth session (agenda item 110):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/9199;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/L.717/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Amendments: A/L.721/Rev.1, A/L.725;
- (d) Resolution 3187 (XXVIII);
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2205 and 2206.

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At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

28. Question of Palestine: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, China, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire. 38/ At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings /resolution 3210 (XXIX)7.

At the conclusion of the debate, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, including the right of to self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence and sovereignty; reaffirmed also the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property from which they had been displaced and uprooted, and called for their return; emphasized that full respect for and the realization of those inalienable rights of the Palestinian people were indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine; recognized that the Palestinian people was a principal party in the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East; 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; appealed to all States and international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people in its struggle to restore its rights, in accordance with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to establish contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization on all matters concerning the question of Palestine and to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the resolution /resolution 3236 (XXIX)7. The Assembly also invited the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the capacity of observer in its sessions and its work and in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices, and considered that the Palestine Liberation Organization was entitled to participate as an observer in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of other organs of the United Nations /resolution 3237 (XXIX)7.

38/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 108):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/L.736 and Add.1 and 2, A/L.741 and Add.1, A/L.742 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 3210 (XXIX), 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX);
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2267, 2268, 2282, 2283, 2285 and 2287-2296.

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At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3236 (XXIX). In addition, a letter from Turkey has been circulated under this item (A/10048).

29. Restoration of the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of Albania, Algeria, Burundi, the Central African Republic, China, the Congo, Cuba, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia (A/9195 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to defer discussion of the item until its twenty-ninth session.

At its twenty-ninth session, 39/ the General Assembly called upon all the Powers which had been influencing the two parties to the conflict to use their good offices for conciliation between them with a view to restoring peace in Cambodia; requested the Secretary-General, after due consultation, to lend appropriate assistance to the two contending parties claiming lawful rights in Cambodia and to report on the results to the Assembly at its thirtieth session; and decided not to press for any further action until Member States had an opportunity to examine the report of the Secretary-General /resolution 3238 (XXIX)/.

A letter from China, dated 20 March 1975, has been circulated under this item for the thirtieth session (A/10061).

By telegram dated 30 April 1975, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia transmitted to the Secretary-General a declaration by his Government stating, inter alia, that Cambodia's seat in the United Nations and its affiliated organizations, which by right had always belonged to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, automatically reverted to it.

30. 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 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 the Organization of African Unity to attend sessions of the General Assembly as an observer. It also invited him to explore, in consultation with the appropriate bodies of the Organization of

39/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 25):

- (a) Draft resolutions: A/L.733 and Add.1-3, A/L.737 and Add.1 and Rev.1 and 2;
- (b) Amendments: A/L.744 and Corr.1, A/L.745 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 3238 (XXIX);
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2298-2302.

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African Unity, the means of promoting co-operation between the two organizations and to report to the General Assembly as appropriate /resolution 2011 (XX)7.

The question of co-operation between the two organizations was also considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions /resolutions 2103 (XXI) and 2193 (XXII)7. It was further considered at the twenty-fourth session, when the Assembly paid particular attention to the state of co-operation between the two organizations in the context of the Manifesto on Southern Africa /resolution 2505 (XXIV)7, and at the twenty-sixth session, when the Assembly considered the question of the holding of meetings of the Security Council in an African capital /resolution 2863 (XXVI)7.

Since the twenty-seventh session, the question has been considered in the broader context of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system, on the other hand /resolutions 2962 (XXVII) and 3066 (XXVIII)7.

At its twenty-ninth session, 40/ the General Assembly reiterated the main provisions of resolution 3066 (XXVIII); decided to invite as observers, on a regular basis and in accordance with earlier practice, representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the relevant work of the Main Committees of the Assembly and its subsidiary organs concerned, as well as in conferences, seminars and other meetings held under the auspices of the United Nations which relate to their countries; recommended to the other United Nations organs concerned, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to ensure that the necessary arrangements were made to facilitate the effective participation of these national liberation movements in their relevant proceedings; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system /resolution 3280 (XXIX)7.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General. In addition, a letter from Burundi has been circulated under this item (A/10109).

40/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 21):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9734;
- (b) Draft resolution A/L.746/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9929;
- (d) Resolution 3280 (XXIX);
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1687;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2312.

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31. 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: reports of the Secretary-General

This item 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 General Assembly, *inter alia*, 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, including proposals for enhancing the effectiveness of the decisions and resolutions adopted by United Nations organs /resolution 2925 (XXVII)/.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the item on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (A/9128 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the main provisions of resolution 2925 (XXVII); considered that the strengthening of the role of the United Nations required continuous improvement of the functioning and effectiveness of its principal organs, and that it was important to study and agree upon ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the resolutions of the Assembly and other organs of the United Nations; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General and further elaborate on their views, suggestions and proposals concerning the strengthening of the role of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for its twenty-ninth session a report presenting, in a systematized manner, the views, suggestions and proposals formulated by Member States on the subject /resolution 3073 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, ^{41/} the General Assembly considered the item on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (A/9695). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the provisions of resolutions 2925 (XXVII) and 3073 (XXVIII); transmitted to its thirtieth session for consideration the views, suggestions and proposals of Member States concerning the improvement of its functioning and effectiveness; invited the other principal organs of the United Nations in the process of improving their activities and functioning to take into consideration the views, suggestions and proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General, and to keep the Assembly informed on this subject; and requested Member States to give further study to ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations and enhancing its effectiveness and to communicate to the Secretary-General their views, suggestions and proposals in that regard /resolution 3282 (XXIX)/.

^{41/} References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 20):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9695;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/L.748 and Corr.1 and Add.1-6, A/L.749 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 3282 (XXIX) and 3283 (XXIX);
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2307, 2308, 2313, 2314 and 2316.

At the same session, the General Assembly urged Member States not parties to instruments establishing the various facilities and machinery available for the peaceful settlement of disputes to consider becoming parties to such instruments and, in the case of the International Court of Justice, recognized the desirability that States study the possibility of accepting, with as few reservations as possible, the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court; called upon Member States to make full use and seek improved implementation of the means and methods provided for in the Charter and elsewhere for the exclusively peaceful settlement of any dispute or any situation which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the machinery established under the Charter for the peaceful settlement of international disputes /resolution 3283 (XXIX)7.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the two reports of the Secretary-General.

32. Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

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

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions relating to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. It also decided to dissolve the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction as from the inauguration of the Conference /resolution 3067 (XXVIII)7.

The first session of the Conference convened in New York in December 1973 for the purpose of dealing with matters relating to organization. The second session, devoted to the substantive work of the Conference, was held at Caracas from 20 June to 29 August 1974.

At its twenty-ninth session, 42/ the General Assembly, in the light of a request addressed to it by the Conference (A/9721), adopted further provisions and, inter alia, approved the convening of the third session of the Conference, for the period from 17 March to 10 May 1975, at Geneva /resolution 3334 (XXIX)7.

At the thirtieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

42/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 26):

- (a) Letters from the President of the Conference: A/9721 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/L.747 and Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9977;
- (d) Resolution 3334 (XXIX);
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1696;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2323.

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33. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/7994). At that session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, a report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures and to submit it to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session /resolution 2667 (XXV)/.

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General; 43/ recommended that the widest possible distribution be given to the report and that its conclusions be taken into account in future disarmament negotiations; and decided to keep the item under constant review /resolution 2831 (XXVI)/.

At its twenty-eighth session, 44/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States to make renewed efforts aimed at adopting effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, including the reduction of military budgets; requested the Secretary-General to pursue the study of the consequences of the arms race, in order to enable him to submit, upon request by the Assembly, an up-to-date report on that matter, on the basis of information released by Governments; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session /resolution 3075 (XXVIII)/.

At the thirtieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

34. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

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. It has since been placed on the agenda of every Assembly session. Discussions at the thirteenth session led to the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which was to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, on the area of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space and on the future arrangements and nature of the legal problems which might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space /resolution 1348 (XIII)/.

43/ A/8469/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.72.IX.16).

44/ References for the twenty-eighth session (agenda item 29):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/9359;
- (b) Resolution 3075 (XXVIII);
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1934, 1935, 1938, 1940-1956 and 1960;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2192.

On the basis of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, the General Assembly at its fourteenth session 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)/ and to 37 at the twenty-eighth session /resolution 3182 (XXVIII)/. In establishing the Committee, the Assembly believed that the United Nations should provide a focal point for international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space and the Committee was entrusted with the task of promoting international co-operation in that field. The Committee has established a Legal Sub-Committee and a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. It has also established three working groups of the whole on navigation satellites, broadcasting satellites and the use of satellites for remote sensing of earth resources. The Committee is now composed of the following 37 Member States:

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

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)/ and the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space /resolution 3235 (XXIX)/. On the recommendation of the Committee, the General 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 twenty-ninth session, 45/ the General Assembly decided to consider this item concurrently with the item entitled "Preparation of an international

45/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda items 32 and 33):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/9620);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/9812;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9851;
- (d) Resolutions 3234 (XXIX) and 3235 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1988-1997;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1659;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2880.

convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting" (see also item 35). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should consider at its next session, with the same high priority, the draft treaty relating to the Moon, with a view to completing it as soon as possible, the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements in accordance with Assembly resolution 2916 (XXVII), and the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, taking into account the various views of States expressed on the subject, including proposals for draft international agreements; recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should consider at its next session, as time permits, matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities; recommended that the Committee should also consider reconvening the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites; endorsed the various programmes and activities envisaged for 1975, including the United Nations programme on space applications, and the efforts envisaged to make more readily available the benefits of remote sensing of the earth by satellites, especially for the developing countries; approved in this connexion the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twelfth session should give priority to several items, including remote sensing and the space applications programme; and endorsed the opinion that further studies by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of organizational and financial questions relating to remote sensing of the earth from space should progress together with consideration by the Legal Sub-Committee of the legal aspects of this new technology /resolution 3234 (XXIX)/.

At the same session, the General Assembly, having noted with satisfaction that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee had completed the text of the draft Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, commended the Convention and requested the Secretary-General to open it for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date /resolution 3235 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will be issued as Supplement No. 20 (A/10020).

35. Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/8771); a draft international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting was attached to the request for inclusion.

At that session, the Assembly requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to undertake, as soon as possible, the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television

broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee all documentation relating to the discussion of this item /resolution 2916 (XXVII)/. The Assembly also noted that the work done on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and deliberations thereon in the Assembly might be useful in the discussion and elaboration of international instruments or United Nations arrangements relative to direct television broadcasting /resolution 2917 (XXVII)/.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had discussed the question of elaborating principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting as requested by the Assembly; endorsed the decision of the Committee to reconvene the Working Group in 1974 to continue its consideration of the question; and recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should consider the question at its next session as a matter of priority, with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements in accordance with Assembly resolution 2916 (XXVII), taking due account of the work of the Working Group /resolution 3182 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, ^{45/} the General Assembly decided to consider this item concurrently with the item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (see also item 34)". At that session, the Assembly recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should consider at its fourteenth session, with the same high priority as the consideration of the draft treaty relating to the Moon and the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2916 (XXVII), and also recommended that the Committee should consider reconvening the Working Group if and when it deemed it appropriate, bearing in mind the useful contribution that the Working Group could make to its work /resolution 3234 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on this item will be contained in Supplement No. 20 (A/10020).

36. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3254 (XXIX): report of the Secretary-General

This item deals with the question of the reduction of military budgets. That question was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the following wording: "Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries" (A/9191). At that session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions in connexion with the item.

In one of the resolutions, the General Assembly, inter alia, 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 next 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 the Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets and requested it to submit a report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session /resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)/.

In the other resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, a report on the reduction of military budgets of the States permanent members of the Security Council, which should also cover other States with a major economic and military potential, and on the utilization of a part of the funds thus saved to provide international assistance to developing countries; and invited the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session /resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)/.

In connexion 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 and the United States. 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, ^{46/} the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/9770) called for under resolution 3093 B (XXVIII), inter alia, invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, before 30 June 1975, their views and suggestions on all points they deemed pertinent with regard to the matters covered in the report, and requested the Secretary-General to distribute, not later than 1 August 1975, a report containing a compilation, by countries, of the views and suggestions requested in the resolution /resolution 3254 (XXIX)/.

^{46/} References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 24):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9800;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9770;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/9900;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9923;
- (e) Resolution 3254 (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1998-2016 and 2018-2028;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1681;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2309.

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At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

37. Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use: reports of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly examined this question under the item concerning general and complete disarmament. At that session, the Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General entitled Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use, ^{47/} prepared pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 2852 (XXVI). The Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General; deplored the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts; commended the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples; requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the publication of the report for wide circulation; and requested the Secretary-General to circulate the report to Member States for their comments and to report on these comments to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session [resolution 2932 A (XXVII)].

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly included the question in the agenda as a separate item. At that session, the Assembly, noting the comments submitted by Governments (A/9207 and Corr.1 and Add.1), 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, and to seek agreement on rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on aspects of the work of the Conference relevant to the resolution [resolution 3076 (XXVIII)].

At its twenty-ninth session, ^{48/} the General Assembly having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/9726), adopted two resolutions on this question:

In one of the resolutions the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of 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, and its search for agreement on possible rules prohibiting

^{47/} A/8803/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.I.3).

^{48/} References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 27):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9726;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/9901;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9924;
- (d) Resolutions 3255 A and B (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1998-2016, 2018-2028 and 2030;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1684;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2309.

or restricting the use of such weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the aspects of the Diplomatic Conference relevant to the resolution /resolution 3255 A (XXIX)/.

In the other resolution, the General Assembly condemned the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts; 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; invited all Governments and international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General all information about the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report based on the information received from the parties concerned, to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3255 B (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 3255 A (XXIX) and 3255 B (XXIX).

38. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference of the Committee 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, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament". 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.

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 A (XXIII)/. The report 49/ was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. Since then, considerable attention has been devoted by the Assembly and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to the question of prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth session /resolution 2603 (XXIV)/ and at its twenty-fifth session /resolution 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

49/ A/7575/Rev.1-S/9292/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.I.24).

chemical weapons /resolution 2827 A (XXVI)/, a request which was repeated at every subsequent session.

At its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item /resolutions 2933 (XXVII) and 3077 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 50/ the General Assembly once again requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority, bearing in mind existing proposals, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction; invited all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, with a view to its entry into force at an early date, and 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, in the course of 1975 in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of its signing; and called anew for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives contained in the Geneva Protocol /resolution 3256 (XXIX)/.

On 26 March 1975, after ratification by the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/10027-DC/238), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/10027).

39. Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests independently of agreement on other disarmament measures was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session in 1954. After the establishment of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in 1962 - now the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (see item 43) - and as a result of negotiations in the Disarmament

50/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 28):

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: A/9708-DC/237, to be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/9627);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/9902;
- (c) Resolution 3256 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1998-2016 and 2022;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2309.

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Committee and elsewhere, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. ^{51/} This Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly called on all States to become parties to the Treaty and requested the Disarmament Committee 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 twenty-ninth session, ^{52/} the Assembly condemned all nuclear weapon tests, in whatever environment they might be conducted; called on all States not yet parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to adhere to it forthwith; emphasized once more the urgency of concluding a comprehensive test-ban agreement; called on all States to refrain from the testing of nuclear weapons, in any environment, pending conclusion of such an agreement; and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give the highest priority to the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban agreement [resolution 3257 (XXIX)].

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/10027-DC/238), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/10027).

40. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3258 (XXIX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II 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 (see also item 47), which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, held later that year, as an event of historic significance. The Assembly then invited the nuclear-weapon States to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty [resolution 2286 (XXII)]. This call was repeated at the following session [resolution 2456 (XXIII)], in line with a recommendation of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States held in 1968. Under the Protocol, the nuclear Powers would undertake to respect the denuclearization of Latin America, agreed upon under the Treaty.

^{51/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

^{52/} References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 29):

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: A/9708-DC/237, to be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/9627);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/9903;
- (c) Resolution 3257 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1998-2016, 2018 and 2019;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2309.

At its twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly reiterated its appeal to the nuclear-weapon States to sign and ratify the Protocol /resolutions 2666 (XXV), 2830 (XXVI), 2935 (XXVII) and 3079 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 53/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Protocol, which had entered into force for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in 1969 and 1971, respectively, had now entered into force for France and the People's Republic of China as well, and urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify the Protocol /resolution 3258 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

41. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

The question of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1). At that session, the General Assembly declared that the Indian Ocean, within limits to be determined, was designated for all time 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 Ad Hoc Committee was enlarged to 18 members /resolution 3259 B (XXIX)/. At present, the Committee is composed of the following Member States:

Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Somali, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/9029), requested the Committee to continue its work, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, a factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in

53/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 30):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9797;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/9904;
- (c) Resolution 3258 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1998-2016 and 2018-2023;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2309.

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all its aspects, in the Indian Ocean, with special reference to their naval deployments, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry /resolution 3080 (XXVIII)/.

The factual statement (A/AC.159/1/Rev.1) 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 session, 54/ the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee (A/9629/Add.1) by which the Assembly, inter alia, called upon the great Powers to refrain from increasing their military presence in the region of the Indian Ocean; requested the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with a view to convening a conference on the Indian Ocean; invited all States, especially the great Powers, to co-operate with the Committee; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work /resolution 3259 A (XXIX)/. The Assembly also decided to enlarge the composition of the Ad Hoc Committee by the addition of Bangladesh, Kenya and Somalia (for the present membership, see above) /resolution 3259 B (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth 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/10029).

42. World Disarmament Conference: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference

The item entitled "World Disarmament Conference" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/8491). At that session, the General Assembly expressed the conviction that it was most desirable to take immediate steps in order that careful consideration be given to the convening, following adequate preparation, of a world disarmament conference open to all States, and invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on any relevant questions relating to a world disarmament conference. It also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report containing the views and suggestions communicated to him /resolution 2833 (XXVI)/.

54/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 31):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/9629 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/9905;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9925;
- (d) Letter from the Chairman of the First Committee: A/9932;
- (e) Resolutions 3259 A and B (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1998-2016, 2019 and 2026;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1680;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2309.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, consisting of 35 Member States, to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session /resolution 2930 (XXVII)/.

By a letter dated 20 December 1972 (A/8990), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, pursuant to Assembly resolution 2930 (XXVII), he had decided, after consultations with all the regional groups, to appoint the following 31 Member States to serve on the Special Committee: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia and Zambia. The President also informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the general wish, the remaining four seats would be reserved for the nuclear States which might wish to become members of the Special Committee in the future.

Subsequently, the following documents were circulated under this item: (a) a letter dated 9 January 1973 from China (A/9033); (b) a letter dated 15 January 1973 from Poland transmitting a statement by the President of the Assembly (A/8990/Add.1); (c) a letter dated 2 February 1973 from Haiti on behalf of the Latin American States (A/9041).

The Special Committee convened on 26 April 1973 and proceeded to an informal exchange of views under the direction of the Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations. These exchanges of views among the designated members of the Committee were held between 26 April and 14 September 1973.

By a note dated 17 October 1973 (A/9228), the Secretary-General, in view of the absence of the report of 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 Ad Hoc Committee would consist of the following 40 non-nuclear-weapon Member States appointed by the President of the Assembly after consultation with all regional groups: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia; and invited the States possessing nuclear weapons to co-operate or maintain contact with the Ad Hoc Committee, it being

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understood that they would enjoy the same rights as the appointed members of the Committee /resolution 3183 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 55/ The General Assembly, having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/9628), invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, before 31 March 1975, their comments on the main objectives of a world disarmament conference in the light of the views and suggestions by Governments contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee; decided that the Committee should resume its work, in accordance with the procedure established in resolution 3183 (XXVIII), and submit to the Assembly at its thirtieth session an analytical report, including any conclusions and recommendations it might deem pertinent, concerning the comments received from States; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of States possessing nuclear weapons in order to keep currently informed of any change in their respective positions; and renewed its invitation to those States to co-operate or maintain contact with the Ad Hoc Committee, it being understood that they would enjoy the same rights as the appointed members of the Committee /resolution 3260 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth 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/10028). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from the USSR: A/10068;
- (b) Letter from Bulgaria: A/10069;
- (c) Letter from Romania: A/10083;
- (d) Note verbale from Hungary: A/10090;
- (d) Note verbale from Mongolia: A/10098.

43. General and complete disarmament:

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament
- (b) Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The item relating to general and complete disarmament was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its fourteenth session, in 1959, at the

55/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 34):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference: Supplement No. 28 (A/9628);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/9906;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9926;
- (d) Resolution 3260 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1998-2016 and 2030;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1684;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2309.

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request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every Assembly session and has been given considerable attention by the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee /resolution 1722 (XVI)/, which became in 1969 the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament with a membership of 26 /resolution 2602 B (XXIV)/ and was further enlarged to 31 members in 1974 /resolution 3261 B (XXIX)/. At present, the Conference is composed of the following Member States:

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, 56/ 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 Disarmament Committee; and recommended that the Committee should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles, agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control /resolution 1722 (XVI)/.

At the first session of the Disarmament Committee 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 an "Outline of Basic Provisions of a 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, 57/ signed in 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)/.

56/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19, document A/4879.

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

In article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the parties agreed to negotiate in good faith on measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. In November 1969, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States began Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, bearing in mind that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons would have been in force for five years on 5 March 1975, and expecting that the review conference called for in article VIII, paragraph 3, of the Treaty would take place soon after that date, noted that a preparatory committee had been formed of parties to the Treaty serving on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency or represented at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the review conference and its preparation /resolution 3184 B (XXVIII)/. The Assembly also reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations with regard to all matters pertaining to disarmament, in particular the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; invited the States parties to disarmament negotiations to ensure that the disarmament measures adopted in one region should not result in increasing armaments in other regions, thus upsetting their stability; invited the Governments of all States to keep the Assembly suitably informed of their disarmament negotiations so as to allow the proper performance of its functions; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Member States, as well as all other Governments and States /resolution 3184 C (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 58/ the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under this item, which dealt, respectively, with the following questions: (a) Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade; (b) composition of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament; (c) Strategic Arms Limitation Talks; (d) nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes; (e) Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa; (f) nuclear-weapon-free zones; and (g) security of non-nuclear-weapon States.

In the first resolution, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade" (see item 44) /resolution 3261 A (XXIX)/.

58/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 35):

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: A/9708-DC/237, to be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/9627);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/9907;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9927;
- (d) Resolutions 3261 A to G (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1998-2016 and 2018-2028;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1684;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2309.

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In the second resolution, the General Assembly endorsed the agreement that had been reached to the effect that the composition of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament would be enlarged as from 1 January 1975 by the addition of the following States: German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iran, Peru and Zaire (for the present membership, see above) /resolution 3261 B (XXIX)/.

