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

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\* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 15 February 1987 (A/42/50). Drafting changes made since that date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 17 July 1987 (A/42/150).

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1/ This item remains on the agenda of the forty-first session (see decision 41/470). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session is subject to any further action that the General Assembly may take on it at its forty-first session.



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2/ This sub-item remains on the agenda of the forty-first session (see decision 41/470). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session is subject to any further action that the General Assembly may take on it at its forty-first session.

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3/ Under this item, the General Assembly will also have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under decision 41/442 of 5 December 1986.

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4/ The General Assembly at its forty-first session deferred to a later date a decision on the inclusion of this item in the agenda (decision 41/402 of 20 September 1986). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session is proposed in accordance with resolution 37/30 of 23 November 1982 and subject to any further action that the General Assembly may take on it at its forty-first session.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 1987 (A/42/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II of Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.
2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 17 July 1987 (A/42/150).
3. An addendum to this document (A/42/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).
4. The forty-second session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 15 September 1987, at 3 p.m.

## II. ANNOTATED LIST

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

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

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. 5/

### 2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

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

### 3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly:

#### (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

#### (b) Report of the Credentials Committee

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

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

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

At its forty-first session, 6/ the General Assembly appointed the following States to be members of the Credentials Committee: Bahamas, China, Fiji, Ghana, Netherlands, Rwanda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela (decision 41/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the reports of the Committee (resolutions 41/7 A and B).

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

#### 4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

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

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become

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#### 6/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 3):

- (a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/41/727 and Add.1;
- (b) Amendment: A/41/L.8;
- (c) Resolutions 41/7 A and B;
- (d) Decision 41/301;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.1, 45 and 101.

standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I. 7/

#### 5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

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

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

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

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

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

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

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7/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 4):

- (a) Decision 41/302;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.1.

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

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

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II. 8/

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

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

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

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

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#### 8/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 5):

- (a) Decision 41/303;
- (b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/41/PV.1, A/SPC/41/SR.1, A/C.2/41/SR.1, A/C.3/41/SR.1, A/C.4/41/SR.1, A/C.5/41/SR.1, A/C.6/41/SR.1;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.2.

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

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

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

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

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

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III. 9/

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

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

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any

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9/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 6):

- (a) Decision 41/304;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.2.

matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its forty-first session, 10/ the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/41/613 and Add.1) without discussion (decision 41/409).

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

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

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

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 15 February 1987 (A/42/50). The provisional agenda for the forty-second session (A/42/150) will appear on 17 July 1987.

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

Supplementary items

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

The supplementary list (A/42/200) will be issued on 21 August 1987.

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10/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 7):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/613 and Add.1;
- (b) Decision 41/409;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.53.

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### Additional items

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

### Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

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

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

At the forty-second session, the Secretary-General's memorandum will be issued as document A/BUR/42/1.

### Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly 11/

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.

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#### 11/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 8):

- (a) Preliminary list: A/41/50/Rev.1;
- (b) Annotated list: A/41/100;
- (c) Provisional agenda: A/41/150;
- (d) Supplementary list: A/41/200;
- (e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/41/1;
- (f) Reports of the General Committee: A/41/250 and Add.1-3;
- (g) Agenda: A/41/251 and Add.1-3;

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

9. General debate

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

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

At the forty-first session, 30 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/41/PV.3-32), during which 137 speakers took the floor. 12/

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

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

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

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- (h) Allocation of agenda items: A/41/252 and Add.1-3;
- (i) Annotated agenda: A/41/100/Add.1;
- (j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/41/595 and Add.1-3;
- (k) Decisions 41/401 to 41/403 and 41/470;
- (l) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/41/SR.1-4;
- (m) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.3, 14, 36, 48, 52, 76, 80 and 102.

12/ At the fortieth session, 30 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 127 speakers took the floor. It should be recalled in this connection that, at its fortieth session, the General Assembly devoted the period from 14 to 24 October 1985 to the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations; during that period, 93 speakers took the floor.

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consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, called upon all organs of the United Nations to discharge fully and effectively their responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and upon all