In the third resolution, the General Assembly, reaffirming its resolutions 2932 B (XXVII) and 3184 A and C (XXVIII), urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to broaden the scope and accelerate the pace of their strategic arms limitation talks; stressed once again the necessity and urgency of reaching agreement on important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems; and invited the two Governments to keep the Assembly informed in good time of the results of their negotiations /resolution 3261 C (XXIX)/.

In the fourth resolution, the General Assembly, recalling its previous resolutions on the urgent need for prevention of nuclear proliferation /see in particular resolutions 2456 C (XXIII), 2605 B (XXIV) and 2665 (XXV)/, recalling also its resolution 2829 (XXVI) relating to the establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control, requested the Agency to continue its studies on peaceful nuclear explosions; called upon the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to consider this issue; and invited the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to provide the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons with information concerning such steps as they had taken since the entry into force of the Treaty, or intended to take, for the conclusion of the special basic international agreement on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes which was envisaged in article V of the Treaty /resolution 3261 D (XXIX)/.

In the fifth resolution, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (see item 45) /resolution 3261 E (XXIX)/.

In the sixth resolution, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects" (see item 46) /resolution 3261 F (XXIX)/.

In the seventh resolution, the General Assembly, recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States needed to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, declared its firm support for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of such States and recommended to Member States to consider in all appropriate forums, without loss of time, the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States /resolution 3261 G (XXIX)/.

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At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/10027-DC/238), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/10027). In addition, a letter from the USSR and the United Kingdom has been circulated under this item (A/10060).

44. Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-ninth session, in the course of its consideration of the question of general and complete disarmament (see item 43), the General Assembly reaffirmed the purposes of the Disarmament Decade proclaimed by its resolution 2602 E (XXIV); requested the Secretary-General and Governments to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the action and steps they had taken to publicize the Disarmament Decade; invited Member States to report on the measures and policies they had adopted to achieve the purposes and objectives of the Decade; and decided to include an item entitled "Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade" in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session /resolution 3261 A (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

45. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

At its twenty-ninth session, in the course of its consideration of the question of general and complete disarmament (see item 43), the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) and 2033 (XX), reaffirmed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone; reiterated its call upon all States to respect and abide by the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa issued by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in 1964; ^{59/} reiterated further its call upon all States to refrain from testing, manufacturing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons on the African continent; 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 the thirtieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

46. Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

At its twenty-ninth session, in the course of its consideration of the question of general and complete disarmament (see item 43), the General Assembly, recalling the different efforts and achievements undertaken on a regional level with a view to the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones (see items 40, 45, 47, 48 and 50),

^{59/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

decided to undertake a comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects; requested that the study be carried out by an ad hoc group of qualified governmental experts under the auspices of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament; requested the Conference to transmit the comprehensive study of the question in a special report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session; and decided to include an item entitled "Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects" in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session /resolution 3261 F (XXIX)/.

On 25 March 1975, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament considered the setting up of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts for the Study of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and reached a consensus as to its composition and work. According to this decision, the following States became members of the Ad Hoc Group:

Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, India, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire.

It was also understood that all other interested States, in particular, States Members of the United Nations would be able to present views to the Group but not take part in drafting its report.

The Ad Hoc Group, which held its first session at Geneva from 7 to 10 April 1975, agreed on a general outline of the study of the problem of nuclear-weapon-free zones and on the organization of its future work.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the special report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament called for under resolution 3261 F (XXIX).

47. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3262 (XXIX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco): report of the Secretary-General

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (see also item 40), which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, held later that year, as an event of historic significance. 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 the 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 at the request of Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica,

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Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. 60/ 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; 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; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its thirtieth session of any measures adopted by those States /resolution 3262 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt. 61/ At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that, in order to advance the idea, it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, 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; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned with respect to the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Security Council at an early date, and subsequently, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3263 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

60/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/9692;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/9908;
- (c) Resolution 3262 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1998-2016 and 2023;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2309.

61/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 101):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/9693 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/9909;
- (c) Resolution 3263 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1998-2016 and 2028;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2309.

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49. Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. ^{62/} At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to adopt, through the conclusion of an appropriate international convention, effective measures to prohibit action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes; took note of the draft international convention on the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/L.675/Rev.1), as well as other points of view and suggestions put forward during the discussion of this question; and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as soon as possible to achieving agreement on the text of such a convention and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3264 (XXIX)/.

On 11 April 1975, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament decided to hold an informal meeting on the prohibition of environmental warfare during its summer session of 1975.

At the thirtieth session, the Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/10027-DC/238), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/10027).

50. Declaration and establishment of a nuclear-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 at the request of Pakistan. ^{63/} At that session, the Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the

62/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 103):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/9702 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/9910;
- (c) Resolution 3264 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1998-2016 and 2028;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2309.

63/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 107):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/9706;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/9911;
- (c) Resolutions 3265 A and B (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1998-2016 and 2024;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2309.

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appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned, taking into account its special features and geographical extent /resolution 3265 A (XXIX)/.

The Assembly also endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to initiate, without delay, 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 these objectives; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned above, to render such assistance as might be required for the purpose and to report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3265 B (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3265 B (XXIX).

51. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General

The question of the strengthening of international security was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654). At that session, the General 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 the twenty-fifth session, the item was considered on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (A/7922 and Add.1-6), following which the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security /resolution 2734 (XXV)/.

At the twenty-sixth session, the Secretary-General presented to the General Assembly a report on steps taken by Member States in pursuance of the Declaration (A/8431 and Add.1-5). At that session, the General Assembly, while solemnly reaffirming all the principles and provisions contained in the Declaration, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report on measures adopted in pursuance of that Declaration /resolution 2880 (XXVI)/.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, after having considered the item on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (A/8775 and Add.1-4), solemnly reaffirmed all the principles and provisions contained in the Declaration and its urgent appeal to all States to implement its provisions consistently and without delay /resolution 2993 (XXVII)/.

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At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, following further consideration of the item on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (A/9129), inter alia, solemnly reaffirmed all the principles and provisions contained in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security; urgently appealed to all States to implement and adhere to all the provisions of the Declaration unswervingly and without delay, to broaden the scope of détente and to reaffirm the principles of friendly relations as the basis of relations between States; reaffirmed that all States should contribute to the efforts to assure peace and security for all nations and to establish an effective system of universal collective security without military alliances; reaffirmed that all States have the right to participate on a basis of equality in the settlement of major international problems; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report on the implementation of the Declaration /resolution 3185 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 64/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/9696); solemnly reaffirmed all the principles and provisions contained in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and urgently appealed to all States to implement and adhere to all those provisions unswervingly and without delay, to broaden the scope of détente to cover the entire world, to stop the arms race, as well as to take practical steps to reduce armaments, and to reaffirm the principles of friendly relations as the basis of relations among all States; reaffirmed also that all States have the right to participate on a basis of equality in the settlement of major international problems; reiterated that any measure or pressure directed against any State while exercising its sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources constitutes a flagrant violation of the right of self-determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention, which, if pursued, could constitute a threat to international peace and security; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and appealed to all States to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the other resolutions of the United Nations on the total elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a report on the implementation of the Declaration /resolution 3332 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General. In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela: A/10044;

64/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 36):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9696;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/9972;
- (c) Resolution 3332 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.2040-2044;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2322.

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- (b) Letter from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR: A/10092-S/11697.

52. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, established by the General Assembly at its tenth session in 1955, assembles, studies and disseminates information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radio-activity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment /resolution 913 (X)/.

Technical reports reviewing in detail levels and effects of ionizing radiation were submitted to the General Assembly at its thirteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth and twenty-seventh sessions and shorter progress reports at the other intervening sessions.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee by up to five additional members /resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)/. In a letter dated 6 May 1974 (A/9531), the President of the Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, having held the consultations called for in resolution 3154 C (XXVIII), he had appointed the following additional members of the Scientific Committee: Germany (Federal Republic of), Indonesia, Peru, Poland and Sudan. As a result, the Committee is now 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.

At its twenty-ninth session, 65/ the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the Scientific Committee (A/9632); noted with concern that there had been further radio-active contamination from nuclear weapon tests since the Committee submitted its last report; noted that the Committee had established an interim procedure for setting up a group of experts from among its members to carry out the additional responsibilities authorized by the General Assembly in resolution 3154 C (XXVIII); commended the Committee for the valuable contributions it had made since its inception, and requested it to continue its work; noted with appreciation that the Committee felt that its work could contribute significantly to the United Nations Environment Programme and that it expressed the hope that active co-operation with the Programme could be firmly established and maintained in the future; and drew the attention of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to the report of the Scientific Committee and to the detailed information that the Committee was seeking in order to continue its assessment of radiation levels /resolution 3226 (XXIX)/.

65/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 41):

- (a) Report of the Scientific Committee: A/9632;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/9840;
- (c) Resolution 3226 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/SR.924 and 925;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2280.

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The Scientific Committee will hold its twenty-fourth session from 15 to 19 September 1975 at United Nations Headquarters.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Scientific Committee.

53. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations was established by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session in February 1965 in order 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)].

The Special Committee is at present composed of the following 33 Member States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, 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.

Its working group, established in April 1968 to prepare working papers related to peace-keeping issues, is composed of the following 13 Member States:

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Japan, 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 the United Nations peace-keeping operations [resolution 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 resolutions of the Security Council, as well as a progress report on such work as the Committee might be able to undertake on any other model of peace-keeping operations [resolutions 2451 (XXIII) and 2576 (XXIV)].

At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly instructed the Special Committee to intensify its work with a view to completing by 1 May 1971 its report on the United Nations military observers [resolution 2670 (XXV)].

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At its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly urged the Committee to accelerate and intensify its work so as to make substantive progress on agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations /resolutions 2835 (XXVI) and 2965 (XXVII)/.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted the progress made by the Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate and requested the Committee and its working group to intensify their efforts to complete, by the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly, their task of achieving agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter /resolution 3091 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 66/ the General Assembly, noting that the draft articles of guidelines for United Nations peace-keeping operations, as elaborated by the Special Committee, 67/ represented progress, requested the Committee to renew efforts towards the completion of agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations for submission to the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3239 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee.

54. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session in 1968 /resolution 2443 (XXIII)/. The following Member States were appointed on 12 September 1969 to serve on the Special Committee: Somalia, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia. Following the announcement by Somalia that it was withdrawing from the Special Committee, the President of the Assembly, by a letter dated 26 April 1974 (A/9524), informed the Secretary-General that he had appointed Senegal as a member of the Committee. As a result, the Special Committee is now composed of the following Member States: Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

66/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 39):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/9827 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/9871;
- (c) Resolution 3239 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/SR.933-936;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2303.

67/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 39, document A/9827, annex, appendix.

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At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolutions relating to the violation of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel, expressed its grave concern at the continuing reports of violations of human rights in those territories and condemned such policies and practices as collective and area punishment, the destruction of homes and the deportation of the inhabitants of the territories occupied by Israel /resolution 2546 (XXIV)/. The Assembly requested the Special Committee to take cognizance of the provisions of that resolution.

On 5 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 General Assembly (A/8089) and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of the twenty-fifth session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, renewed the mandate of the Special Committee /resolution 2727 (XXV)/.

At its twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question on the basis of reports of the Special Committee (A/8389 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2, A/8828 and A/9237) and requested the Special Committee to pursue its work /resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII) and 3092 A and B (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 68/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Special Committee (A/9817), inter alia, reaffirmed that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, were null and void /resolution 3240 A (XXIX)/; reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, was applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 /resolution 3240 B (XXIX)/; endorsed the conclusion of the Special Committee that Israel was responsible for the destruction and devastation of the town of Quneitra; and requested the Special Committee, with the assistance of experts, designated if necessary in consultation with the Secretary-General, to undertake a survey of the destruction in Quneitra and to assess the nature, extent and value of the damage caused by such destruction /resolution 3240 C (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report

68/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 40):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/9817;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9843;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/9872;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9881;
- (e) Resolutions 3240 A to C (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/SR.928-932;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1672;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2303.

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of the Special Committee and the report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 10 (c) of resolution 3240 (XXIX) and paragraph 4 of resolution 3240 C (XXIX). In addition, a letter from Egypt has been circulated under this item (A/10074).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

The racial policies of South Africa have been under discussion in the United Nations since 1946, when India complained that South Africa had enacted legislation against South Africans of Indian origin. At the seventh session, in 1952, the wider question of apartheid was placed on the agenda of the 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 in 1962, they were combined under the present title.

Since 1955, South Africa, maintaining that its racial policies are essentially within its domestic jurisdiction, and that under Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter the United Nations is barred from considering the question, has not participated in the Assembly's discussions of this matter.

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly requested Member States to take diplomatic, economic and other measures against South Africa to bring about the abandonment of the policies of apartheid /resolution 1761 (XVII)/.

At the same session, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly or to the Security Council or to both, from time to time /resolution 1761 (XVII)/. At the twenty-fifth session, the title of the Special Committee was shortened to "Special Committee on Apartheid". The Committee's mandate was widened to review constantly all aspects of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions /resolution 2671 A (XXV)/. At the twenty-ninth session, the name of the Committee was changed to "Special Committee against Apartheid" /resolution 3329 D (XXIX)/. 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.

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At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to expand the membership of the Special Committee by not more than seven additional members /resolution 2671 A (XXV)/. A decision to enlarge further the membership of the Special Committee was also taken at the twenty-ninth session /resolution 3324 D (XXIX)/. 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.

At its twenty-ninth session, 69/ the General Assembly invited the 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 in the debates on apartheid in the Special Political Committee in the capacity of observers. On the basis of the report of the Special Political Committee, the Assembly adopted five resolutions under this agenda item, which related to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the arms embargo against South Africa, the release of political prisoners, the programme of work of the Special Committee and the situation in South Africa /resolutions 3324 A to E (XXIX)/. At that session, the Assembly rejected the credentials of the South African delegation (see item 3).

The question of race conflict in South Africa has been before the Security Council since 1960, when, by resolution 134 (1960), 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. In 1963, by resolution 181 (1963), the Council called on all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa. 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 has been reiterated and strengthened on several occasions. In 1974, the Security Council reviewed the relationship between the United Nations and South Africa, but failed to adopt a resolution.

69/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 37):

- (a) Reports of the Special Committee on Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/9622 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 22A (A/9622/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: A/9806 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (c) Reports of the Special Political Committee: A/9774, A/9931 and Corr.1;
- (d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/9782 and A/9956;
- (e) Resolutions 3324 A to E (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/SR.906, 908-921, 926 and 937-940;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1636 and 1693;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2254 and 2320.

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Several other organs of the United Nations deal with various aspects of this question, which are considered under different agenda items (see, for example, items 70 and 92).

At the thirtieth session, the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid will be issued as Supplement No. 22 (A/10022). The General Assembly will also have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from Liberia: A/10050-S/11638;
- (b) Letter from Guinea: A/10052-S/11641;
- (c) Letter from the Chairman of the Special Committee: A/10103-S/11708.

56. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General

United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees began at the third session of the General Assembly, in 1948 /resolution 212 (III)/.

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) /resolution 302 (IV)/. Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing relief, education, training, health and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the hostilities /resolution 2252 (ES-V)/. The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1978 /resolution 3331 A (XXIX)/.

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.

In view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, the General Assembly, at its twenty-fifth session, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in

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the Near East and requested it to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General with the financial problems of the Agency /resolution 2656 (XXV)/. The Working Group is composed of the following 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, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions recommendations related to measures to help solve the financial problem of the Agency.

At its twenty-ninth session, 70/ the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item. In these resolutions the Assembly, inter alia: (a) 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 3330 (XXIX)/; (b) 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 Assembly resolution 194 (III); requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof and to report thereon as appropriate, but not later than 1 October 1975; called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency and urged non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions; also decided to extend until 30 June 1978, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East /resolution 3331 A (XXIX)/; (c) decided that the expenses for salaries of international staff in the service of the Agency should, with effect from 1 January 1975, be financed by the regular budget of the United Nations for the duration of the Agency's mandate /resolution 3331 B (XXIX)/; (d) endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued

70/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 38):

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the Agency: Supplement No. 13 (A/9613);
- (b) Report of the Working Group: A/9815 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/9789;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9740;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/9959;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9974;
- (g) Resolutions 3330 (XXIX) and 3331 A to D (XXIX);
- (h) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/SR.941-947;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1694;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2322.

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assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities; and strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes /resolution 3331 C (XXIX)/; (e) called once more upon Israel immediately to take steps for the return of the 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; reiterated its call upon Israel immediately to take effective steps for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they had been removed in the Gaza Strip, to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation and to desist from further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters; and deplored Israeli military attacks on refugee camps and called upon Israel immediately to desist from such attacks /resolution 3331 D (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the report of the Commissioner-General of the Agency will be issued as Supplement No. 13 (A/10013). The General Assembly will also have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Working Group called for under resolution 3330 (XXIX);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine called for under resolution 3331 A (XXIX);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General under resolution 3331 D (XXIX).

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57. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of the Trade and Development Board

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly /resolution 1995 (XIX)/. The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in resolution 1995 (XIX), section II, paragraph 3. The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968 and its third session at Santiago in 1972.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX), in particular to increase to 68 the membership of the Trade and Development Board /resolutions 2904 A and B (XXVII)/.

The members of the Board, a permanent organ, are elected by the Conference according to the following distribution:

- (a) Twenty-nine from the States listed in part A of the annex to resolution 1995 (XIX), as revised by resolution 2904 B (XXVII);
- (b) Twenty-one from the States listed in part B of the annex, as revised;
- (c) Eleven from the States listed in part C of the annex, as revised;
- (d) Seven from the States listed in part D of the annex, as revised.

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

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

In accordance with resolution 1995 (XIX), section II, paragraph 22, the Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Under the terms of paragraph 27 of the resolution, the Secretary-General of the Conference is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly. On 6 December 1973, the General Assembly

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confirmed the appointment of Mr. Gamani Corea as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a three-year term beginning on 1 April 1974 and ending on 31 March 1977.

At its twenty-ninth session, 71/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the Trade and Development Board, which appeared as Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1) covering the period from 12 September 1973 to 13 September 1974, and consisting of the report of the Board on the first part of its fourteenth session, held from 20 August to 13 September 1974. At the twenty-ninth session, the Assembly adopted resolutions relating to special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries /resolution 3214 (XXIX)/, to the report of the Trade and Development Board /resolutions 3215 (XXIX) and 3308 (XXIX)/, to the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development /resolution 3216 (XXIX)/, to multilateral trade negotiations /resolution 3309 (XXIX)/, to the participation of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in the multilateral trade negotiations /resolution 3310 (XXIX)/ and to special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries /resolution 3311 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Trade and Development Board, which will appear as Supplement No. 15 (A/10015/Rev.1). It will consist of the reports on its sixth special session, held from 10 to 21 March 1975, on the second part of its fourteenth session, held on 29 April, and on its fifteenth session, scheduled to meet from 5 to 15 August and, if required, for three days in September/October 1975.

58. United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

- (a) Report of the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- (b) Report of the Industrial Development Board

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established on 17 November 1966 as an organ of the General Assembly /resolution 2152 (XXI)/. The functions of the organization are set out in resolution 2152 (XXI), section II, paragraph 2. In accordance with paragraph 7 (h) of the resolution, the Industrial Development Board (see item 19) reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

71/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 42):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/9826 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9933;
- (d) Resolutions 3214 (XXIX) to 3216 (XXIX) and 3308 (XXIX) to 3311 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1607-1613, 1619, 1620, 1634, 1635 and 1637;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1680 and 1681;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2278 and 2319.

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Under the terms of paragraph 18 of resolution 2152 (XXI), the Executive Director of the organization is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, inter alia, that the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization would be held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975 /resolution 3087 A (XXVIII)/ and requested the Industrial Development Board and its Permanent Committee to keep in mind, in connexion with the functions entrusted to them by the Assembly under resolution 2952 (XXVII), the need to ensure adequate preparatory work for the Second General Conference and requested the Board and the Executive Director of UNIDO to report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the further progress of the preparatory work /resolution 3087 B (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 72/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its eighth session (A/9616) and of the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (ID/B/145); urged Member States to make maximum efforts to ensure the success of the Conference and to outline specific measures for the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order in respect of international co-operation for the industrial development of the developing countries; and urged the Second General Conference to decide on measures necessary to strengthen UNIDO, within the United Nations system, to enable it to develop into an effective institutional framework in order to expand its activities in a manner consistent with the requirements of the developing countries and the role of their industrialization within a new international economic order /resolution 3306 (XXIX)/. The Assembly also took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a United Nations industrial development fund (A/9792) and requested the Second General Conference to consider the establishment of such a fund /resolution 3307 (XXIX)/ and revised the list of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board (see item 19) /resolution 3305 (XXIX)/.

At the same session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Abd-El Rahman Khane as Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1975 and ending on 31 December 1978.

72/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 43):

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board: Supplement No. 16 (A/9616);
- (b) Report of the Executive Director: A/9663;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9792;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/9873;
- (e) Resolutions 3305 (XXIX) to 3307 (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1614-1618, 1631 and 1633;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2319.

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At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its ninth session, which will be issued as Supplement No. 16 (A/10016), and the report of the Second General Conference of UNIDO. Under the item relating to the programme budget, the Assembly will also consider the question of the separate preparation and submission of the programme and budget of UNIDO and of the administrative autonomy of that organization (see item 98).

59. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session [resolution 1934 (XVIII)]. As provided in article 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. The Statute of UNITAR was promulgated by the Secretary-General in November 1965 and amended in March 1967 and June 1973. 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. As stated in 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.

At its twenty-ninth session, 73/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the increasing effectiveness of UNITAR in the discharge of its responsibilities; invited the Institute to organize its work in the sphere of economic and social research and training within its field of competence, taking full account of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order; 74/ and expressed the hope that the Institute would have greater and wider financial support [resolution 3217 (XXIX)].

73/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 44):

- (a) Report of the Executive Director: Supplement No. 14 (A/9614);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/9839;
- (c) Resolution 3217 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1599, 1600, 1614, 1619 and 1622;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2278.

74/ General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

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At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Executive Director, which will be issued as Supplement No. 14 (A/10014).

60. Operational activities for development:

- (a) United Nations Development Programme
- (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund
- (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General
- (d) United Nations Volunteers programme
- (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities
- (f) United Nations Children's Fund
- (g) World Food Programme
- (h) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund [resolution 2029 (XX)].

The financial resources of the United Nations Development Programme come from voluntary contributions of Governments announced at annual pledging conferences. General policy guidance and direction for the Programme is provided by the Governing Council, which meets twice a year and reports to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly.

The Administrator of the Programme is appointed by the Secretary-General and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly (see below).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution 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)].

The members of the Governing Council are elected by the Economic and Social Council according to a pattern approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. At that session, the Assembly also enlarged the membership of the Governing Council from 37 to 48 members [resolution 2813 (XXVI)].

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

Argentina,*** Austria,* Belgium,** Brazil,** Bulgaria,*** Canada,** Central African Republic,** Chad,** Chile,* China,*** Cuba,* Dahomey,*** Denmark,* Finland,*** France,** Germany (Federal Republic of),*** Ghana,** Guyana,*** Hungary,** India,* Indonesia,*** Iran,* Italy,* Jamaica,* Japan,* Kuwait,** Lesotho,** Malawi,*** Malaysia,* Malta,*** Morocco,* Netherlands,*** New Zealand,** Niger,*** Norway,** Pakistan,** Peru,*** Philippines,** Poland,*** Somalia,** Sri Lanka,*** Sudan,* Sweden,** Switzerland,*** Togo,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

At its twenty-ninth session, 75/ the General Assembly requested the Governing Council of UNDP to consider, at its twentieth session, the question of the decentralization of the activities of the Programme, in particular the establishment of regional field offices in liaison with the regional commissions, with a view to improving the programming, delivery, implementation and follow-up action of country programmes and regional and subregional projects /resolution 3252 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Governing Council on its nineteenth session, 76/ held from 15 January to 3 February 1975, and on its twentieth session, scheduled to be held from 11 to

75/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 45):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/9603);
- (b) Reports of the Governing Council: Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5466) and Supplement No. 2A (E/5543/Rev.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP on the United Nations Capital Development Fund: E/5557 and Corr.1;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP on the United Nations Volunteers programme: E/5498 and Corr.1;
- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/9860;
- (f) Amendment: A/L.743;
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9898;
- (h) Resolutions 3249 (XXIX) to 3252 (XXIX);
- (i) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1600, 1602-1608, 1614, 1619, 1622, 1628 and 1629;
- (j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1680;
- (k) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2306.

76/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5646).

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27 June 1975, 77/ as well as the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003).

United Nations Capital Development Fund

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided in principle to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund /resolution 1521 (XV)/.

At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly decided to bring the Fund into operation as an organ of the Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations /resolution 2186 (XXI)/. The purpose was to supply low-interest loans or grants of investment capital for developing countries, and the resources of the Fund were to be provided through voluntary contributions.

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, as a provisional measure, authorized the Governing Council of UNDP to perform the functions of the Executive Board of the Fund and invited the Administrator of UNDP to administer the Fund by performing the functions of Managing Director /resolution 2321 (XXII)/. Since that time, the Assembly has continued these provisional arrangements.

At its twenty-ninth session, 75/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP (E/5557 and Corr.1); reaffirmed the provision of article IV, paragraph 2, of resolution 2186 (XXI) regarding expenses for administrative activities of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, and, as an interim measure, called upon the Administrator to bear these administrative costs from the administrative budget of the Programme; and decided to preserve the original function of the Fund until 31 December 1975 /resolution 3249 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the reports of the Governing Council on its nineteenth session 76/ and on its twentieth session 77/ and of the report of the Economic and Social Council. (A/10003).

Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General

At its first session, the General Assembly decided to refer to the Economic and Social Council for study the question of providing effective ways and means for furnishing, in co-operation with specialized agencies, expert advice in the economic, social and cultural field to Member States which desired this assistance /resolution 52 (I)/.

In resolution 51 (IV) the Economic and Social Council decided upon the creation of a machinery within the Secretariat to provide technical advice to Member States.

At its third session, the General Assembly authorized the rendering of technical assistance through the provision of experts as well as aid the procurement and installation of equipment necessary for economic progress /resolution 200 (III)/. At that session, the Assembly also authorized financial provisions for fellowships /resolution 246 (III)/ and allowed for a general widening of the scope of United Nations technical assistance activities /resolution 198 (III)/.

At its fourth session, the General Assembly approved Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX), which defined the structure and nature of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance /resolution 304 (IV)/.

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly established the Special Fund for the purpose of providing pre-investment assistance to Member States /resolution 1240 (XIII)/.

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly consolidated the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund to create the United Nations Development Programme /resolution 2029 (XX)/.

The current United Nations Programme of Technical Co-operation is funded by allocations within the regular budget as well as from financial provisions made available through funds-in-trust and by UNDP. The Office of Technical Co-operation, which functions within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, is responsible for the planning, direction and execution of technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General. 78/

At its twenty-ninth session, 75/ the General Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Technical co-operation among developing countries" in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session (see item 69) /resolution 3251 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twentieth session, 77/ which will include a review of the report on United Nations technical co-operation activities, as well as the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003).

United Nations Volunteers programme

The United Nations Volunteers programme, established by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, has been in operation since 1 January 1971. The aim of the programme is to provide young volunteers, upon the explicit request and approval of recipient countries, to assist in development activities. Volunteers

78/ In addition to the resolutions cited above, the following also represent legislative authority for United Nations technical co-operation activities: General Assembly resolutions 418 (V), 723 (VIII), 926 (X), 1024 (XI), 1256 (XIII), 1395 (XIV), 1705 (XVI), 1746 (XVI), 1808 (XVII), 1836 (XVII), 1862 (XVII) and 2034 (XX).

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are to be recruited and serve on as wide a geographical basis as possible, including in particular the developing countries /resolution 2659 (XXV)/.

In response to the General Assembly's request, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been designated to serve as Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers. A Co-ordinator has been named to promote and co-ordinate the recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of the volunteers within the United Nations system.

In establishing the United Nations Volunteers, the General Assembly invited Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, international non-governmental organizations and individuals to contribute to a special voluntary fund for the support of the activities of the volunteers.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Administrator of UNDP and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system concerned, as well as the resident representatives of UNDP, to continue their efforts to promote, with the agreement of the countries concerned, the use of United Nations volunteers in projects assisted by the United Nations and to co-ordinate all voluntary activities in these projects with the Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers; requested the Co-ordinator to continue to pay special attention to the recruitment of a larger proportion of volunteers from developing countries; requested Governments, international organizations and individuals to contribute to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers; and requested the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP to report, through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on the progress made /resolution 3125 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 75/ the General Assembly considered the relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council on its eighteenth session (E/5543/Rev.1) and of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/9603) but did not adopt any specific resolution on this question.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council on its twentieth session 77/ and of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003).

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) calling for an expanded programme of action in the field of population. Over-all responsibility for the administration of the Fund was conferred on the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) by the Secretary-General. The Executive Director of the Fund is responsible for its management and operations.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in placing the Fund under its authority, decided, inter alia, that the Governing Council of UNDP

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should be the governing body of the Fund and should concern itself with the financial and administrative policies relating to the Fund's programme and budget /resolution 3019 (XXVII)/.

At its twenty-eighth session, and its twenty-ninth session, 75/ the General Assembly considered the relevant parts of the reports of the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council but did not adopt any specific resolution on this question.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the reports of the Governing Council on its nineteenth session 76/ and twentieth session 77/ and of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003).

United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly at its first session to be utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were the victims of aggression; its assistance to be provided on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, national status or political belief /resolution 57 (I)/. Subsequently, the Assembly recognized the necessity for continued action to relieve the sufferings of children, particularly in developing countries and countries that had been subject to devastations of war and to other calamities; it also considered that the Fund's activities were useful because they created favourable conditions in 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 is 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. Members of the Board are eligible for immediate re-election. As from 1 August 1975, the Board will consist of the following States:

Bolivia,*** Bulgaria,*** Canada,** Central African Republic,* Colombia,** Cuba,** Dahomey,*** Egypt,* Finland,** France,* Germany (Federal Republic of),** Guinea,*** India,** Indonesia,*** Italy,* Japan,* Pakistan,** Peru,* Philippines,*** Poland,* Rwanda,* Sweden,*** Switzerland,*** Thailand,** Turkey,* Uganda,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America* and Yugoslavia.**

* Term expires on 31 July 1976.

** Term expires on 31 July 1977.

*** Term expires on 31 July 1978.

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The secretariat of the United Nations Children's Fund is headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Board. The present Executive Director, Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, has served since 1965.

The resources of the United Nations Children's Fund come entirely from voluntary contributions from both Governments and the private sector. The Fund provides essentially three types of assistance: it works with Governments to help them develop plans and programmes for meeting the needs of their children in a coherent and comprehensive way; it provides material aid in the form of a wide variety of supplies and equipment for basic children's services; and it provides financial aid to help meet some of the local costs of developing these services, especially in the form of stipends for training of local personnel. All of its aid is co-ordinated with the relevant specialized agency which provides technical guidance.

Until the twenty-seventh session, the work of the United Nations Children's Fund, because of its humanitarian character, was reviewed by the General Assembly in its Third Committee; at that session, however, the Assembly, bearing in mind the contribution of UNICEF to development, decided to consider its work in the Second Committee as part of the item entitled "Operational activities for development".

At its twenty-ninth session, 75/ the General Assembly fully endorsed the decision of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund entitled "Declaration of an emergency for children in developing countries as a result of the current economic crisis" (E/5528, para. 6); appealed, with a sense of urgency, to all Governments, especially those of the industrialized countries, and other potential contributors to increase their contributions to UNICEF so that it might enlarge its assistance to children in developing countries and respond effectively to the emergency affecting them; and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Executive Director of UNICEF, to convene regular annual pledging conferences for the Fund starting in 1975 [resolution 3250 (XXIX)].

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Executive Board on its annual session, which was held from 14 to 30 May 1975, and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003). The Executive Director will also be prepared to make a brief statement on the Board's report and later developments in the work of UNICEF.

World Food Programme

The World Food Programme (WFP) is a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). After having operated for three years as an experimental programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and resolution 1/61 of the FAO Conference, the Programme was, by Assembly resolution 2095 (XX) and resolution 4/65 of the FAO Conference, extended on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable and on the understanding that it would be reviewed before each pledging conference.

The resources of the Programme come from voluntary contributions in commodities, cash or services provided by Governments. Conferences for the announcement of pledges are held biennially after review by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council and by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference. The pledged resources of the Programme are augmented by voluntary contributions made by various signatories to the Food Aid Convention, 1967, under the International Grains Arrangement, 1967, ^{79/} and the International Wheat Agreement, 1971. ^{80/} In addition, the Programme has been authorized by the Intergovernmental Committee to accept "directed donations" offered by countries in response to a specific appeal made either by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by the Director-General of FAO or by both for additional food aid for the victims of a major catastrophe.

Intergovernmental supervision of the Programme is provided by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, which consists of 24 States Members of the United Nations or members of FAO, 12 of which are elected by the Economic and Social Council and 12 by the FAO Council. The Programme is operated by a joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit, which is 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 Intergovernmental Committee.

The Intergovernmental Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council and to the FAO Council. The Intergovernmental Committee's thirteenth annual report will be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session.

The last pledging conference for the World Food Programme, for the announcement of pledges for 1975 and 1976, was held on 4 February 1974 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3121 (XXVIII) and resolution 4/73 of the FAO Conference. The Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, at its twenty-seventh session, held from 17 to 25 March 1975, initiated the required review before the next pledging conference, but deferred formulation of a recommendation for a target figure until its twenty-eighth session, scheduled to be held from 29 September to 3 October 1975, and requested its Chairman to seek assurance from the President of the Economic and Social Council that, during the Council's resumed fifty-ninth session, which the Council had previously decided would be limited to the consideration of the item on trade and development, this matter would be included in its agenda. Consequently, should the Council accede to the Committee's request, it is expected that a draft resolution calling for the convening of a pledging conference for the announcement of pledges to the World Food Programme for the period 1977-1978 and recommending a pledging target for that period will be before the General Assembly at its thirtieth session. Also at its twenty-seventh session, the Intergovernmental Committee proposed, for endorsement by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council and adoption by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference, draft resolutions calling for the reconstitution of the Intergovernmental Committee as the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, in implementation of paragraph 6 of resolution XXII of the World Food Conference. This draft resolution will be considered by the

^{79/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.5.

^{80/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.D.10.

Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session and, subject to its approval by the Council, will be before the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003).

Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme is appointed by the Secretary-General and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of office of the present Administrator, Mr. Rudolph Peterson, expires on 31 December 1975.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General concerning the appointment of the Administrator.

61. United Nations Environment Programme:

- (a) Report of the Governing Council
- (b) Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, after taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), which met at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and the report of the Secretary-General thereon (A/8783 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2), adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) [resolution 2997 (XXVII)]⁷.

The General Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see item 20), whose functions and responsibilities are set out in resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 2. In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, the Governing Council reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which transmits to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary.

Resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, provided for the establishment of a secretariat headed by an Executive Director; the Executive Director is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General for a term of four years. The responsibilities of the Executive Director are set out in section II, paragraph 2. The term of office of the present Executive Director, Mr. Maurice F. Strong, expires on 31 December 1976.

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Under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section III, the General Assembly further decided to establish the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, administered by the Executive Director of the Programme under the authority and policy guidance of the Governing Council. The Governing Council is to review and approve annually the programme of utilization of resources of the Fund and to formulate such general procedures as are necessary to govern its operation.

Lastly, in resolution 2997 (XXVII), section IV, the General Assembly decided that an Environmental Co-ordinating Board, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, should be established under the auspices and within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly also adopted 10 other resolutions under this agenda item /resolutions 2994 (XXVII) to 2996 (XXVII) and 2998 (XXVII) to 3004 (XXVII)7.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under this agenda item /resolutions 3128 (XXVIII) to 3133 (XXVIII)7.

At its twenty-ninth session, 81/ the General Assembly adopted three resolutions under this agenda item. They related to Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements /resolution 3325 (XXIX)7, the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme /resolution 3326 (XXIX)7 and the establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation /resolution 3327 (XXIX)7.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it in particular the following questions under the agenda item relating to the United Nations Environment Programme:

81/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 46):

- (a) Report of the Governing Council: Supplement No. 25 (A/9625);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: A/9575;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements: A/9729;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements: A/9790;
- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/9961;
- (f) Resolutions 3325 (XXIX) to 3327 (XXIX);
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1622-1631, 1635 and 1643-1651;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2321.

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Report of the Governing Council

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Governing Council of UNEP on the work of its second session, held at Nairobi from 11 to 22 March 1974, and of its adopted work programme /resolution 3326 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Governing Council on the work of its third session, held at Nairobi from 17 April to 2 May 1975, which will appear as Supplement No. 25 (A/10025).

Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to hold a United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements and accepted the offer of the Government of Canada to act as host to the Conference-Exposition in 1975 /resolution 3001 (XXVII)/.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference-Exposition would take place in Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976; established a Preparatory Committee to advise the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to assume the over-all responsibility for the Conference-Exposition; also requested the Secretary-General to set up immediately a small conference secretariat, drawing upon the resources of the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to submit brief progress reports, through the Governing Council of UNEP, to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions /resolution 3128 (XXVIII)/.

In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 3128 (XXVIII), the Preparatory Committee is composed of the following Member States:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

On 15 April 1974, the Secretary-General, acting under paragraph 6 of resolution 3128 (XXVIII), appointed Mr. Enrique Peñalosa as Secretary-General of the Conference-Exposition.

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At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements should henceforth be known as Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements; agreed that the Secretary-General should convene the first formal session of the Preparatory Committee at United Nations Headquarters in January 1975; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Preparatory Committee on its first formal session to the Governing Council of UNEP at its third session and further requested him to submit a brief progress report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session [resolution 3325 (XXIX)].

The Preparatory Committee for Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements held its first session from 24 to 29 January 1975 and a resumed session is scheduled to be held from 24 to 29 August. The report of the session was transmitted to the Governing Council of UNEP (UNEP/GC/35, annex II).

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the relevant part of the report of the Governing Council (A/10025) and a progress report of the Secretary-General on the resumed session of the Preparatory Committee and the status of preparations for the Conference.

Criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements:
report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements [resolution 2998 (XXVII)].

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, noting that the report of the Secretary-General showed no evidence of the identification or establishment of new criteria, requested the Secretary-General to undertake, as a matter of priority, the comprehensive analytical study envisaged in resolution 2998 (XXVII) and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session [resolution 3130 (XXVIII)].

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly had before it an interim report on the implementation of resolution 3130 (XXVIII) (A/9790).

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the final report of the Secretary-General on this question.

62. Food problems:

- (a) Report of the World Food Council
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, decided to convene a World Food Conference

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in November 1974, under the auspices of the United Nations, and entrusted the Council with over-all responsibility for the Conference /resolution 3180 (XXVIII)7.

At its sixth special session, the General Assembly gave attention to the problem of food, and in the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order declared that all activities of the United Nations system to be undertaken under the Programme of Action as well as those already planned, including the World Food Conference, should be so directed as to enable the special session of the General Assembly which is to be held in September 1975 to make its full contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order /resolution 3202 (S-VI)7.

The Preparatory Committee for the World Food Conference held three sessions: at United Nations Headquarters from 11 to 15 February 1974, at Geneva from 4 to 8 June 1974 and in Rome from 23 September to 4 October 1974.

The World Food Conference was held in Rome from 5 to 16 November 1974.

In its resolution XXII, 82/ the Conference called upon the General Assembly to establish a World Food Council at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level to function as an organ of the United Nations reporting to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, to serve as a co-ordinating mechanism to provide over-all, integrated and continuing attention for the successful co-ordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, by all the agencies of the United Nations system.

In its resolution XIII, 82/ the World Food Conference resolved that an International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries, and that the Fund should become operative as soon as the Secretary-General determined, in consultation with representatives of the countries having pledged contributions, that it held promise of generating substantial additional resources for assistance to developing countries and that its operations had a reasonable prospect of continuity.

At its twenty-ninth session, in the course of its consideration of agenda item 12, 83/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the World

82/ E/CONF.65/20 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.A.3), chap. V.

83/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the World Food Conference: E/CONF.65/20 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.A.3);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/9603);
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/9886/Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9978;
- (e) Resolution 3348 (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1641 and 1653;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1694;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2323.

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Food Conference (E/CONF.65/20), decided, inter alia, to establish a World Food Council (see item 21) at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level as an organ of the United Nations, reporting to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and having the purposes, functions and mode of operation set forth in resolution XXII adopted by the World Food Conference on 16 November 1974; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to take immediate action for establishing a secretariat for the World Food Council; decided to review, at its thirtieth session, actions taken to resolve the world food problem as a result of the World Food Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to convene urgently a meeting of all interested countries and institutions to work out the details of an International Fund for Agricultural Development /resolution 3348 (XXIX)7.

Pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 3348 (XXIX), the first meeting of the World Food Council will be held in Rome from 23 to 27 June 1975. The Council will have before it, inter alia, a report on the meeting concerning an International Fund for Agricultural Development, which was held at Geneva on 5 and 6 May 1975 in accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 3348 (XXIX).

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the World Food Council on the work of its first session, which will appear as Supplement No. 19 (A/10019).

63. United Nations Special Fund:

- (a) Report of the Board of Governors
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director

At its sixth special session in May 1974, the General Assembly decided to establish a Special Fund under the auspices of the United Nations, through voluntary contributions from industrialized countries and other potential contributors as a part of the Special Programme, to provide emergency relief and development assistance, which would commence its operations at the latest by 1 January 1975; established an Ad Hoc Committee on the Special Programme to make recommendations, inter alia, on the scope, machinery and modes of operation of the Special Fund, taking into account a number of factors listed in the resolution; requested the Ad Hoc Committee on the Special Programme to submit its report and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session; and invited the Council, on the basis of its consideration of that report, to submit suitable recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session /resolution 3202 (S-VI)7.

At its fifty-seventh session, in August 1974, the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Special Programme (E/5555) and in its resolution 1911 (LVII) urged the Ad Hoc Committee to complete the tasks

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assigned to it in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 6 of the Special Programme and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Council, an assessment of the requirements of the most seriously affected countries, as well as recommendations that would enable the Assembly to take the appropriate decisions, in particular for the commencement at the latest by 1 January 1975 of the operations of the Special Fund.

At the same session, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1912 (LVII), having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its second session (E/5590), drew the attention of the General Assembly to it and recommended to the Assembly the adoption at its twenty-ninth session of the draft resolution contained in that report.

At its twenty-ninth session, 84/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 3202 (S-VI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1911 (LVII), adopted the provisions governing the United Nations Special Fund /resolution 3356 (XXIX), para. 17.

Under article III of the provisions, the General Assembly, inter alia, established the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund (see item 22), which is to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, the comments of the Council on the report being likewise transmitted to the Assembly. The Board of Governors may, in the light of the experience gained, the magnitude of the resources available and the changes in the nature of operations, establish an Executive Committee to supervise the operations of the Special Fund on a continuous basis which shall report to it on its activities at regular intervals. Donors and recipients are to be represented in the Executive Committee in equal numbers.

In accordance with article V, paragraph 1, the chief executive officer of the United Nations Special Fund, who is to be appointed by the Secretary-General, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, will be the Executive Director of the Special Fund.

The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, through the Board of Governors, a report on administrative arrangements for the Special Fund /resolution 3356 (XXIX), para. 27.

84/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 98):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9828;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/9952;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9976;
- (d) Resolution 3356 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1643 and 1651;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1697;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2325.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Board of Governors on the work of its first session, which has been issued as Supplement No. 21 (A/10021), the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with resolution 3356 (XXIX), paragraph 2, and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003), as well as a note by the Secretary-General concerning the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund as provided for in article V, paragraph 1, of the provisions governing the Special Fund.

64. United Nations University:

(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University

(b) Report of the Secretary-General

The question of the establishment of an international university, truly international in character and devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress, has been before the General Assembly since its twenty-fourth session. At that time, the Assembly welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General and invited him to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), an expert study on the feasibility of an international university [resolution 2573 (XXIV)]. The study was prepared and circulated (E/4878).

The question was considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions [resolutions 2691 (XXV), 2822 (XXVI) and 2955 (XXVII)] on the basis of recommendations by the Economic and Social Council and relevant UNESCO organs. The Assembly also had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/8510 and Add.1/Rev.1) and reports by the Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University (E/L.1461 and E/5155). Reports and studies by UNESCO and UNITAR were contained in the reports of the Secretary-General (A/8510 and Add.1/Rev.1, E/5155/Add.1).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to establish a Founding Committee of the United Nations University, which was to define further the objectives and principles of the University and to draft its charter; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, the draft charter of the United Nations University [resolution 2951 (XXVII)].

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, adopted the charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) and invited the Council of the United Nations University to submit its report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council with a view to enabling the Assembly at its thirtieth session to consider amendments to the charter as appropriate in accordance with the procedures provided for in the charter [resolution 3081 (XXVIII)].

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The Council of the United Nations University, whose members were appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO in accordance with the Charter of the University (see A/AC.169/L.1), held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 13 to 17 May 1974. The second and the third sessions were held in Paris from 9 to 12 July 1974 and on 10 October 1974, respectively. The fourth session was held at Tokyo from 20 to 24 January 1975 and the fifth session is expected to convene in New York from 24 to 26 June 1975.

In accordance with the procedures provided in the charter of the University, the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and with his concurrence, appointed Mr. James M. Hester as Rector of the United Nations University. The Rector assumed office effective 1 March 1975 and is expected to take up his duties on a full-time basis on 1 September 1975.

At its twenty-ninth session, 85/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Rector and the Council of the United Nations University, to intensify his efforts to raise the funds required for the dynamic development of the University from Governments and non-governmental sources, including foundations, universities and individuals, and to submit a progress report on fund-raising to the Assembly at its thirtieth session, together with the annual report of the Council /resolution 3313 (XXIX)7.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General and the annual report of the Council of the United Nations University which will be issued as Supplement No. 31 (A/10031).

65. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 2034 (XX), 2435 (XXIII), 2608 (XXIV) and 2717 (XXV) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1533 (XLIX) and 1546 (XLIX) relating to assistance in cases of natural disaster, called upon the Secretary-General to appoint a Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and endorsed the Secretary-General's proposals (E/4994) for an adequate permanent office in the United Nations to be the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session a report on any further steps which might be required to enable the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator adequately to perform the functions entrusted to him and beyond that to submit an annual report on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations to the Council and to the Assembly /resolution 2816 (XXVI)7.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to explore various means, including support through the United

85/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 51):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9762 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/9916;
- (c) Resolution 3313 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1642 and 1643;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2319.

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Nations Development Programme (UNDP), of making adequate provision for assistance to Governments in the field of pre-disaster planning and to report on this matter to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session /resolution 2959 (XXVII)7.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, while authorizing limited assistance to Governments from the Working Capital Fund in the field of pre-disaster planning in 1974 and 1975, requested the Secretary-General to continue to explore various means, including support from UNDP, of making adequate provision for this purpose in the future and called upon all Member States and all organizations concerned with disaster-related matters to continue to give the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator their full co-operation and support /resolution 3152 (XXVIII)7.

At its twenty-ninth session, 86/ the General Assembly moved the consideration of the item on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator from the Third Committee to the Second Committee. At that session the Assembly, expressing full support for both the disaster relief co-ordination and the disaster prevention and preparedness activities undertaken by the Office, decided that the Office should be strengthened and that the cost of such strengthening should be met by voluntary contributions during the first year, commencing as soon as possible, and during the 1976-1977 biennium, at which time the method of financing for succeeding periods would be subject to review in the light of experience, and requested the Secretary-General to report on that matter at its thirtieth session /resolution 3243 (XXIX)7. Under this agenda item, the Assembly also adopted resolutions relating to economic and social assistance for Honduras /resolution 3242 (XXIX)7 and to measures to assist Bangladesh following severe flood disaster /resolution 3244 (XXIX)7.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (A/10079) and the relevant part of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003).

66. Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

At its third session, in May 1972, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) decided, in resolution 45 (III), to establish a Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. In accordance with paragraph 1 of that resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD appointed representatives of 31 member States to draw up the text of a draft charter.

86/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 60):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9637;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/9853;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9888;
- (d) Resolutions 3242 (XXIX) to 3244 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1620-1624;
- (f) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2082;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1675;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2303.

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At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Working Group to 40 /resolution 3037 (XXVII)⁷. It was composed of the following States:

Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The Working Group held its first session from 12 to 24 February 1973 and its second session from 13 to 27 July 1973. In accordance with paragraph 4 of Conference resolution 45 (III), the reports of the Working Group were transmitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session after examination by the Trade and Development Board at its thirteenth session.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly extended the mandate of the Working Group; decided that it should hold two sessions in 1974; and urged it to complete, as the first step in the codification and development of the matter, the elaboration of a final draft Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, to be considered and approved by the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session /resolution 3082 (XXVIII)⁷.

At its twenty-ninth session, 87/ the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States on its third session, held from 4 to 22 February 1974 (TD/B/AC.12/3), and on its fourth session, held from 10 to 28 June 1974 (TD/B/12/4 and Corr.1), adopted and solemnly proclaimed the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States /resolution 3281 (XXIX)⁷. Article 34 of the charter stipulated that an item on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States should be included in the agenda of the Assembly at its thirtieth session, and thereafter in the agenda of every fifth session.

At the thirtieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

87/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 48):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/9946 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 3281 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1638-1640, 1642-1644, 1647 and 1651;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2315 and 2316.

67. Mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade

In proclaiming at its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the Second United Nations Development Decade, the General Assembly, in paragraph 79 of the Strategy for the Decade, stated that appropriate arrangements were necessary to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade. The Assembly decided that reviews and appraisals would be carried out at various levels, regional and sectoral, that the appraisals would be made biennially and that the one in 1975 would be a major mid-term review /resolution 2626 (XXV)7. At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council, to be available to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, outlining the details of the system of over-all appraisal of the progress in implementing the Strategy /resolution 2641 (XXV)7.

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the Committee for Development Planning should prepare, at the expert level, comments and recommendations relating to the biennial reviews and appraisals; endorsed the measures set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1625 (LI) to enable the Committee to assist the Council in discharging its responsibilities to the General Assembly in respect of the over-all review and appraisal; requested competent secretariats at the sectoral and regional levels to co-operate with the Committee for Development Planning; invited the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut 88/ to integrate their review activities with the preparatory work for the over-all review and appraisal so as to avoid duplication; called upon Governments to extend their co-operation for the success of this important international endeavour; and decided that, at the sessions of the Assembly at which the biennial over-all appraisal takes place, the work of the Second Committee should be organized in such a manner as to ensure sufficient time for in-depth consideration of the reports of the Economic and Social Council and other main bodies of the United Nations having responsibilities for sectoral review and appraisal /resolution 2801 (XXVI)7.

At its twenty-eighth session, 89/ the General Assembly adopted the text of the first biennial over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the Strategy for the Decade /resolution 3176 (XXVIII)7.

88/ Now the Economic Commission for Western Asia.

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/9003);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/9401;
- (c) Resolutions 3176 (XXVIII) to 3179 (XXVIII);
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1534, 1540, 1573, 1575, 1576, 1578, 1580-1583;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2203 and 2204.

The Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-eighth session, adopted decision 94 (LVIII) in which it stated that, having undertaken a preliminary general debate on the mid-term review and appraisal of the Strategy and the implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, it had decided to transmit the documentation submitted to it under that item to the Committee on Review and Appraisal at its third session, and subsequently to the Council at its fifty-ninth session.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003). Relevant documentation prepared for the use of the Council and the Committee on Review and Appraisal, including the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its eleventh session, 90/ the report of the Secretary-General on the mid-term review and appraisal, and the reports on regional and sectoral reviews and appraisals, will also be available to the Assembly.

68. Economic co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, outlined certain principles that dealt specifically with the development and strengthening of schemes aimed at fostering expansion of production and trade and general economic co-operation among developing countries /resolution 2626 (XXV)7.

At its third session, held in May 1972, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its resolution 48 (III), outlined a programme of trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the study of means to promote regional and interregional technical co-operation among developing countries and called upon the United Nations Development Programme to give priority to the improvement of procedures for the elaboration and implementation of its interregional, regional and subregional programmes /resolution 2974 (XXVII)7.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered that the developing countries should take further and vigorous steps with a view to expanding co-operation at the regional, subregional and interregional levels; invited the developed countries to maintain and expand their support for economic co-operation among developing countries; and requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to undertake a number of measures /resolution 3177 (XXVIII)7.

90/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5671).

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At its fifty-seventh session in 1974, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1896 (LVII) on regional co-operation, in which the regional commissions were requested to adjust their programmes of work and activities so as to discharge their responsibilities in relation to the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the regional mid-term reviews of the International Development Strategy, and the preparation of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation. The Council further requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to make the necessary arrangements allowing for the delegation of the functions of an executing agency to the regional economic commissions within a prescribed framework.

At its twenty-ninth session, 91/ the General Assembly endorsed Trade and Development Board decision 121 (XIV) of 13 September 1974 on trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries; 92/ urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to provide continuing support for the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries in accordance with paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 3177 (XXVIII); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the contribution made by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in promoting economic co-operation among developing countries /resolution 3241 (XXIX)7.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/10094).

69. Technical co-operation among developing countries

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the question of technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General (see item 60 (c)), invited the Governing Council of UNDP to convene, through the Administrator of the Programme, a working group in order to examine and make recommendations on the best way for developing countries to share their capacities and experience with one another with a view to increasing and improving development assistance, and to examine the relative possibilities and advantages of regional and interregional technical co-operation among developing

91/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 49):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9760;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/9868;
- (c) Resolution 3241 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1629 and 1631;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2303.

92/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1), annex I.

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countries; and requested the Governing Council to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council /resolution 2974 (XXVII)/.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item on the mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (see item 67), requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations to initiate new projects and to expand existing ones for technical co-operation and the exchange of experience among developing countries /resolution 3177 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the question of technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General (see item 60 (c)), 75/ endorsed the final report of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (DP/69), established in accordance with resolution 2974 (XXVII), and requested the Administrator of UNDP to take all appropriate measures for its implementation and to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the action taken; also endorsed the establishment of a special unit within UNDP to promote technical co-operation among developing countries and requested the Administrator to report on the progress made regarding its functioning to the Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council; requested the Governing Council to consider, at its twentieth session, the measures necessary to convene an intergovernmental symposium on technical co-operation among developing countries and to report on the action taken to the Assembly at its thirtieth session through the Economic and Social Council; requested the specialized agencies and the regional commissions to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session through the Governing Council on the action taken to implement the recommendations addressed to them in the final report of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries; requested the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the UNDP to give wide publicity to the report of the Working Group through the Office of Public Information and the Centre for Economic and Social Information and to report on the action taken to the Assembly at its thirtieth session through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a progress report on measures taken by the various organizations concerned and to submit it to the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Development and International Economic Co-operation; decided to consider technical co-operation among developing countries at the special session; and decided to include an item entitled "Technical co-operation among developing countries" in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session /resolution 3251 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the reports of the Governing Council on its nineteenth session 76/ and its twentieth session 77/ and of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003).

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70. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:

- (a) Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
- (b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- (c) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to launch the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to inaugurate the activities thereof on 10 December 1973, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [resolution 2919 (XXVII)].

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Decade (A/9094 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, designated the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; approved the Programme for the Decade; and requested the Economic and Social Council to assume, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, responsibility for co-ordinating the Programme and evaluating activities undertaken during the Decade as provided in the Programme [resolution 3057 (XXVIII)].

The Decade was solemnly launched at the special meeting held by the General Assembly on 10 December 1973 to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

At its twenty-ninth session, 93/ the General Assembly has before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/9666 and Add.1-6) containing information received on activities undertaken or contemplated in connexion with the Decade and supplementing the information on the subject which he had submitted to the Economic and Social Council (E/5474 and E/5475). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General; condemned the intolerable conditions which continue to prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right to self-determination and the inhumane and odious application of apartheid and racial discrimination; reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of oppressed peoples to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and alien

93/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 53 (a)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9666 and Add.1-6;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: E/5474, E/5475;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/9808;
- (d) Resolution 3223 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2053-2062;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2278.

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domination; urged all Member States to co-operate loyally and fully in achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade; and decided to consider at its thirtieth session, as a matter of high priority, the question entitled "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" /resolution 3223 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003) and the report of the Secretary-General (E/5636).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

This matter is placed on the agenda of the General Assembly at every session in compliance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which was adopted by the Assembly on 21 December 1965 and entered into force on 4 January 1969 /resolution 2106 A (XX)/.

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, composed of 18 experts serving in their personal capacity, was established in 1969 in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Convention. The Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the reports and information received from the States parties to the Convention.

At its twenty-ninth session, 94/ the General Assembly considered the report of the Committee, which covered the work of its ninth and tenth sessions, held in 1974. At that session, the Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee; called upon all States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to extend their fullest co-operation to the Committee, particularly in providing all necessary information, in accordance with article 9 of the Convention and with requests by the Committee; called upon States parties to observe fully the provisions of the Convention and other international instruments and agreements to which they were parties concerning the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin; made an urgent appeal to States which were not yet parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to it and, pending such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies /resolution 3266 (XXIX)/.

94/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 53 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/9618);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9808/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 3266 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2104-2106;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2311.

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At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee, covering the work of its eleventh and twelfth sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 18 (A/10018).

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and invited the States referred to in article 17 to sign and ratify it without delay. The Assembly also 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)/.

The Convention, which was opened for signature in New York on 7 March 1966, entered into force on 4 January 1969, on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession as provided in article 19 of the Convention.

As at 1 June 1975, 82 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its twenty-ninth session, 95/ the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which had ratified the Convention; reaffirmed its conviction that ratification or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions were necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; appealed to States which had not yet become parties to the Convention to accede thereto; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Assembly annual reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention /resolution 3225 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

95/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 53 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9719;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9808;
- (c) Resolution 3225 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2053-2062;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2278.

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71. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: reports of the Secretary-General

In paragraph 18 of the Proclamation of Teheran, 96/ adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held in April-May 1968, the Conference declared that, while recent scientific discoveries and technological advances had opened vast prospects for economic, social and cultural progress, such developments might nevertheless endanger the rights and freedoms of individuals and would require continuing attention.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance, inter alia, of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and in co-operation with the executive heads of the competent specialized agencies, a study of the problems in connexion with human rights arising from developments in science and technology; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on a preliminary basis, a report comprising a summary account of studies already made or in progress on the subject, emanating in particular from governmental and intergovernmental sources, the specialized agencies and the competent non-governmental organizations, and a draft programme of work which might be undertaken in fields in which subsequent surveys would be necessary for the attainment of the objectives of the resolution; and requested him to submit his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session for consideration and transmittal, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session /resolution 2450 (XXIII)/.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to study the problems relating to human rights, as they arise from developments in science and technology, and requested the Commission on Human Rights to give priority to the examination of the preliminary report on human rights and scientific and technological developments /resolution 2721 (XXV)/.

The Commission on Human Rights, after considering the preliminary report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1028 and Add.1-6 and Add.3/Corr.1 and 2), adopted resolution 10 (XXVII) in which it recognized the need during the Second United Nations Development Decade to concentrate its attention on the most important and basic problems of protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of scientific and technological progress and requested the Secretary-General to continue his study of the consequences, for the observance of human rights, of current developments in science and technology, taking into account the possibility of using them to improve living conditions and the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly was unable, owing to lack of time, to discuss the item. The Assembly decided, however, to consider it at the twenty-seventh session /resolution 2844 (XXVI)/.

96/ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), chap. II.

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At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly had before it the Secretary-General's preliminary reports on human rights and scientific and technological developments (E/CN.4/1028 and Add.1-6 and Add.3/Corr.1 and 2, E/CN.4/1084) and a report of the Secretary-General (A/8787). At that session, the General Assembly invited Governments to make provision, as far as possible, in their national development plans and programmes for the preservation and development of cultural values; requested the Director-General of UNESCO to communicate to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session his views on the problem of the preservation and further development of cultural values, on the measures already taken by the international community and on further measures that should be taken; and requested the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to attach to the problem the importance it required /resolution 3026 A (XXVII)/. The Assembly also recognized that the scope of the problem of the balance which should be established between scientific and technological progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity was of such a comprehensive nature as to cover every aspect of the question of human rights and scientific and technological developments; recognized further the need to make a distinction between this subject-matter and other related matters so as to avoid duplication of work in the United Nations system; requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, to accelerate and complete preparation of relevant reports on this subject; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to accelerate its work with a view, in particular, to examining the possibility of preparing draft instruments designed to strengthen respect for human rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the light of developments of science and technology /resolution 3026 B (XXVII)/.

The Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 10 (XXVII), had decided to retain the item on human rights and scientific and technological developments as a standing item on its agenda. On 3 April 1973, the Commission decided to postpone further consideration of the item to its thirtieth session and to give high priority to it at that session. 97/

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it the observations of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, submitted in pursuance of resolution 3026 A (XXVII), and a note by the Secretary-General on the progress made in respect of the study on human rights and scientific and technological developments (A/9227). At that session, the Assembly urged Governments to make cultural values, both material and spiritual, an integral part of development efforts; recognized that contacts and exchanges among various cultures, conducted on the basis of equality and with due regard to the principle of sovereignty of States, might positively contribute to the enrichment and development of national cultures and regional cultural values; appealed to all Member States to respect national legislation for the protection of the artistic heritage; requested the Director-General of UNESCO 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 "Preservation and further

97/ For the report of the Commission on its twenty-ninth session, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5265).

development of cultural values" /resolution 3148 (XXVIII)/. The Assembly also requested the Commission on Human Rights to give high priority to the consideration of the item /resolution 3149 (XXVIII)/. Furthermore, the Assembly, inter alia, recommended all States to pursue a policy of utilizing all scientific and technological achievements to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of all sectors of the population; invited the Secretary-General, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and other specialized agencies concerned to pay particular attention to the problem of the protection of broad sectors of the population against social and material inequalities, as well as other harmful effects which might arise from the use of scientific and technological developments; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the above-mentioned agencies, to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3150 (XXVIII)/.

The Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 2 (XXX), 98/ requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of Governments, for preliminary study and possible comments, the studies already prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 10 (XXVII) and those studies to be completed, and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views and observations of Governments and the specialized agencies concerned on a number of topics relating to the use of science and technology.

At its twenty-ninth session, 99/ the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/9645) containing background information on the item. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a programme of work taking into account the reports of the Secretary-General, the replies of Governments and other relevant sources, with a view to undertaking, in particular, the formulation of standards in the areas which would appear to be sufficiently analysed, without prejudice to other activities, and to transmit that programme to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session /resolution 3268 (XXIX)/. Also at that session, the Assembly, having considered a draft declaration on the use of scientific and technological progress in the interests of peace and for the benefit of mankind, 100/ decided to defer further consideration of the draft declaration until its thirtieth session and to take it up at that session as a matter of priority, and requested the Secretary-General to

98/ For the report of the Commission on its thirtieth session, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5464).

99/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 56):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9645;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9937;
- (c) Resolutions 3268 (XXIX) and 3269 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2105-2109;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2311.

100/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 56, document A/9937, para. 11.

bring the draft declaration and the amendments thereto to the attention of Member States for any comments or suggestions they might wish to make on them /resolution 3269 (XXIX)/.

The Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 11 (XXXI), requested the Secretary-General to achieve, as soon as possible, the full implementation of the resolutions adopted on this subject by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and to make available to the Commission, at its thirty-second session, an up-dated version of his report on the programme of work (E/CN.4/L.1287), as well as the deliberations of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development. The Commission also decided to draw up a programme of work, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 3268 (XXIX), taking into account the reports of the Secretary-General, the replies of Governments and other relevant sources.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 3150 (XXVIII) and 3269 (XXIX).

72. Human rights in armed conflicts: protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict

At its twenty-fifth session, during the consideration of the item entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts", the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its twenty-seventh session the possibility of preparing a draft international agreement ensuring the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions /resolution 2673 (XXV)/.

The Economic and Social Council, at its fiftieth session, acting on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, decided in resolution 1597 (L) to transmit to the General Assembly a preliminary draft international convention.

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to consider, at its twenty-eighth session, the preliminary draft convention contained in Council resolution 1597 (L) and other relevant documentation /resolution 2854 (XXVI)/.

The Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 6 (XXVIII), approved as the basis for further work the draft articles of the International Convention on the Protection of Journalists Engaged in Dangerous Professional Missions in Areas of Armed Conflict. The Commission also decided to transmit the draft articles, as well as all other relevant documents containing drafts or amendments that had been submitted during its twenty-eighth session, to the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts at its second session, in order that they might be brought to the notice of that Conference for its observations. The Conference, which was held at Geneva in May-June 1972, considered this matter and submitted its observations on the draft articles and the related documents.

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At its fifty-second session, the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, decided, in resolution 1690 (LII), to transmit the above-mentioned documentation to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item at its twenty-eighth session as a matter of high priority.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to adopt a convention ensuring the protection of journalists in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts the draft articles of an International Convention for the Protection of Journalists Engaged in Dangerous Missions in Areas of Armed Conflict proposed by Australia, Austria, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Iran, Lebanon, Morocco and Turkey, and amendments to these draft articles submitted by Hungary, by India and Spain, by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, together with the observations and suggestions made during the twenty-eighth session of the Assembly, and to invite the Conference to submit its comments and advice on the above-mentioned texts; and decided to continue the examination of the question at its twenty-ninth session, as a matter of priority, having regard to the deliberations and findings of the Diplomatic Conference /resolution 3058 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 101/ the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/9643) containing background information on the item and the text of the revised draft articles of an International Convention for the Protection of Journalists Engaged in Dangerous Missions in Areas of Armed Conflict, submitted during the twenty-seventh session of the Assembly and amended during the twenty-eighth session. At that session, the Assembly, noting that the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts had decided to include consideration of this item as a matter of priority at its second session, to be held in 1975, expressed the wish that the Diplomatic Conference might submit its observations and suggestions to the Assembly at its thirtieth session, and decided to continue the examination of this question as a matter of priority at its thirtieth session, having regard to the deliberations and findings of the Diplomatic Conference /resolution 3245 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information.

101/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 52):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9643;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9865;
- (c) Resolution 3245 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2090 and 2091;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2303.

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73. World social situation: report of the Secretary-General

The reports on the world social situation, at present issued quadrennially, are brought before the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 2215 (XXI).

At its twenty-sixth session, 102/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the 1974 report on the world social situation to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration in conjunction with the mid-term over-all review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade /resolution 2771 (XXVI)/.

The Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-eighth session, had before it a summary (E/CN.5/512) of the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation. The Council also had available to it the relevant chapters of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-fourth session 103/ and a statement, adopted by the Commission, on the world social situation in the first half of the Second United Nations Development Decade. As requested by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fourth session, the summary was also forwarded to the Committee for Development Planning, the Committee on Review and Appraisal and the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Development and International Economic Co-operation. At its fifty-eighth session, the Council adopted resolution 1927 (LVIII), in which it reaffirmed that the Commission for Social Development should concentrate its activities on the examination of the fundamental problems of social development so as to play its role in the review and appraisal of the achievements and failures during the Second United Nations Development Decade, with particular reference to the implementation of the ideas in the statement on the world social situation in the first half of the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/CN.5/L.420 and Corr.1), and endorsed the views set out in that statement.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003).

74. Policies and programmes relating to youth: reports of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusion in the Secretary-General's report on channels of communication with youth and

102/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 53):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/8380;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/8507;
- (c) Resolutions 2770 (XXVI) and 2771 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1824-1844;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1991.

103/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5617).

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international youth organizations (A/8743) that the United Nations should pay particular attention in the future to involving youth in programmes of national development and international co-operation as well as in the activities of the United Nations; approved the convening of an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth to advise the Secretary-General on activities that should be undertaken by the United Nations to meet the needs and aspirations of youth; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, with his comments, to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session; and decided to re-examine when necessary, but not later than at its thirtieth session, the question of channels of communication with youth and youth organizations /resolution 3022 (XXVII)/. The Assembly also adopted resolutions on the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples /resolution 3023 (XXVII)/ and on increased employment and mobility of young people in the United Nations /resolution 3024 (XXVII)/.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1752 (LIV), emphasized the importance of the decision of the General Assembly to convene the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth.

At its twenty-eighth session 104/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on action that had been taken by Member States, Governments, the organizations of the United Nations system, young people, and the administering Powers of countries and Territories still under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation, concerning certain matters relating to the education and the responsibilities of youth /resolution 3141 (XXVIII)/.

In its resolution 1842 (LVI) relating to channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations, the Economic and Social Council invited the Secretary-General to consider the feasibility of voluntary contributions to assist in the support of United Nations youth programmes and to submit his views thereon to the Council at its fifty-eighth session; and approved the recommendation of the Secretary-General to convene two additional meetings of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth, in 1974 and in 1975, in order to study further the problems mentioned in resolution 3022 (XXVII) and in the report of the Secretary-General (E/5427).

At its fifty-eighth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1922 (LVIII) on the feasibility of voluntary contributions in support of United Nations youth programmes, in which it requested the Governing Council of UNDP to consider at its twentieth session, and to refer back to the Economic and Social Council, with a view to adoption at its fifty-ninth session, a draft resolution on

104/ References for the twenty-eighth session (agenda item 62):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9119 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9377;
- (c) Resolutions 3140 (XXVIII) and 3141 (XXVIII);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2026-2033;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2201.

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the United Nations Volunteers programme. Should the draft resolution be adopted by the Governing Council and by the Economic and Social Council, the Council would, inter alia, recommend that the General Assembly at its thirtieth session approve the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the United Nations Volunteers programme be designated as the principal operational unit of the United Nations for the execution of youth programmes, and that the Assembly approve the expansion of the terms of reference of the Special Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Volunteers programme to include the receipt of additional contributions for the purpose described above.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003) and the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 3022 (XXVII) and 3141 (XXVIII). The information requested in resolution 3024 (XXVII) will be incorporated in the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (see item 106).

75. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms: report of the Secretary-General

The agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly included an item entitled "Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights". At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that further measures should be considered to ensure universal realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind; decided to keep under review the consideration of alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and 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 session, in the course of its consideration of item 12, 105/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 3136 (XXVIII), requested the Secretary-General to solicit the views of Member States, the specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations on alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a concise analytical report based on the views and material received and any other relevant material /resolution 3221 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

105/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/9603);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9829;
- (c) Resolution 3221 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2062-2070;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2278.

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76. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in relation to detention and imprisonment

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, noting in particular that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Human Rights were considering the question of the fundamental rights of persons in detention, decided to examine as an agenda item at one of its forthcoming sessions the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in relation to detention and imprisonment /resolution 3059 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, in the course of its consideration of item 12, 106/ requested Member States to furnish the Secretary-General, in time for submission to the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to the Assembly at its thirtieth session, information relating to the legislative, administrative and judicial measures, including remedies and sanctions, aimed at safeguarding persons within their jurisdiction from being subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and their observations and comments on articles 24 to 27 of the draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention prepared for the Commission on Human Rights; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical summary of the information received for submission to the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Assembly at its thirtieth session, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities /resolution 3218 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the above-mentioned analytical summary, as well as a note by the Secretary-General on the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

77. International Women's Year, including the proposals and recommendations of the World Conference of the International Women's Year

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, proclaimed the year 1975 as International Women's Year; decided to devote it to intensified action to promote equality between men and women, to ensure the full integration of women in the total development effort and to recognize the importance of women's contribution to the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States and to the

106/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/9603);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9767;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/9829 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolution 3218 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2062, 2070, 2074 and 2075;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2278.

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strengthening of world peace; and requested the Secretary-General to draw up a draft programme for the Year, within the limits of existing resources, and to submit it to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-fifth session in January 1974 /resolution 3010 (XXVII)/.

On the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women adopted at its twenty-fifth session, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1849 (LVI), approved the programme for the International Women's Year and recommended that an international conference be organized as a focal point of the international observance of the Year. To supplement the resources available for implementing the programme for the Year, the Council, in resolution 1850 (LVI), called upon the Secretary-General to accept voluntary contributions. In resolution 1851 (LVI), the Council called upon the Secretary-General to convene, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations, an international conference during the Year, and recommended that a separate item entitled "International Women's Year", including the proposals and recommendations of the international conference, should be examined by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

At its resumed fifty-seventh session, in November 1974, the Economic and Social Council decided to accept the invitation of the Government of Mexico to act as host to the Conference.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of item 12, 107/ adopted three resolutions relating to International Women's Year.

In the first resolution, the General Assembly called upon Governments, specialized agencies, regional economic commissions and non-governmental organizations to implement fully the Programme for the International Women's Year annexed to Economic and Social Council resolution 1849 (LVI) /resolution 3275 (XXIX)/.

In the second resolution, the General Assembly decided to invite all States to participate in the Conference of the International Women's Year; decided to invite also the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States in their respective regions to participate in the Conference as observers, in accordance with the practice of the United Nations; requested the Conference to submit, if possible, such proposals and recommendations as it deemed appropriate to the Assembly at its special session to be held in September 1975; and decided to consider at its thirtieth session an item

107/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/9603);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9829/Add.1;
- (c) Amendment: A/L.750;
- (d) Resolutions 3275 (XXIX) to 3277 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2071-2080;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2311.

entitled "International Women's Year, including the proposals and recommendations of the Conference of the International Women's Year" /resolution 3276 (XXIX)/.

In the third resolution, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to establish a Consultative Committee for the Conference of the International Women's Year composed of not more than 23 Member States designated by the Chairman of the Third Committee after consultation with the different regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution /resolution 3277 (XXIX)/. The Committee is composed of the following Member States:

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, German Democratic Republic, India, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Niger, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

The Consultative Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 14 March 1975. Its report (E/CONF.66/CC/3) contains recommendations concerning the international plan of action which the Conference will have before it.

The Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-eighth session, adopted decision 74 (LVIII) by which it urged the Secretary-General to accept additional voluntary contributions to cover the travel expenses of representatives of those amongst the developing countries that request such assistance; and invited interested Governments to earmark those additional contributions for the purpose mentioned above.

The Conference, which the Economic and Social Council, by its decision 67 (ORG-75), decided should be entitled "World Conference of the International Women's Year", will be held in Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975. The annotated agenda of the Conference has been issued as document E/CONF.66/1.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on the activities undertaken during the first six months of the International Women's Year, as well as the report of the Conference and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003). In addition, the following communications have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from Bulgaria: A/10042;
- (b) Letter from the German Democratic Republic: A/10045;
- (c) Note verbale from the USSR: A/10049 and Corr.1;
- (d) Note verbale from Mongolia: A/10056;
- (e) Note verbale from Afghanistan: A/10057;
- (f) Letter from Japan: A/10066;
- (g) Note verbale from the Byelorussian SSR: A/10070;
- (h) Note verbale from Egypt: A/10071;

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- (i) Note verbale from the Syrian Arab Republic: A/10073;
- (j) Note verbale from the Ukrainian SSR: A/10075;
- (k) Note verbale from Chile: A/10076;
- (l) Note verbale from Bulgaria: A/10088;
- (m) Note verbale from Democratic Yemen: A/10089;
- (n) Note verbale from Hungary: A/10099;
- (o) Note verbale from Peru: A/10107;
- (p) Note verbale from the Ivory Coast: A/10111.

78. Status and role of women in society, with special reference to the need for achieving equal rights for women and to women's contribution to the attainment of the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to the struggle against colonialism, racism and racial discrimination and to the strengthening of international peace and of co-operation between States

At its twenty-ninth session, in the course of its consideration of the question of the International Women's Year (see item 77), the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirtieth session an item entitled "Status and role of women in society, with special reference to the need for achieving equal rights for women and to women's contribution to the attainment of the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to the struggle against colonialism, racism and racial discrimination and to the strengthening of international peace and of co-operation between States" /resolution 3276 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information. In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Note verbale from the USSR: A/10049 and Corr.1;
- (b) Note verbale from the Byelorussian SSR: A/10070;
- (c) Note verbale from Egypt: A/10071;
- (d) Note verbale from the Ukrainian SSR: A/10075;
- (e) Note verbale from Bulgaria: A/10088;
- (f) Note verbale from Hungary: A/10099;
- (g) Note verbale from the Ivory Coast: A/10111.

79. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General

The International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in April-May 1968, adopted resolution VIII, entitled "The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights". 108/

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to review at its next session the progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution and of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on the subject /resolution 2588 B (XXIV)/.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, considered that the acquisition and retention of territory in contravention of the right of the people of that territory to self-determination was inadmissible and a gross violation of the Charter, condemned those Governments that denied the right to self-determination of peoples recognized as being entitled to it, especially of the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine, and requested the Commission on Human Rights to study, at its twenty-seventh session, the implementation of the United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, as soon as possible /resolution 2649 (XXV)/.

After considering the General Assembly's request, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 8 A (XXVII), in which it decided to continue the consideration of this question. In its resolution 8 B (XXVII), it decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a draft resolution for adoption by the Assembly. This draft resolution was approved by the Council in resolution 1592 (L).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Security Council as well as States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to take effective steps to ensure the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions on the elimination of colonialism and racism, and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session. The Assembly also resolved to devote constant attention to the question of flagrant large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms resulting from the denial to peoples under colonial and foreign domination of their right to self-determination /resolution 2787 (XXVI)/.

108/ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), chap. III.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/8778 and Add.1-3) submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2787 (XXVI). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, decided to examine concrete ways and means of extending maximum humanitarian and material assistance to the peoples of the liberated areas, colonial territories and territories under alien subjugation, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session /resolution 2955 (XXVII)/.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 2955 (XXVII). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with relevant resolutions of the United Nations, to recognize the right of all peoples to self-determination and independence and to offer moral, material and any other assistance to all peoples struggling for the full exercise of their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence; requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out measures for the provision of increased international assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories; and requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session /resolution 3070 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 109/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with resolution 3070 (XXVII) (A/9667 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, took note of that report, as well as the report submitted under resolution 3118 (XXVIII) (see item 93); reaffirmed the inalienable right of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation to self-determination, freedom and independence in conformity with Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations; renewed its call to all States to recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples subject to colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation and to offer them moral, material and other forms of assistance in their struggle to exercise fully their inalienable right to self-determination and independence; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out measures for the provision of increased international assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3246 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

109/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9667 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9866;
- (c) Resolution 3246 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2081-2090;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2303.

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80. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

At its fifty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1864 (LVI), considered the States giving assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa to be accomplices of those régimes in respect of their criminal policies of racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism; 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 these 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 include this item in its agenda with a view to considering it at its thirtieth session.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information.

81. 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) a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session; and (b) a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, to be submitted to the Assembly if possible at its nineteenth session and, in any case, not later than at its twentieth session. The Assembly invited Member States to submit their comments and proposals concerning the draft convention by 15 January 1964 [resolution 1781 (XVII)].

The Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session, in 1963, held a preliminary debate on resolution 1781 (XVII) and decided to give priority at its twentieth session to the preparation of a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. The Commission requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to prepare and submit to the Commission at its twentieth session a preliminary draft of such a declaration. At its twentieth session, in 1964, the Commission set up a working group to prepare a draft declaration on the basis of the preliminary draft. The working group, however, was able to consider only the first six articles of the text submitted by the Sub-Commission, in relation to which it prepared a provisional text consisting of six articles. It also submitted to the Commission certain alternative texts and proposals. In resolution 2 (XX), the Commission, inter alia, recommended that the Economic and Social Council should give such further consideration as it might deem practicable to the drafting of a Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, in the light of the comments of Governments, and should transmit the appropriate documents to the General Assembly for consideration at its nineteenth session.

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The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1015 C (XXXVII) of 30 July 1964, decided to refer to the General Assembly resolution 2 (XX) of the Commission together with certain documents, which included the preliminary draft of a declaration submitted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the report of the working group of the Commission and comments of Member States on these texts.

The General Assembly was unable to consider the draft declaration at its nineteenth session.

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission to make every effort to complete the preparation of the draft declaration and the draft convention in order that they might be submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-first session /resolution 2020 (XX)/.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly had before it Economic and Social Council resolution 1157 (XLI) of 5 August 1966, in which the Council had requested the Commission on Human Rights to do its utmost to complete at its twenty-third session, in 1967, consideration of the draft international convention. At that session, the Assembly deferred consideration of the item until its twenty-second session.

The Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, held in 1966 and 1967, resumed the preparation of the draft international convention. In resolution 3 (XXIII), it submitted to the Council and recommended that the Council should transmit to the General Assembly: (a) a preamble and 12 articles of a draft international convention; (b) an additional draft article submitted by Jamaica and draft article XIII proposed by the Sub-Commission; and (c) the preliminary draft of additional measures of implementation submitted by the Sub-Commission in its resolution 2 (XVII), which the Commission did not consider for lack of time.

At the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, the Third Committee devoted 29 meetings (A/C.3/SR.1486-1514) to the consideration of the draft international convention. It adopted the preamble and article I. As recommended by the Committee in its report, 110/ the Assembly decided not to mention any specific examples of religious intolerance in the draft convention and to change its title to read "Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief".

At its twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the question.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to accord priority to the completion of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance before resuming consideration of the draft International Convention on this subject; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies the preliminary draft of a United

110/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 54, document A/6934.

Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and the report of the Working Group set up by the Commission on Human Rights at its twentieth session to prepare a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance; invited Governments to transmit to the Secretary-General their observations on the above-mentioned documents; requested the Secretary-General to submit the observations received, together with an analytical presentation, to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session; and decided to give priority at that session to the elaboration of a Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance with a view to the adoption, if possible, of such a Declaration as part of the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights /resolution 3027 (XXVII)/.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights at its thirtieth session to consider, as a matter of priority, the elaboration of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, taking into account observations presented by Governments as well as the opinions expressed, the suggestions put forward and the amendments submitted in the course of the discussion of this question at the twenty-eighth session of the Assembly, and to submit, if possible, a single draft Declaration through the Council to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session; and invited Governments to transmit to the Secretary-General their additional comments and suggestions on the articles and amendments before the Assembly in time for consideration by the Commission at the thirtieth session /resolution 3069 (XXVIII)/.

At its thirtieth session, after a procedural debate on the methods which the Commission on Human Rights should follow to accelerate the preparation of a draft Declaration, the Commission established an informal working group which was able to consider the title and the first two preambular paragraphs of a draft Declaration. At that session, the Commission decided to ask the Economic and Social Council to inform the General Assembly that the Commission had not yet completed its work on the draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance and that it intended to give priority to the elaboration of the Declaration. 111/

At its fifty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council decided to inform the General Assembly accordingly and recommended to the Assembly, without prejudice to resolution 3069 (XXVIII), to consider ways and means to expedite the completion of the draft Declaration.

At its twenty-ninth session, 112/ the General Assembly had before it a note

111/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5464), chap. XIX, sect. B.2.

112/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 54):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9644;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9893;
- (c) Amendment: A/L.753;
- (d) Resolution 3267 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2091-2096;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2311.

by the Secretary-General containing (a) information on the action taken, pursuant to resolution 3069 (XXVIII), by the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirtieth session, and the Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-sixth session, on the elaboration of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance and (b) background information on the question of the completion of a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (A/9644). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights all the opinions expressed and suggestions put forward in the course of the discussion of the question at the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly; requested the Commission to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session a single draft Declaration; and decided to consider the item at its thirtieth session with a view to assessing progress on the elaboration of a Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to considering, completing and adopting, if possible, the Declaration, provided a single draft was completed by the Commission on Human Rights /resolution 3267 (XXIX)/.

At its thirty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to establish an informal Working Group open to all its members to continue the consideration of the draft Declaration. At the suggestion of the Working Group, the Commission decided to ask the Economic and Social Council to inform the General Assembly that, although it had made some progress, it had not completed its work on the draft Declaration and that it intended to accord priority to the drafting of that Declaration at its thirty-second session. 113/

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information.

82. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

At its fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish, as of 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees /resolution 319 A (IV)/.

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Statute of the Office of the High Commissioner /resolution 428 (V), annex/. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the Statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its eighth, twelfth, seventeenth, twenty-second and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner /resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (XVII), 2294 (XXII) and 2957 (XXVII)/.

113/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5635), chap. XXIII, sect. B, decision II (XXXI).

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Under paragraph 13 of the Statute, the High Commissioner is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General. At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to extend for a further period of five years the term of office of Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. His term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

At its twenty-ninth session, 114/ the General Assembly considered the report of the High Commissioner for the period from 1 April 1973 to 31 March 1974, together with its addenda, which included a report on the repatriation operation in the South Asian subcontinent for which the High Commissioner had acted as executing agent, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/9612 and Add.1-3) /resolutions 3271 A and B (XXIX)/.

At that session, the General Assembly, having examined the report on the question of territorial asylum (A/9612/Add.3) submitted by the High Commissioner in accordance with the request made by the Chairman of the Third Committee at the twenty-eighth session, decided to consider at its thirtieth session the question of holding a conference of plenipotentiaries on territorial asylum; further decided to establish a Group of Experts on the Draft Convention on Territorial Asylum, composed of representatives of not more than 27 States, designated by the President of the Assembly after consultation with the different regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to convene the Group of Experts to review the present text of the draft Convention on Territorial Asylum /resolution 3272 (XXIX)/. The Group of Experts is composed of representatives of the following States:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

The Group of Experts on the Draft Convention on Territorial Asylum met at Geneva from 28 April to 9 May 1975.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the High Commissioner covering the period from 1 April 1974 to 31 March 1975,

114/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 59):

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner: Supplement No. 12 (A/9612 and Corr.1), Supplement No. 12A (A/9612/Add.1), Supplement No. 12B (A/9612/Add.2) and Supplement No. 12C (A/9612/Add.3);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9922;
- (c) Resolutions 3271 A and B (XXIX) and 3272 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2098-2101 and 2103;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2311.

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which will be issued as Supplement No. 12 (A/10012). An addendum, containing the report of the twenty-sixth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, will be circulated subsequently as Supplement No. 12A (A/10012/Add.1). In addition, the Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Experts.

83. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress: report of the Secretary-General

The Economic and Social Council considered the question of national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress for the first time at its fiftieth session in 1971. At that session, the Council adopted resolution 1581 A (L), in which it requested the Secretary-General to forward a questionnaire to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies on their experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purposes of social progress.

The subsequent report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/478) was considered in 1973 by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-third session and the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-fourth session. At that session, the Council adopted resolution 1746 (LIV), in which it recommended that the Secretary-General should, in consultation with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, continue the study of national experience in carrying out fundamental democratic social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress, make a detailed analysis of this question in his reports on the world social situation and include it in the programme of work of the Commission for Social Development. The Council also recommended that the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress" should be included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1746 (LIV), a further report on social and economic changes for purposes of social progress was submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fourth session as an addendum (E/CN.5/512/Add.18) to the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation. The Commission deferred consideration of the question to its twenty-fifth session.

At its twenty-ninth session, 115/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on this question to it at its thirtieth session /resolution 3273 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/512/Add.18).

115/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 62):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9794;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9917;
- (c) Resolution 3273 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2092, 2095, 2097 and 2103;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2311.

84. Unified approach to development analysis and planning

At its forty-eighth session, in 1970, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1494 (XLVIII), requested the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with other members of the United Nations system, a study of the unified approach to development analysis and planning.

The preliminary report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/477) and his report on the Expert Group Meeting on a Unified Approach to Development Analysis and Planning, held at Stockholm in November 1972 (E/CN.5/490), were submitted through the Commission for Social Development to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-fourth session. At that session, the Council adopted resolution 1747 (LIV), in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue studies of the question of a unified approach and to report to the Council at its fifty-sixth session and to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fourth session. The Council further requested that the question be included as a separate item in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

As the twenty-fourth session of the Commission for Social Development was scheduled to be held in January 1975, the Economic and Social Council, in decision 1 (LVI), decided to defer consideration of the question of a unified approach to development analysis and planning until 1975.

At its twenty-ninth session, 116/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its thirtieth session.

In 1975, the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fourth session and the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session considered the report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning (E/CN.5/519).

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/519) and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003).

85. Freedom of information:

- (a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information
- (b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information

At its first session, the General Assembly declared that freedom of information is a fundamental human right and is the touchstone of all freedoms to which the

116/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 63):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9793;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9894;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2092, 2095 and 2097;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2311.

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United Nations is consecrated, and resolved to authorize the holding of a conference of all Members of the United Nations on freedom of information. The Economic and Social Council was instructed to undertake the convocation of such a conference /resolution 59 (I)/.

The United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information met at Geneva in March-April 1948. The Conference prepared three draft conventions - on the gathering and international transmission of news, on the instituting of an international right of correction, and on freedom of information - as well as a draft article for inclusion in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a number of resolutions. The Final Act of the Conference (E/CONF.6/79) was referred to the Economic and Social Council for action.

At its third session, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction, which consisted of an amalgamation of the provisions of the draft Conventions on the Gathering and International Transmission of News and on the Institution of an International Right of Correction prepared by the Conference of 1948. The Assembly, however, decided that the Convention it had adopted should not be open for signature until it had taken definite action on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information /resolutions 277 A and C (III)/.

A Committee established by the General Assembly in resolution 426 (V) prepared a new version of the draft Convention. 117/ On the basis of the work done by that Committee, the Third Committee at the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions approved the preamble and four operative paragraphs of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information. 118/ The articles have not yet been approved by the Assembly in plenary meeting. From the seventeenth to the twenty-seventh session, the Assembly was not able to continue the consideration of the draft Convention.

The question of a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information was discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions in 1959. In resolution 732 (XXVIII), the Council invited Member States to comment on the desirability of the adoption by the United Nations of a Declaration on Freedom of Information and on the draft text of such a declaration which was annexed to the resolution. At its twenty-ninth session, the Council considered and adopted a draft Declaration and by resolution 756 (XXIX) transmitted it to the General Assembly for its consideration. The question entitled "Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information" has been on the Assembly's agenda since its fifteenth session, but at that and subsequent sessions the Assembly was not able to consider it.

117/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 29, document A/AC.42/7 and Corr.1.

118/ Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/4341; ibid., Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/4636; and ibid., Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 36, document A/5041.

At its twenty-ninth session, 119/ the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/9657) referring to his earlier note (A/8340) submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in which an account was given of the previous consideration of the item on freedom of information by United Nations organs. On the recommendation of the Third Committee, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information.

86. 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 these 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 International Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been presented annually to the General Assembly as from its twenty-second session.

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that Member States should give special attention to possibilities of accelerating as far as possible the internal procedures that would lead to the ratification of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol and requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of communications from Governments, to report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session and at such other times as he may consider appropriate on the progress of ratification of these instruments /resolution 2788 (XXVI)/.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, recalling the recommendation addressed to Member States in resolution 2788 (XXVI), expressed the hope that Member States would find it possible to take appropriate action with a view to accelerating the steps that would enable them to deposit their instrument of ratification or accession /resolution 3025 (XXVII)/.

119/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 57):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9657;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9934;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2109 and 2110;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2311.

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At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, pursuant to resolutions 2200 A (XXI) and 2788 (XXVI), to prepare, on the basis of reports from Governments, and submit to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session a report on the measures taken or envisaged by Member States with a view to accelerating the ratification of the above-mentioned instruments /resolution 3142 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 120/ the General Assembly expressed the hope that 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 would come into force in the near future, if possible by the thirtieth session of the Assembly, and thus promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and invited all States to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights /resolution 3270 (XXIX)/.

As at 1 June 1975, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 31 States, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 30 States and the Optional Protocol had been ratified or acceded to by 10 States. According to the provisions of the Covenants, each Covenant will come into force three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession. Subject to the entry into force of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol will come into force three months after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession in respect thereof.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Covenants and of the Optional Protocol.

87. United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Social Development to consider the question of convening a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law, and to make recommendations for the preparation of a report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, which would include policies, programmes and comparative law concerning the protection of children for adoption and foster placement and comments on the question of sponsoring such a conference /resolution 3028 (XXVII)/.

120/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 58):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9720 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9938;
- (c) Resolution 3270 (XXIX);
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2110;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2311.

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At its fifty-fourth session, the Economic and Social Council, on the Commission's recommendation, adopted resolution 1750 (LIV), in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a concise report for consideration by the Council at its fifty-sixth session and by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. The report was to be prepared on the basis of information to be obtained by means of a questionnaire to Governments concerning policies, programmes and laws for the protection of children for adoption and foster placement, and on the basis of their views on the question of sponsoring an international conference on adoption law, including the scope of such a conference. The Secretary-General was also requested to bring up to date the study entitled Comparative Analysis of Adoption Laws. ^{121/} By the end of 1973, only 22 Governments had replied to the Secretary-General's questionnaire. As a consequence, the Council, in its decision 1 (LVI), adopted at its organizational session for 1974, decided to defer its consideration of this question to 1975.

At its twenty-ninth session, ^{122/} the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing background information on the question (A/9772). At that session, the Assembly decided to postpone its consideration of this item to its thirtieth session.

A total of 68 replies of Governments received as at November 1974 became the main basis of a report (E/CN.5/504 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1) prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1750 (LIV). The Commission for Social Development considered the report at its twenty-fourth session and recommended to the Council the adoption of a draft resolution on adoption and foster placement of children.

The Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-eighth session, adopted resolution 1925 (LVIII), in which it, inter alia, affirmed the desirability of drawing up a declaration on principles of good adoption practice, in the light of which countries could examine their own laws according to their own traditions; requested the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene a group of experts with relevant experience of family and child welfare, with primary emphasis on adoption and foster placement practices, which would prepare a draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally, would review and appraise the recommendations and guidelines incorporated in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/504 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1) and the relevant material submitted by Governments already available to him and the regional commissions, and would draft guidelines for the use of Governments in the implementation of the above principles, as well as suggestions for improving

^{121/} ST/SOA/30 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.56.IV.5).

^{122/} References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 61):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9772;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9935;
- (c) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2110;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2311.

procedures within the context of their social development programmes. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-sixth session a draft declaration on social and legal principles for submission to the Council and to the General Assembly.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it, in addition to the above-mentioned report submitted to the Commission, a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003).

88. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:

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

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with 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 this information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its twenty-ninth session, 123/ the General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee and the report of the Secretary-General, inter alia, noted with satisfaction that the Government of Portugal had reaffirmed its obligations with regard to Chapter XI of the Charter and declared its intention to supply all the information requested under Article 73 e of the Charter and to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions concerning Territories under Portuguese administration; 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

123/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 64):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9867 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee: A/9623/Add.7;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/9749;
- (d) Resolution 3293 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.2115-2120 and 2122-2128;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2318.

respect to that Territory; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures /resolution 3293 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General and the relevant part of the report of the Special Committee (A/10023 and addenda).

89. 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) United Nations Fund for Namibia: reports of the United Nations Council for Namibia and of the Secretary-General
- (d) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

The question of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) has been on the agenda of every session of the General Assembly since 1946. The question has also been under continuous consideration by 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 addition, the question has been the subject of many resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 264 (1969), 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 301 (1971), 309 (1972), 310 (1972), 319 (1972), 323 (1972), 342 (1973) and 366 (1974).

At its twenty-first session, 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)/. Subsequently, at its fifth special session in 1967, the Assembly established a United Nations Council for South West Africa, composed of 11 Member States, to administer the Territory until its independence and decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner 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-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to enlarge the United Nations Council for Namibia from 11 to 18 members /resolution 3031 (XXVII)/. At the twenty-ninth session, the membership of the Council was further enlarged to 25 /resolution 3295 (XXIX), sect. VII/. At present, the Council is composed of the following Member States:

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

In addition, 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-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia /resolution 3112 (XXVIII)/. Furthermore, the Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/9465) to appoint Mr. Sean MacBride as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for an initial period of one year.

At its twenty-ninth session, 124/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Security Council to convene urgently to take effective measures, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to put an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia; approved the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia; requested all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take such necessary steps as would enable the representation and participation of Namibia in their work and, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization, to render all possible assistance to the people of Namibia and to

124/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 65):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/9623 (parts IV-VII), chaps. II and IV-VI; A/9623/Add.3;
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/9624) and Supplement No. 24 A (A/9624/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Fund for Namibia: A/9725 and Corr.1;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: A/9863;
- (e) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/9892;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9957;
- (g) Draft resolution: A/L.751;
- (h) Resolutions 3295 (XXIX) and 3296 (XXIX);
- (i) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.2092, 2100-2110, 2119, 2120 and 2123;
- (j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1690;
- (k) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2318 and 2325.

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their liberation movement; requested all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia were protected and, in this connexion, invited the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization to participate whenever such rights and interests were involved; and requested the President of the General Assembly to nominate additional members to the United Nations Council for Namibia with a view to ensuring a broader representation in the Council /resolution 3295 (XXIX)/. The Assembly endorsed the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia to establish an Institute for Namibia in Lusaka; allocated to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$200,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1975; and requested the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render all necessary assistance to the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia in implementing the work programme of the Fund /resolution 3296 (XXIX)/.

Furthermore, the General Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/9863) to extend the appointment of Mr. Sean MacBride as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term until 31 December 1975 and confirmed the nomination of seven additional members to the United Nations Council for Namibia, bringing the total membership to 25 (for the present membership, see above).

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the annual report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, which will be issued as Supplement No. 24 (A/10024), and the relevant part of the report of the Special Committee (A/10023 and addenda). The Assembly will also have before it reports of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia concerning the implementation of resolution 3296 (XXIX) on the United Nations Fund for Namibia. In addition, a letter from Liberia has been circulated under this item (A/10050-S/11638).

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90. Question of Territories under Portuguese domination: 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

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 concerned /resolution 1542 (XV)/.

Since the sixteenth session, the question of Territories under Portuguese administration has been considered by the General Assembly at every session. In addition, the question has been the subject of many resolutions of the Security Council 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, all of which sought to obtain fulfilment by Portugal of the measures aimed at the achievement of self-determination and independence by the peoples of the Territories concerned.

At its twenty-ninth session, 125/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the acceptance by the new Government of Portugal of the sacred principle of self-determination and independence and its unqualified applicability to all the peoples under Portuguese colonial domination; noted with particular satisfaction that, as a result of the consultations held between the Government of Portugal and the national liberation movements of the Territories concerned, Mozambique would accede to independence on 25 June 1975, São Tomé and Príncipe would accede to independence on 12 July 1975, and provisional Governments would be established in Angola and Cape Verde with a view to the attainment by these Territories during 1975 of the goals set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; strongly deplored the subversive and criminal activities of the fascist and reactionary groups in Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe,

125/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 66):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/9623 (parts IV-VII), chaps. II and IV-VI; A/9623/Add.1 (parts I and II);
- (b) Report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Reported Massacres in Mozambique: Supplement No. 21 (A/9621);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9735;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/9939;
- (e) Resolution 3294 (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.2080-2092, 2119, 2130 and 2131;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2318.

which were attempting to obstruct the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their aspirations for freedom and independence, and requested the Government of Portugal to continue and strengthen its efforts to put an end to all such activities; called upon the Government of Portugal to pursue the necessary steps to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the Territories concerned, as well as other recent measures geared towards total decolonization; and requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in these Territories under continuous review and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3294 (XXIX)/. The Assembly also took note of the report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Reported Massacres in Mozambique (A/9621).

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant part of the report of the Special Committee (A/10023 and addenda). In addition, four letters from Portugal have been circulated under this item (A/10040, A/10054, A/10055 and A/10058); in the letter circulated under the symbol A/10058, the Government of Portugal expressed the view that the words "territories under Portuguese domination" should be replaced by "territories under Portuguese administration" in the documents of the Assembly and of all United Nations organs and other bodies.

91. Question of Southern Rhodesia: 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

At its sixteenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly affirmed that Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter /resolution 1747 (XVI)/.

On 11 November 1965, the minority Government in Southern Rhodesia unilaterally declared independence. Following a recommendation by the General Assembly /resolution 2024 (XX)/, the Security Council considered the situation as a matter of urgency and, in resolution 217 (1965), condemned the unilateral declaration of independence and called on all States not to recognize the illegal racist minority régime.

Since the sixteenth session, the question of Southern Rhodesia has been considered by the General Assembly at every session. The question has also been under continuous consideration by 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 matter has also been the subject of several Security Council resolutions, most of which related in particular to the imposition of economic sanctions against the illegal régime, including resolutions 217 (1965), 221 (1966), 253 (1968), 288 (1970), 314 (1972), 318 (1972), 320 (1972) and 333 (1973).

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At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take all effective measures to terminate the illegal racist minority régime and to ensure Southern Rhodesia's attainment of independence by a democratic system of government; called upon that Government to participate in the work of the Special Committee in connexion with its consideration of the question, as well as to report to the Special Committee and to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review /resolution 3115 (XXVIII)/. The Assembly also condemned the continued importation of chrome and nickel by the Government of the United States of America, invited the Security Council to consider widening the scope of sanctions to include all measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and further drew the attention of the Security Council to the need to consider imposing sanctions against Portugal and South Africa /resolution 3116 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 126/ the General Assembly, strongly deploring the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to discharge its primary responsibility as the administering Power and to put an end to the critical situation in Southern Rhodesia, called upon that Government to bring about the conditions necessary to enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise freely and fully their right to self-determination and independence; requested that Government to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to the Committee by the Assembly; and invited all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations with a special interest in the field of decolonization, as well as the Secretary-General, to take steps to give widespread and continuous publicity to information on the situation in Zimbabwe and the relevant decisions and actions of the United Nations /resolution 3297 (XXIX)/.

At the same session, the Assembly, strongly deploring the increasing collaboration which certain States maintain with the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, thereby seriously impeding the effective application of sanctions against the illegal régime, condemned the continued importation of chrome and nickel from Southern Rhodesia into the United States of America;

126/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 67):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/9023 (parts I-III and V-VII); chaps. I and III-VI; A/9623/Add.2, chap. VIII;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/9940;
- (c) Resolutions 3297 (XXIX) and 3298 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.2092-2100, 2116, 2117, 2119-2121 and 2123;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2318.

reiterated its conviction that the scope of the sanctions against the illegal régime must be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter; and requested the Security Council to consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as soon as possible /resolution 3298 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session the General Assembly will have before it the relevant part of the report of the Special Committee (A/10023 and addenda). In addition, a letter from Liberia has been circulated under this item (A/10050-S/11638).

92. 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: 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 are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in the 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, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, the General Assembly, inter alia, 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 General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to amend the above-mentioned title and to give the item its present wording. Since then, the 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 /resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2524 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII) and 3299 (XXIX)/.

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At its twenty-ninth session, 127/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Special Committee to continue to study the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session; requested the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the adverse effects of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in all colonial Territories, as well as to decisions of the Special Committee and the Assembly on this question; and requested all Governments to assist the Secretary-General in that regard /resolution 3299 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant part of the report of the Special Committee (A/10023 and addenda). In addition, a letter from Portugal has been circulated under this item (A/10058).

93. 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) Reports of the Secretary-General

This question was first included as a separate item in the agenda of the General Assembly at its twenty-second session in 1967. In various resolutions on this subject, including resolution 3300 (XXIX), the Assembly has recommended, inter alia, that the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations should: (a) provide all possible assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with these peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned; (b) provide increased assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned, in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to these refugees, and introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in the relevant procedures; (c) discontinue all support to, and withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from, the Government

127/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 68):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/9623 (part V), chap. IV;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/9941;
- (c) Resolution 3299 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.2110-2114 and 2119-2121;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2318.

of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia; and (d) ensure that the representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories recognized by the Organization of African Unity participate fully as observers in all proceedings relating to their countries.

At its twenty-ninth session, 128/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirtieth session; requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Assembly; drew the attention of the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations to the steps towards decolonization undertaken by the new Government of Portugal, thus enabling these organizations to resume their co-operation with the present Government of Portugal; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the relevant bodies, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report, to continue to assist the organizations in working out appropriate measures for implementing the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3300 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the reports of the Special Committee (A/10023 and addenda) and of the Economic and Social Council (A/10003) and the reports of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 11 (a) and (b) of resolution 3300 (XXIX).

94. 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, established by the Assembly in 1961 and 1962 respectively, and the educational and training programme for South Africans, initiated by the Security Council in 1964. At the same time, the Assembly decided to include in

128/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda items 69 and 12):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/9623 (part VII);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/9638 and Add.1, and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-5, A/9830;
- (c) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/9603), chap. VI, sect. F;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/9942;
- (e) Resolution 3300 (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.2115-2120 and 2122-2128;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2318.

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the integrated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia. The new programme, to be known as the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, was to be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions /resolution 2349 (XXII)/.

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 /resolution 2431 (XXIII)/. The Committee is now composed of the following Member States: Canada, Denmark, India, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia. Representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Organization of African Unity attend the meetings of the Advisory Committee as observers. The Secretary-General has submitted reports on the Programme annually for consideration by the Assembly.

At its twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item /resolutions 2557 (XXIV), 2706 (XXV), 2795 (XXVI), 2981 (XXVII) and 3112 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 129/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the operation of the Programme (A/9845). According to the information contained in the report, as at 4 November 1974, contributions had been received from 30 States totalling \$1,287,589. In addition, pledges from seven States, amounting \$17,597, were outstanding. Twenty States had made scholarships available under the Programme for study in their own countries. Contributions since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2349 (XXII) had totalled \$4,818,689. At that session, the Assembly took note with satisfaction of the further increase in contributions and the corresponding increase in assistance for the education and training of persons from the Territories concerned; decided that assistance under the Programme should be continued as a transitional measure, at the request of the Governments concerned, for the inhabitants of Guinea-Bissau and those of the Territories covered by the Programme which might attain independence; decided that, as a further transitional measure, provision would be made, under the regular budget of the United Nations for the financial year 1975, for an amount of \$100,000 to ensure continuity of the Programme pending the receipt of adequate voluntary contributions; requested the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to arrange for

129/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 70):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9845;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/9943;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9958;
- (d) Resolution 3301 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.2115-2126;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1692;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2318.

an evaluation of the achievements of the Programme and of the ways and means for its further development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the activity and progress of the Programme /resolution 3301 (XXIX)/. In the course of its consideration of the question of Namibia (see item 89), the Assembly also decided, pending the entry into full operation of a comprehensive programme, that Namibians would continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa /resolution 3296 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3301 (XXIX).

95. 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, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training of university standard but, in the first place, for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of immediate practical value. It also 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 utilized /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 next session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

Previous reports of the Secretary-General under this item up to last year have revealed a steady increase in the number of students requesting information and applying for such facilities.

At its twenty-ninth session, 130/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/9877), in which the Assembly was informed that, up to 31 October 1974, 29 Member States had made scholarships available for the use of inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories and that the number of students requesting and receiving information and application forms from the Secretariat had been 1,317. At that session, the Assembly expressed its appreciation to those Member States which had made scholarships available; invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities, and whenever possible to provide travel funds to prospective students;

130/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 71):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9877;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/9944;
- (c) Resolution 3302 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.2080, 2115-2120 and 2122-2128;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2318.

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requested those administering Powers which had not yet done so to ensure the widespread dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to the programme; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3302 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

96. Financial reports and accounts for the year 1974 and reports of the Board of Auditors:
- (a) United Nations Development Programme
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund
 - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
 - (d) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
 - (e) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 - (f) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme
 - (g) United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The Board of Auditors (see also item 105 (c)) transmits annually to the General Assembly the financial statements of accounts for the regular budget of the Organization and for the various extrabudgetary accounts of the United Nations for the previous financial year. 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 for the year 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 year 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 twenty-ninth session, 131/ the General Assembly accepted the various reports of the Board of Auditors and took note of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions /resolutions 3227 A to G (XXIX) and 3303 (XXIX)/. At that session, the Assembly also decided that there was no need for the Board of Auditors to submit a formal audit report to the Assembly to cover the first year of a biennium of the United Nations accounts and its various extrabudgetary accounts (1974 was the first year of the current biennium). The Assembly further decided that the financial report and the accounts for interim years would be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and that, if the Board's work in auditing transactions in the first year and in certifying the interim accounts revealed situations which should be brought to the attention of Member States, the Board would report them to the Advisory Committee which, if appropriate, would apprise the Assembly.

At the thirtieth session, the reports will be issued as Supplement Nos. 7A to 7G (A/10007/Add.1-7). Because of the biennial presentation of the budget, the General Assembly will not have before it at that session the report of the accounts of the United Nations which was issued annually as Supplement No. 7. The Assembly will also have before it the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

131/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 72):

- (a) Financial reports:
 - (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 7 (A/9607 and Corr.1);
 - (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 7A (A/9607/Add.1);
 - (iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 7B (A/9607/Add.2);
 - (iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 7C (A/9607/Add.3);
 - (v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 7D (A/9607/Add.4);
 - (vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 7E (A/9607/Add.5 and Corr.1)
 - (vii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 7F (A/9607/Add.6);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance for 1973: A/9668 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/9763 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9823 and Add.1;
- (e) Resolutions 3227 A to G (XXIX) and 3303 (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1637, 1638, 1652 and 1689;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2280 and 2319.

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97. Programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975: report of the Secretary-General

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General had in the past submitted to each regular session of the General Assembly budget estimates for the financial year. The last such budget was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session in respect of the financial year 1973.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to approve, on an experimental basis, a new form of presentation of the budget on a programme basis and the introduction of a biennial budget cycle /resolution 3043 (XXVII)/.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly approved appropriations for the programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975 totalling \$540,473,000, and income estimates for the same period amounting to \$92,646,000 /resolutions 3195 A to C (XXVIII)/. The Assembly also approved, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1539), revisions to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations whereby the Secretary-General is required to submit a programme budget for a biennium during the second year of the previous biennium.

At its twenty-ninth session (see also item 98), 132/ the General Assembly approved an increase in the appropriations for the programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975, bringing the total to \$606,033,000 /resolution 3359.A (XXIX)/ and resolved that the total estimates of income other than assessments on Member States be increased to \$100,519,000 /resolution 3359 B (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the final report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee.

132/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 73):

- (a) Progress report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975: Supplement No. 6 (A/9606);
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 8 (A/9608 and Add.1-23);
- (c) Report of the Working Group on Currency Instability: A/9773;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9960 and Corr.1;
- (e) Resolutions 3359 (XXIX) and 3360 (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1635-1645, 1651-1659, 1667, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1673, 1675, 1676, 1679-1681, 1684, 1687, 1689-1694, 1696 and 1697;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2325.

98. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977 and medium-term plan for the period 1976-1979

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, as revised by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (A/9450/Add.1, para. 90 (f)), 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 twenty-eighth session, 133/ the General Assembly approved appropriations for the biennium 1974-1975 amounting to \$540,473,000 and income estimates for the same period totalling \$92,646,000 /resolutions 3195 A to C (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 132/ the General Assembly considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975 (see also item 97) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/9608/Add.16). In addition, revised estimates were also examined on the basis of subsequent reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee. At that session, the Assembly approved revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1974-1975 amounting to \$606,033,000 and revised income estimates totalling \$100,519,000 /resolutions 3359 A to C (XXIX)/. Under the same item, the Assembly also adopted a resolution relating to currency instability (see below) /resolution 3360 (XXIX)/ and a number of decisions recommended by the Fifth Committee. 134/

The Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-eighth session, adopted resolution 1945 (LVIII), entitled "Work programme and budget for 1976-1977 and medium-term plan for 1976-1979 relating to economic, social and human rights activities", in which it noted the progress made by the Secretary-General towards the implementation of medium-term planning and biennial programme budgeting in the economic, social and human rights field; recommended that the General Assembly, in

133/ References for the twenty-eighth session (agenda item 79):

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975:
Supplement No. 6 (A/9006 and Corr.1);
- (b) Medium-term plan for the period 1974-1977:
Supplement No. 6A (A/9006/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);
- (c) Programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975:
Supplement No. 6B (A/9006/Add.2);
- (d) Report of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 8 (A/9008 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 8A (A/9008/Add.1-34);
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9450 and Add.1;
- (f) Draft resolution: A/L.724/Rev.1;
- (g) Resolutions 3195 A to C (XXVIII);
- (h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1563-1582, 1585-1594, 1596, 1598, 1600-1603, 1608-1611, 1613-1615, 1617-1619 and 1621-1632;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2206.

134/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/9631), resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee, other decisions, item 73.

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examining the work programme and budget for 1976-1977 and the medium-term plan for 1976-1979 relating to economic, social and human rights activities, as revised on the basis of the deliberations of the Council and of its subsidiary programme reviewing bodies, should take into consideration the comments made on this matter in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its fifteenth session, in the subsidiary programme reviewing bodies of the Council and in the Council itself at its fifty-eighth session; recommended that the Assembly should request the Secretary-General to take further steps towards presenting the medium-term plan on the basis of integrated and coherent programmes, on cross-organizational lines, and to study the feasibility of also presenting programmes on a sectoral basis in future programme budgets and to report thereon to the Council at its sixty-first session; and recommended also that the Assembly should request the Secretary-General to ensure that analytical information on activities throughout the system in the field, inter alia, of natural resources, population and science and technology is available to the Council at the time it reviewed the next programme budget and medium-term plan proposals of the Secretary-General.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the Secretary-General's initial estimates for the regular budget for the biennium 1976-1977, which include total expenditures amounting to \$737,005,000 and estimates of income amounting to \$116,542,000. The net estimated budget for the biennium amounts to \$620,463,000. Revised estimates in respect of certain parts of the budget will be submitted as the need arises. The estimates on the biennium 1976-1977 will be issued as Supplement No. 6 (A/10006); the related report of the Advisory Committee will be issued as Supplement No. 8 (A/10008). The Assembly will also have before it the medium-term plan for the period 1976-1979, which will be issued as Supplement No. 6A (A/10006/Add.1). The approved programme budget will subsequently appear as Supplement No. 6B (A/10006/Add.2). A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects.

Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly approved a decision of the Fifth Committee by which the Committee had concurred with the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations (A/9112 and Corr.1), as modified by the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee (A/9112/Add.2), and requested the Secretary-General to take them fully into account in the preparation and implementation of the comprehensive system of policies/procedures and practices which he would issue in the form of codified administrative instructions applicable to all departments and offices of the Secretariat.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a follow-up report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the new system, as well as the relevant report of the Advisory Committee.

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The effect of continuing currency instability on the budgets of organizations in the United Nations system

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Working Group on Currency Instability (A/9773), established by the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the related problems under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3360 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the Secretary-General's report on this subject, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Administrative arrangements for the International Trade Centre

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1604) regarding the proposed revision in the administrative arrangements for the International Trade Centre, endorsed the related conclusions of the Advisory Committee (A/9608/Add.9) and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on this question.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the Secretary-General's report on this subject.

Assistance in cases of natural disaster

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the agreement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with the Secretary-General that he further explore the creation of a special voluntary fund for emergency assistance from which the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator could make withdrawals as required, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the results of his consultations with Member States (A/9608/Add.6, para. 6).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the Secretary-General's report on this subject and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Question of the separate preparation and submission of the programme and budget of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and of administrative autonomy for UNIDO

At the twenty-ninth session, as a result of a decision of the General Assembly, 135/ the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly two reports

135/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 130, item 48.

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(A/9792 and A/C.5/1616 and Corr.1) setting forth his views on this subject. At that session, the Assembly decided to postpone its consideration of the question until the thirtieth session, at which time it would have before it not only the reports already issued on this question but also the views of the Second General Conference of UNIDO and the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The Second General Conference (see also item 58) recommended the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of UNIDO, to submit to the General Assembly at its seventh special session, through the Economic and Social Council, draft statutes of a specialized agency for industrial development. The Conference also included in its Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation a recommendation that an industrial development fund be established.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report transmitting the views of the Second General Conference of UNIDO on this question, as well as the relevant report of the Advisory Committee.

United Nations accommodation

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Joint Inspection Unit to study the question of the utilization of office accommodation within the United Nations system and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirtieth session. 136/

At its twenty-ninth session, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the utilization of office accommodation at United Nations Headquarters (A/9854), which constituted the first part of the study requested by the Assembly, as well as his comments thereon (A/9854/Add.1). The Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit to the thirtieth session.

Accordingly, the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on this question will be transmitted to the General Assembly for its consideration at the thirtieth session, together with the related comments of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. In addition, the Assembly will have before it progress reports of the Secretary-General on accommodation and on construction of new premises at Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Geneva and Santiago, as well as the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Public information policies and activities

In its work programme for 1975 (A/C.5/L.1223), the Joint Inspection Unit has scheduled an item on selected activities in the field of public information.

136/ Ibid., p. 132, para. (h) (i).

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the Joint Inspection Unit's report on this subject, as well as the annual report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

99. Review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets: report of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery

At its twenty-ninth session, 137/ the General Assembly decided to establish a Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery composed of representatives of 22 Member States designated by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. The Working Group was requested to review the existing United Nations intergovernmental and expert machinery for the formulation, review, approval and evaluation of programmes and budgets, including the medium-term plan; to recommend means of improving the existing system; and to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session and submit its report for circulation among Member States in advance of the special session to be held in September 1975.

The Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery is composed of the following Member States:

Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guyana, India, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, Poland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zambia.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Working Group.

100. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: 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.

137/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 74):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9816;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9979;
- (c) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1679, 1682, 1683, 1686 and 1695;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2324.

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The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions annually reports to the General Assembly on aspects of interagency administrative co-ordination and on the administrative budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system.

At its twenty-ninth session, 138/ the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Advisory Committee and referred its observations to the organizations concerned; requested the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads, through the consultative machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, matters arising out of the reports in question and the related discussion in the Fifth Committee which called for their attention; transmitted the reports to the Board of Auditors, to the other members of the Panel of External Auditors and to the Joint Inspection Unit for their information; and decided to give special consideration to this item at its thirtieth session.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Advisory Committee.

101. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, 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 of the Joint Inspection Unit /resolution 2150 (XXI)/. At that session, the President of the Assembly designated the eight countries which were to provide inspectors, as mentioned in paragraph 67 of the Ad Hoc Committee's report. 139/ The present membership of the Joint Inspection Unit is the following:

Mr. Albert F. Bender (United States of America), Mr. Maurice Bertrand (France), Mr. I. Chechetkin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vieyra (Argentina), Mr. Sreten Ilić (Yugoslavia), Mr. Chandra S. Jha (India), Mr. Cecil Edward King (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Mr. Joseph Sawe (United Republic of Tanzania).

138/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 75):

- (a) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/9578, A/9857;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9966;
- (c) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1687-1689;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2319.

139/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/6343.

At its twenty-ninth session, 140/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974 (A/C.5/1598), of the related report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1592 and Corr.1), and of chapter VI, section g of the report of the Economic and Social Council. 141/ The Assembly also took a number of decisions regarding the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit submitted under other agenda items; concurred with the recommendations of the Unit (A/9112 and Corr.1) as modified by the related comments and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the use of experts and consultants (A/9112/Add.2) and requested the Secretary-General to take this fully into account and submit to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a follow-up report on the implementation of the new system; decided to postpone consideration of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the utilization of office accommodation at United Nations Headquarters (A/9854) to its thirtieth session;

140/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 76):

- (a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit and related documents:
 - (i) Activities of the Joint Inspection Unit:
 - a. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/C.5/1598;
 - b. Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/1592 and Corr.1;
 - (ii) Pattern of conferences:
 - a. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/9795;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/9795/Add.1;
 - c. Comments of the Advisory Committee: A/9795/Add.2;
 - (iii) United Nations accommodation:
 - a. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/9854;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/9854/Add.1;
 - c. Comments of the Advisory Committee: A/9854/Add.2;
 - (iv) Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations:
 - a. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/9112 and Corr.1;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/9112/Add.1, A/C.5/1611;
 - c. Comments of the Advisory Committee: A/9112/Add.2;
 - (v) Communications in the United Nations system:
 - a. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/9067;
 - b. Observations of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/9067/Add.1;
 - c. Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/1540/Rev.1;
 - d. Comments of the Advisory Committee: A/9608/Add.7;
 - (vi) Personnel problems in the United Nations:
 - a. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/8454, A/8826 (summary);
 - b. Reports of the Secretary-General: A/8545, A/C.5/1522, A/C.5/1601 and Add.1;
 - c. Report of the Advisory Committee: A/9841 and Corr.1, A/9608/Add.19;
 - (vii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit:
 - Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/1592 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9838;
- (c) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1643 and 1644;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2280.

considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on personnel questions with other related reports; authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with his proposals on personnel reforms (A/C.5/1601 and Add.1), subject to the observations of the Advisory Committee (A/9841 and Corr.1 and A/9608/Add.19), and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress made in the implementation of these proposals; and took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on communications in the United Nations system (A/9067).

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975, as well as the reports of the Unit relating to United Nations accommodation, public information and medium-term planning (see item 98). Moreover, the Secretary-General will submit to the Assembly the annual report called for in paragraph 7 of resolution 2924 B (XXVII), relating to those major recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit affecting the United Nations which have not yet been implemented.

102. Pattern of conferences:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-ninth session, 142/ the General Assembly carried out a detailed review of the pattern of conferences on the basis of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/9795) and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/9795/Add.1) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/9795/Add.2).

At that session, the General Assembly approved the calendar of meetings and conferences as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General (A/9768 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and decided to establish a Committee on Conferences, whose terms of reference include submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern,

142/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 77):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9768 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/9795;
- (c) Comments of the Secretary-General: A/9795/Add.1;
- (d) Comments of the Advisory Committee: A/9795/Add.2;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9954;
- (f) Resolutions 3350 (XXIX) and 3351 (XXIX);
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1658-1665, 1668, 1670, 1671, 1673 and 1674;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2324.

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)/. The Committee on Conferences is composed of the following 22 Member States:

Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, India, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly also welcomed the invitation of the Government of Austria to the United Nations to use conference facilities in Vienna after 1978 (A/9589/Rev.1) and requested the Secretary-General to enter into negotiations with the Austrian Government and IAEA on the matter and to report fully to the Assembly at its thirtieth session /resolution 3350 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Conferences, which will be issued as Supplement No. 32 (A/10032), the report of the Secretary-General under resolution 3350 (XXIX) and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

103. Publications and documentation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-ninth session, 143/ the General Assembly had before it two reports of the Secretary-General (A/9189 and A/9731) outlining efforts made over the past few years to control and limit documentation and proposing further steps that could be taken in that direction, as well as a report of the Advisory Committee (A/9807) endorsing some of those recommendations.

At that session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General and endorsed the conclusions of the Advisory Committee. It also noted that the Fifth Committee had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report giving details and costs of the records of proceedings used by all United Nations bodies and proposing criteria for evaluating the kind of records most appropriate for each body.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on records of proceedings referred to above and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

104. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions

Member States contribute to the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with a scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly on the basis of a report submitted by the Committee on Contributions [see also item 105 (b)].

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for the 1974-1976 triennium [resolution 3062 (XXVIII)]. In addition, the Assembly endorsed a decision of the Fifth Committee requesting the Committee on Contributions to re-examine the question of the per capita ceiling principle and to submit its conclusions and recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

At its twenty-ninth session, 144/ the General Assembly, on the recommendation

143/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 78):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/9189 and A/9731;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/9807;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9869;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1648-1651;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2303.

144/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 79):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/9611);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9850;
- (c) Resolution 3228 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1646, 1647 and 1656;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2280.

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of the Committee on Contributions (A/9611, para. 31), decided to abolish the per capita ceiling principle in the formulation and establishment of rates of assessment, commencing with the scale for the triennium 1977-1979.

105. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly:

- (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
- (b) Committee on Contributions
- (c) Board of Auditors
- (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General
- (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

At the thirtieth session, 145/ the General Assembly will fill vacancies in four of its subsidiary organs in the administrative and budgetary field, and will be asked to confirm the Secretary-General's action relating to the appointment of some of the members of the Investments Committee. Appointments to these organs are for terms of office of three years, beginning on 1 January 1976, with the exception of the appointment to the Board of Auditors, which will be effective 1 July 1976, and the Assembly acts upon the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, arrived at after elections by secret ballot have been held. Except in the case of the Board of Auditors, where the Auditor-General (or official of equivalent title) of a Member State is appointed, all appointments are of individuals in their personal capacity, and not of government representatives.

Accordingly, the General Assembly will have before it notes by the Secretary-General in respect of the vacancies to be filled in each subsidiary organ.

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

145/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 80):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/9658-A/9662, A/C.5/1618, 1620, 1621 and 1631;
- (b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/9831-A/9835;
- (c) Resolutions 3229 (XXIX) to 3231 (XXIX), 3248 (XXIX) and 3304 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1650, 1651, 1670 and 1693;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2280, 2303 and 2319.

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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.

The present membership of the Advisory Committee is the following:

Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan),*** Mr. Paulo Lopes Corrêa (Brazil),**
Mr. Lucio García del Solar (Argentina),* Mr. Anatoly V. Grodsky (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),* Mr. Hou Tung (China),*** Mr. Mario Majoli (Italy),*
Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),** Mr. André Naudy (France),***
Mr. Louis-Dominique Ouédraogo (Upper Volta),** Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland),**
Mr. David L. Stottlemeyer (United States of America),* Mr. Michael F. H. Stuart (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*** and Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran).***

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will therefore have to replace Mr. García del Solar, Mr. Grodsky, Mr. Majoli and Mr. Stottlemeyer.

Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 /resolution 14 (I)/, advises the General Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see item 104). 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.

The present membership of the Committee is the following:

Mr. Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani (Egypt),*** Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),*
Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),** Mr. Japhet G. Kiti (Kenya),***
Mr. Angus J. Matheson (Canada),*** Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico),*
Mr. Takeshi Naito (Japan),** Mr. John I. M. Rhodes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Mr. Michel Rougé (France),* Mr. Vasily S. Safronchuk (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),* Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil),***
Mr. József Tardos (Hungary)** and Mr. Wang Wei-tsai (China).*

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

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At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will therefore have to replace Mr. Ali, Mr. Meyer Picón, Mr. Rougé, Mr. Safronchuk and Mr. Wang.

Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 [resolution 74 (I)], transmits to the General Assembly the financial statements and accounts (see item 96). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

The present membership of the Board is the following:

The Auditor-General of Canada,** the Controller-General of Colombia*** and the Auditor-General of Pakistan.*

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1976.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 1977.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1978.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will therefore have to replace the Auditor-General of Pakistan.

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 and other United Nations funds.

The present membership of the Committee is the following:

Mr. R. Manning Brown,* Mr. Jean Guyot,* the Honourable David Montagu,*** Mr. George A. Murphy,** Mr. B. K. Nehru** and Mr. Yves Oltramare.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of two members to replace Mr. Brown and Mr. Guyot.

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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 staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

The present membership of the Tribunal is the following:

Mrs. Paul Bastid (France),** Mr. Francisco Forteza (Uruguay),* Mr. Mutuale Tshikantshe (Zaire),** Mr. Francis T. P. Plimpton (United States of America),*** Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus),* Sir Roger Bentham Stevens (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*** and Mr. R. Venkataraman (India).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will therefore have to replace Mr. Forteza and Mr. Rossides.

106. Personnel questions:

(a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General

(b) Other personnel questions: report of the Secretary-General

At its seventeenth session in 1962, the General Assembly laid down a number of principles for the recruitment of the staff of the Secretariat [resolution 1852 (XVII)]. In pursuance of the resolution, the Secretary-General has reported annually on the application of those principles.

At its twenty-ninth session, 146/ the General Assembly approved a decision of the Fifth Committee (A/9980, paras. 43-47) setting out the considerations that should govern the recruitment policy of the United Nations and requesting the

146/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 81):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/9120 and Corr.1 and 2, A/9724, A/C.5/1600, A/C.5/1601 and Add.1, A/C.5/1603, A/C.5/1639;
- (b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/8454, A/8826;
- (c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/9608/Add.5 and Add.19, A/9841 and Corr.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9980;
- (e) Resolution 3352 (XXIX);
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/1661, 1663, 1665, 1666, 1668, 1669, 1671, 1679, 1682-1684, 1686, 1687, 1689 and 1693;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2324.

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Secretary-General to study possible modifications in the numerical recruitment guides and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirtieth session. At that session, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the composition of the Secretariat information on the employment of women by the secretariats of the United Nations system of organizations in both Professional and General Service categories /resolution 3352 (XXIX)/ and decided to amend regulations 7.1 and 9.4 and annex IV of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations /resolution 3353 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat, in addition to the customary list of staff by department, functional title, level and nationality, as well as a report on amendments to the Staff Rules submitted in pursuance of staff regulation 12.2.

107. United Nations salary system:

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session the General Assembly established in principle an International Civil Service Commission and laid down basic principles regarding its composition and functions /resolution 3043 (XXVII)/.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided 147/ to defer until its twenty-ninth session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the draft statute of the Commission (A/9147 and Corr.1).

At its twenty-ninth session, 148/ the General Assembly approved the statute of the Commission, together with the administrative and budgetary arrangements for 1975; requested the Commission to review the United Nations salary system and to submit a progress report on it to the Assembly at its thirtieth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report on relevant developments at that session /resolution 3357 (XXIX)/.

147/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 137, item 87.

148/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 82):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/9147 and Corr.1, A/9738 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/9988 and Add.1 and 2, A/C.5/1668;
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/9891, A/9919;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9981 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
- (d) Resolutions 3357 (XXIX) and 3358 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1688-1694 and 1697;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2325.

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Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to resolution 3357 (XXIX), the International Civil Service 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; under article 17, the Commission is to submit to the Assembly an annual report, which will be transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

After adopting the resolution, the General Assembly appointed the members of the International Civil Service Commission. The Commission consists of the following members:

Mr. A. L. Adu,*** Mr. Amjad Ali,* Mr. Michael O. Ani,*
Mr. A. S. Chistyakov,* Mr. Pascal Frochaux,*** Mr. Toru Hagiwara,**
Mr. P. N. Haksar,* Mr. Robert E. Hampton,** Mr. A. H. M. Hillis,**
Mr. Jiří Nosek,*** Mr. Antonio Fonseca Pimentel,** Mr. Jean-Louis Plihon,**
Mr. Raúl Quijano,*** Mr. Doudou Thiam*** and Mrs. Halima Warzazi.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

In addition, the Assembly decided that Mr. Quijano and Mr. Adu would serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission, respectively, for a term of four years.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Commission, which will be issued as Supplement No. 30 (A/10030), as well as the related reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee.

108. United Nations pension system:

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Regulations for which were adopted initially 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.

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The United Nations, eight specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization are members of the Fund. As at 31 December 1974, the number of participants was 39,323.

At its twenty-ninth session, 149/ the General Assembly, adopted revised provisions for the adjustment of benefits in respect of the cost-of-living changes, and certain amendments to the Regulations of the Fund; requested the Board to continue its study of the problem of pension adjustment with a view to the institution of a durable system in 1976, and to provide an interim report thereon to the Assembly at its thirtieth session; requested the Secretary-General to submit at the same time a report on the investments of the Fund; requested the Board to consider the possibility of including the members of the Joint Inspection Unit among those eligible to participate in the Fund; and authorized the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the other members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to study alternative methods of providing coverage for the Inspectors and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirtieth session.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Board, which will be issued as Supplement No. 9 (A/10009), the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Fund, the report of the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, on alternative methods of providing coverage for the members of the Joint Inspection Unit, together with the related report of the Advisory Committee.

109. Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-ninth session, 150/ the General Assembly appropriated and

149/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 83):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/9609);
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/9879, A/9914;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9982;
- (d) Resolution 3354 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1681-1686 and 1695;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2324.

150/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 84):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9822;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/9870;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9825 and Add.1 and 2;
- (d) Resolutions 3211 A and B (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1653, 1654, 1672, 1674-1680 and 1695;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2273, 2303 and 2324.

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apportioned an amount of \$40 million for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period from 25 October 1974 to 24 April 1975 and, in addition, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNEF and UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$6,666,667 per month for the period from 25 April to 31 October 1975, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 24 April 1975 /resolution 3211 B (XXIX)/.

By resolution 368 (1975) of 17 April 1975, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNEF until 24 July 1975, thereby making operative and financing provision of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX). By resolution 369 (1975) of 28 May 1975, the Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF until 30 November 1975.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the expenses of UNEF and UNDOF, including requests for such additional appropriations as may be required, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee.

110. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its
twenty-seventh 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 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, regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 25 members elected by the General Assembly in their individual capacity and not as representatives of their Governments. 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 by the Assembly for five years. In the case of a casual vacancy, the Commission itself fills the vacancy. Its present membership, which expires on 31 December 1976, is the following:

Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy),
Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria),
Mr. Suat Bilge (Turkey),
Mr. Jan José Calle y Calle (Peru),
Mr. Jorge Castañeda (Mexico),
Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt),
Mr. Taslim O. Elias (Nigeria),
Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway),
Mr. Richard D. Kearney (United States of America),
Mr. Alfredo Martínez Moreno (El Salvador),
Mr. C. W. Pinto (Sri Lanka),

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Mr. Robert Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand),
Mr. Alfred Ramangasoavina (Madagascar),
Mr. Paul Reuter (France),
Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus),
Mr. Milan Săhović (Yugoslavia), 151/
Mr. José Sette Câmara (Brazil),
Mr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan),
Mr. Arnold J. P. Tammes (Netherlands),
Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal),
Mr. Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan),
Mr. Nikolai A. Ushakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),
Mr. Endre Ustor (Hungary),
Sir Francis Vallat (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),
Mr. Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq).

The Commission began its work in 1949. During its 26 sessions, it submitted to the General Assembly final draft articles or reports on the following topics: draft declaration on the rights and duties of States; ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available; formulation of the Nürnberg Principles; question of international criminal jurisdiction; reservations to multilateral conventions; question of defining aggression; draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind; elimination and reduction of statelessness; law of the sea; arbitral procedure; diplomatic intercourse and immunities; consular relations; extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations; law of treaties; special missions; representation of States in their relations with international organizations; protection of diplomats and other internationally protected persons; and succession of States in respect of treaties.

The following multilateral conventions have been concluded following consideration of the relevant topics by the Commission: Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone; 152/ Convention on the High Seas; 153/ Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas; 154/ Convention on the Continental Shelf; 155/ Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes relating to the above-mentioned conventions on the law of the sea; 156/ Vienna Convention on Diplomatic relations 157/ and Optional Protocols concerning Acquisition of Nationality and

151/ Elected by the Commission on 7 May 1974 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Milan Bartoš.

152/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 516, No. 7477, p. 205.

153/ Ibid., vol. 450, No. 6465, p. 11.

154/ Ibid., vol. 559, No. 8164, p. 285.

155/ Ibid., vol. 499, No. 7302, p. 311.

156/ Ibid., vol. 450, No. 6466, p. 169.

157/ Ibid., vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes; 158/ Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; 159/ Vienna Convention on Consular Relations 160/ and Optional Protocols concerning Acquisition of Nationality and the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes; 161/ Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties; 162/ Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes /resolution 2530 (XXIV), annex/; Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents /resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex/; and Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character (A/CONF.67/16).

At its twenty-ninth session, 163/ the General Assembly considered the report of the Commission on the work of its twenty-sixth session (A/9610/Rev.1), which contained in particular a final set of draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties, provisional draft articles relating to State responsibility and to treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations, and an account of the Commission's commencement of work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses. At that session, the Assembly took note of the report; expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work it had accomplished; approved the Commission's programme of work planned for 1975; recommended that the Commission should (a) continue on a high priority basis at its twenty-seventh session its work on State responsibility with a view to the preparation of a first set of draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts at the earliest possible time and take up, as soon as appropriate, the separate topic of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law, (b) proceed with the preparation, on a priority basis, of draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than

158/ Ibid., vol. 500, No. 7311, p. 223, and No. 7312, p. 241.

159/ A/CONF.9/15.

160/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

161/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8639, p. 469, and No. 8640, p. 487.

162/ United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties, First and Second Sessions, Official Records, Documents of the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.V.5), document A/CONF.39/27, p. 287.

163/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 87):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/9610/Rev.1);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/9732;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/9897;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9967;
- (e) Resolution 3315 (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1484-1496, 1507, 1509, and 1519;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1692;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2319.

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treaties, (c) proceed with the preparation of draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause, (d) proceed with the preparation of draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations, and (e) continue its study of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses; approved, in the light of the importance of its existing work programme, a 12-week period for the Commission's annual sessions, subject to review by the Assembly whenever necessary; and expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for having completed the supplementary report on the legal problems relating to the non-navigational uses of international watercourses (A/9732) requested by the Assembly in resolution 2669 (XXV) /resolution 3315 (XXIX)/. 164/

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-seventh session, scheduled to be held at Geneva from 5 May to 25 July 1975, which will be issued as Supplement No. 10 (A/10010).

111. Succession of States in respect of treaties: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-sixth session, held in 1974, the International Law Commission, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3071 (XXVIII), completed the second reading of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Commission on the work of its twenty-sixth session, 163/ which contained a final set of 39 draft articles, with commentaries, on succession of States in respect of treaties, together with a recommendation that the Assembly should invite Member States to submit their written comments and observations on the draft articles and convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the draft articles and to conclude a convention on the subject. At that session, the Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for its valuable work on the question of succession of States in respect of treaties and to the Special Rapporteurs on the topic for their contribution to that work; invited Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their written comments and observations on the draft articles, including comments and observations on certain proposals referred to in the Commission's report which it was prevented from discussing by lack of time and on the procedure by which and the form in which work on the draft articles should be completed; requested the Secretary-General to circulate, before the thirtieth session of the Assembly, the comments and observations submitted; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Succession of States in respect of treaties" /resolution 3315 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

164/ For the General Assembly's decisions concerning the final set of draft articles adopted by the Commission on succession of States in respect of treaties, see item 111.

112. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eighth 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 decided to increase the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 /resolution 3108 (XXVIII)/. At present, the Commission consists of the following States:

Argentina,** Australia,* Austria,* Barbados,** Belgium,** Brazil,** Bulgaria,** Chile,* Cyprus,** Czechoslovakia,** Egypt,* France,* Gabon,** Germany (Federal Republic of),** Ghana,* Greece,** Guyana,* Hungary,** India,** Japan,* Kenya,** Mexico,** Nepal,* Nigeria,* Norway,* Philippines,** Poland,* Sierra Leone,** Singapore,* Somalia,* Syrian Arab Republic,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America** and Zaire.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

At its twenty-ninth session, 165/ the General Assembly, after considering the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its seventh session (A/9617), recommended that the Commission should continue in its work to pay special attention to the topics to which it had decided to give priority, namely, the international sale of goods, international payments, international commercial arbitration and international legislation on shipping, and should continue to consider the legal problems presented by different kinds of multinational enterprises and the advisability of preparing uniform rules governing the liability for damage caused by products intended for or involved in international trade, in accordance with the decisions thereon adopted by the Commission at its seventh session /resolution 3316 (XXIX)/.

165/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 89):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/9617);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/9920;
- (c) Resolution 3316 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1497-1502, 1506 and 1508;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2319.

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At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Commission on the work of its eighth session, held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 1 to 18 April 1975. This report, the contents of which will also be forwarded to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for comments in accordance with Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), will be issued as Supplement No. 17 (A/10017). The comments thereon of the Trade and Development Board will be communicated to the Assembly in a note by the Secretary-General.

113. Question of diplomatic asylum: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Diplomatic asylum" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of Australia. 166/

At that session, the General Assembly invited Member States wishing to express their views on the question of diplomatic asylum to communicate those views to the Secretary-General not later than 30 June 1975; requested the Secretary-General to prepare and circulate to Member States, before the thirtieth session, a report containing an analysis of the question of diplomatic asylum; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the question of diplomatic asylum" /resolution 3321 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

114. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country, composed of the host State and 14 other Member States, was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session /resolution 2819 (XXVI)/. The present membership of the Committee is the following:

Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.

The Committee replaced the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations which had been established in 1966. In resolution 2819 (XXVI), the General Assembly instructed the Committee to deal with the question of the security of

166/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/9704;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/9913;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9969;
- (d) Resolution 3321 (XXIX);
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1505-1511;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1692;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2319.

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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, and authorized the Committee to study the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and to consider, and to advise the host country on, issues arising in connexion with the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations.

At its twenty-ninth session, 167/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee (A/9626), decided that it should continue its work in 1975, in conformity with resolution 2819 (XXVI), with the purpose of examining all matters falling within its terms of reference /resolution 3320 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 26 (A/10026).

115. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was first considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session in 1969. 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 session, 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 at its twenty-seventh session /resolution 2697 (XXV)/.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/8746 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States which had not done so to communicate their views for submission to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session /resolution 2968 (XXVII)/.

167/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 94):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/9626);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/9949;
- (c) Resolution 3320 (XXIX);
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1511-1514, 1517 and 1519.
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2319.

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At its twenty-ninth session, 168/ the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly with due regard for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, 169/ to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider other 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 would arouse particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee. The Assembly also invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter; invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Ad Hoc Committee his views on the experience acquired in the application of Charter provisions with regard to the Secretariat; and requested him to prepare, for the use of the Ad Hoc Committee, an analytical paper containing the observations received from Governments and the views expressed at the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth sessions /resolution 3349 (XXIX)/.

The Ad Hoc Committee is scheduled to meet at United Nations Headquarters from 28 July to 22 August 1975.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, which will be issued as Supplement No. 33 (A/10033), and the report of the Secretary-General (A/10113). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from the USSR: A/10102;
- (b) Letter from the Byelorussian SSR: A/10108.

116. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General

In its resolution XXIII, 170/ the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in April-May 1968 during the International Year for Human Rights, requested the General Assembly to invite the Secretary-General to study: (a) steps which should be taken to secure the better applications of existing humanitarian

168/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 95):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9739;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/9950;
- (c) Amendment: A/L.759;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9970;
- (e) Resolution 3349 (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1512-1521;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1692;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2323.

169/ As at 1 June 1975, the Ad Hoc Committee had not been constituted.

170/ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 18.

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international conventions and rules in all armed conflicts, and (b) the need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake such a study /resolution 2444 (XXIII)/.

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly had before it a preliminary study (A/7720). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue the study, giving special attention to the need for protection of the rights of civilians and combatants in conflicts which arose from the struggles of peoples under colonial and foreign rule for liberation and self-determination and to the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules to such conflicts /resolution 2597 (XXIV)/.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, after considering the Secretary-General's report (A/8052), adopted four resolutions dealing with various aspects of the problem of the protection of human rights in armed conflicts /resolutions 2674 (XXV) to 2677 (XXV)/.

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, convened in 1971 by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and on other relevant developments (A/8370 and Add.1), as well as a note by the Secretary-General (A/8313 and Add.1-3) containing comments by Governments on previous reports of the Secretary-General, adopted two resolutions on this question /resolutions 2852 (XXVI) and 2853 (XXVI)/.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/8800/Rev.1, para. 21), allocated to the Sixth Committee subitem (a) of item 49 entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolutions 2852 (XXVI), paragraph 8, and 2853 (XXVI)". Subitem (b), relating to the protection of journalists, was referred to the Third Committee (see item 72). After considering the Secretary-General's report (A/8781 and Corr.1), the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts and to prepare, as soon as possible, a survey of existing rules of international law concerning the prohibition or restriction of use of specific weapons /resolution 3032 (XXVII)/.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, after considering the report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/9123 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2) and the survey prepared by the Secretariat (A/9215) inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking in 1974 the first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International

Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and to the International Committee of the Red Cross for preparing the draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 which constituted the basis for discussion at this Conference; urged that the national liberation movements recognized by the various regional intergovernmental organizations concerned be invited to participate in the Diplomatic Conference as observers; to report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1974 session of the Diplomatic Conference /resolution 3102 (XXVIII)/. The Assembly also proclaimed six basic principles of the legal status of the combatants struggling against colonial and alien domination and racist régimes without prejudice to their elaboration in future within the framework of the development of international law applying to the protection of human rights in armed conflicts /resolution 3103 (XXVIII)/.

At its twenty-ninth session, 171/ the General Assembly considered the report (A/9669) submitted by the Secretary-General under resolution 3102 (XXVIII), the main body of which described the proceedings and results of the first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts convoked by the Swiss Federal Council at Geneva from 20 February to 29 March 1974. An addendum to the report (A/9669/Add.1) summarized relevant information communicated to the Secretary-General by non-governmental bodies, in particular information provided for by the International Committee of the Red Cross concerning the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, convened under the auspices of the Committee at Lucerne, Switzerland, from 24 September to 18 October 1974. At that session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking in 1975 the second session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and to the International Committee of the Red Cross for its readiness to convoke in 1975 another Conference of Government Experts on Weapons that May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects; urged all participants in the Diplomatic Conference to do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which might help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to respect and to protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts; called upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian instruments and to observe the international humanitarian rules which were applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on relevant developments concerning the topic, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1975 session of the Diplomatic Conference /resolution 3319 (XXIX)/. The Assembly also solemnly proclaimed a Declaration on

171/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda items 92 and 12):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9669 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/9603), para. 493;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/9948;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/9968;
- (e) Resolutions 3318 (XXIX) and 3319 (XXIX);
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1517 and 1519;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1692;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2319.

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the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence, and called for the strict observance of the Declaration by all Member States /resolution 3318 (XXIX)/.

At the thirtieth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3319 (XXIX).

117. Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and measures to increase the number of parties to the Convention

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 172/ At that session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session.

At the thirtieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

118. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist régimes and other forms of alien domination and upheld the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the organs of the United Nations /resolution 3034 (XXVII)/. The Assembly also decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members, and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. The membership of the Committee was the following:

Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mauritania,

172/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 112):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/9745;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/9951;
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1519 and 1521;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2319.

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Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 16 July to 11 August 1973.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Committee (A/9028). Owing to lack of time, however, the Assembly was unable to consider the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth session.

At its twenty-ninth session, 173/ the General Assembly, owing to lack of time, was again unable to consider the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of the thirtieth session.

At the thirtieth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

119. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session /resolution 2099 (XX)/. Its continuation was authorized by the Assembly at its twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth sessions /resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI) and 3106 (XXVIII)/.

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly under the Programme, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed the following 13 Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1972:

Barbados, Belgium, Cyprus, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Mali, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.

173/ References for the twenty-ninth session (agenda item 91):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/9947;
- (b) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1521;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2319.

At its twenty-eighth session, 174/ the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1974 and 1975 the activities specified in his report (A/9242 and Corr.1) and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1974 and 1975 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years /resolution 3106 (XXVIII)/.

In 1974, the Secretary-General informed the Advisory Committee of activities conducted during that year and of the steps taken with respect to activities to be conducted in 1975.

At the thirtieth session, the Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme during 1974 and 1975 and recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years.

120. 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

By note dated 6 June 1975 (A/10141), the Secretary-General requested the inclusion of the above item in the agenda of the thirtieth session.

174/ References for the twenty-eighth session (agenda item 98):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9242 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/9414;
- (c) Resolution 3106 (XXVIII);
- (d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1457;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2197.

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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 ^{a/}	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950 ^{a/}	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951 ^{a/}	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952 ^{a/}	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953 ^{a/}	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956 ^{a/}	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958 ^{a/}	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960 ^{a/}	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 ^{a/}	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 ^{a/}	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967 ^{a/}	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

^{a/} The session ended during the following year.

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<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Twenty-eighth	1973 ^{a/}	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974 ^{a/}	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
<u>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

ANNEX II

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Örn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Dahomey)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Černík (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
		Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
		Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	

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. Goffi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Ömer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
		Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
		Mr. Ladislav Šmíd (Czechoslovakia)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
		Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	

C. Second Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Republic)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Mužík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
		Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
		Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	

D. Third Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radić (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Luděk 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)	Mr. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
		Mr. Kofi Sekyama (Ghana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
		Mr. Amre M. Moussa (Egypt)	
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Iran)	

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E. Fourth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Iran)	Mr. Emmanuel Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakarathne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey- Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg-Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Černík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Sudan)	Mrs. Edda Weis (Austria)
		Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
		Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
		Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	

F. Fifth Committee

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<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignanò (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemel Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)

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G. Sixth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mr. Peit-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	

ANNEX III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table)

Member States	Sessions																												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX*	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	XXVIII	XXIX
Australia					x								x				x					x							
Austria																					x								x
Barbados																								x					
Belgium																	x									x			
Bolivia																					x								
Brazil				x										x												x			
Bulgaria															x			x					x						
Burma									x					x															
Burundi																				x						x			
Canada															x								x						
Central African Republic																				x									x
Chad																									x				
Chile																				x				x					
Colombia																	x										x		
Costa Rica																x					x					x			
Cuba		x																											
Cyprus																x		x			x						x		
Czechoslovakia													x			x												x	
Dahomey																							x						
Democratic Yemen																										x			
Denmark																								x					
Dominican Republic																							x						

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX*	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	XXVIII	XXIX
Ecuador									x				x									x			x				
Egypt							x																						
El Salvador											x							x											
Ethiopia										x																	x		
Fiji																												x	
Gabon																					x								
Germany, Federal Republic of																													x
Ghana																x								x				x	
Greece																x				x						x			
Guatemala																			x										
Guinea																	x							x					
Guyana																								x				x	
Haiti																	x										x		x
Honduras							x																					x	
Hungary																					x					x			
Iceland																		x					x				x		
India											x																		
Indonesia													x												x				
Iran																								x					
Iraq						x															x					x			
Israel								x																					
Italy											x																		
Ivory Coast																													x

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX*	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	XXVIII	XXIX
Jamaica																									x				
Japan															x											x			
Jordan																	x					x		x					
Kenya																									x				
Kuwait																				x									
Laos																				x		x							
Lebanon																							x						x
Libyan Arab Republic															x							x					x		
Luxembourg										x														x					
Madagascar																	x												
Malawi																								x					
Malaysia																				x									
Malta																									x				
Mauritania																						x					x		
Mauritius																									x				
Mexico		x	x					x								x													x
Mongolia																								x					
Morocco													x							x									
Nepal													x									x				x			x
Netherlands													x			x												x	
New Zealand																											x		
Nicaragua																						x							x
Niger																x													

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX*	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	XXVIII	XXIX
Nigeria																								x					
Pakistan				x									x		x														
Panama															x									x					
Paraguay												x								x								x	
Peru																							x			x			
Philippines														x									x		x		x		x
Poland			x																	x									
Romania														x			x												x
Rwanda																					x						x		
Senegal																					x				x				
Sierra Leone																				x						x			
Somalia																		x											
South Africa	x													x															
Spain												x								x									x
Sri Lanka												x																	x
Sudan															x							x				x			
Sweden														x									x						
Syrian Arab Republic																		x										x	
Togo																							x						
Trinidad and Tobago																				x									
Tunisia												x																	x
Turkey														x				x											
Uganda																							x						x

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX*	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	XXVIII	XXIX
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic																									x				
United Arab Emirates																												x	
United Republic of Cameroon																		x										x	
United Republic of Tanzania																					x								
Uruguay													x																
Venezuela	x					x									x											x			
Yugoslavia							x																	x					
Zaire																					x								
Zambia																										x			x

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																															
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	
Algeria																							x	x								
Argentina			x	x										x	x						x	x				x	x					
Australia	x	x									x	x																	x	x		
Austria																													x	x		
Belgium		x	x							x	x															x	x					
Bolivia																			x	x												
Brazil	x	x				x	x			x	x							x	x				x	x								
Bulgaria																					x	x										
Burundi																									x	x						
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																														x	x	
Canada			x	x									x	x									x	x								
Chile							x	x								x	x															
Colombia		x	x					x	x			x	x												x	x						
Costa Rica																														x	x	
Cuba				x	x						x	x																				
Czechoslovakia																			x													
Denmark								x	x													x	x									
Ecuador					x	x									x	x																
Egypt	x			x	x											x	x															
Ethiopia																						x	x									
Finland																									x	x						
Ghana																	x	x														
Greece							x	x																								
Guinea																											x	x				

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Afghanistan														x	x	x																
Algeria																			x	x	x							x	x	x		
Argentina							x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	x
Australia			x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x										x	x	x	
Austria																		x	x	x												
Belgium				x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x					x	x	x	
Bolivia																											x	x	x			
Brazil			x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x		
Bulgaria														x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x	x
Burundi																																
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic		x	x	x																							x	x	x			
Canada	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	x	x
Chad																							x	x	x							
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x			
China ^{a/}	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x	x	x	x	x
Colombia	x																x	x	x										x	x	x	
Congo																							x	x	x				x	x	x	
Costa Rica													x	x	x																	
Cuba	x	x					x	x	x																							
Czechoslovakia	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x

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 recognise 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."

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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	
Dahomey																				x	x	x											
Democratic Yemen																													x	x	x		
Denmark			x	x	x										x	x	x													x	x	x	
Dominican Republic										x	x	x																					
Ecuador									x	x	x								x	x	x									x	x	x	
Egypt							x	x	x	x	x	x																	x	x	x		
El Salvador																x	x	x															
Ethiopia																x	x	x												x	x	x	x
Fiji																														x	x		
Finland												x	x	x													x	x	x				
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Gabon																				x	x	x									x	x	x
German Democratic Republic																														x	x	x	
Germany, Federal Republic of																														x	x		
Ghana																									x	x	x						
Greece	x										x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x					
Guatemala																						x	x	x						x	x		
Guinea																														x	x		
Haiti																										x	x	x					
Hungary																										x	x	x					
India	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x			
Indonesia												x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	
Iran					x	x	x															x	x	x							x	x	x
Iraq																				x	x	x											
Ireland																								x	x	x							

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
Italy																x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x	
Ivory Coast																													x	x	x	
Jamaica																								x	x	x			x	x	x	
Japan															x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Jordan																x	x	x											x	x	x	
Kenya																									x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Kuwait																						x	x	x								
Lebanon	x	x	x	x																						x	x	x				
Liberia																													x	x	x	
Libyan Arab Republic																							x	x	x							
Luxembourg																				x	x	x										
Madagascar																										x	x	x				
Mali																												x	x	x		
Malaysia																										x	x	x				
Mexico					x	x	x					x	x	x								x	x	x					x	x	x	
Mongolia																												x	x	x		
Morocco																					x	x	x									
Netherlands	x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x		
New Zealand		x	x	x										x	x	x										x	x	x				
Niger																										x	x	x				
Norway	x	x							x	x	x													x	x	x				x	x	x
Pakistan					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x
Panama																					x	x	x									
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x
Philippines						x	x	x													x	x	x									
Poland			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x	x			

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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	
Romania																				x	x	x							x	x	x		
Senegal																	x	x	x										x	x			
Sierra Leone																			x	x	x	x	x	x									
Spain														x	x	x												x	x	x			
Sri Lanka																									x	x	x						
Sudan														x	x	x									x	x	x						
Sweden							x	x	x												x	x	x						x				
Thailand																													x	x	x		
Trinidad and Tobago																												x	x	x			
Tunisia																									x	x	x						
Turkey			x	x	x				x	x	x												x	x	x					x	x		
Uganda																													x	x	x		
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	x																																
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
United Republic of Cameroon																				x	x	x											
United Republic of Tanzania																				x	x	x	x	x									
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Upper Volta																								x	x	x							
Uruguay							x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x						
Venezuela			x	x	x				x	x	x										x	x	x							x	x		
Yemen																															x	x	x
Yugoslavia	x								x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x		
Zaire																												x	x	x	x	x	x
Zambia																														x	x	x	

ANNEX VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	Year of admission																													
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Afghanistan		x																												
Albania											x																			
Algeria																		x												
Argentina	x																													
Australia	x																													
Austria											x																			
Bahamas																													x	
Bahrain																											x			
Bangladesh																														x
Barbados																						x								
Belgium	x																													
Bhutan																											x			
Bolivia	x																													
Botswana																						x								
Brazil	x																													
Bulgaria											x																			
Burma				x																										
Burundi																		x												
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	x																													
Cambodia											x																			
Canada	x																													
Central African Republic																x														
Chad																x														
Chile	x																													
China	x																													

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ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																													
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Guatemala	x																													
Guinea														x																
Guinea-Bissau																														x
Guyana																						x								
Haiti	x																													
Honduras	x																													
Hungary											x																			
Iceland		x																												
India	x																													
Indonesia						x																								
Iran	x																													
Iraq	x																													
Ireland											x																			
Israel					x																									
Italy											x																			
Ivory Coast																x														
Jamaica																		x												
Japan												x																		
Jordan											x																			
Kenya																			x											
Kuwait																			x											
Laos											x																			
Lebanon	x																													
Lesotho																						x								

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ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																													
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Peru	x																													
Philippines	x																													
Poland	x																													
Portugal											x																			
Qatar																											x			
Romania											x																			
Rwanda																		x												
Saudi Arabia	x																													
Senegal																x														
Sierra Leone																	x													
Singapore																				x										
Somalia																x														
South Africa	x																													
Spain											x																			
Sri Lanka											x																			
Sudan												x																		
Swaziland																								x						
Sweden		x																												
Syrian Arab Republic	x																													
Thailand		x																												
Togo																x														
Trinidad and Tobago																		x												
Tunisia												x																		
Turkey	x																													
Uganda																		x												

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																													
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	x																													
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x																													
United Arab Emirates																											x			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x																													
United Republic of Cameroon																x														
United Republic of Tanzania																	x													
United States of America	x																													
Upper Volta																x														
Uruguay	x																													
Venezuela	x																													
Yemen			x																											
Yugoslavia	x																													
Zaire																x														
Zambia																				x										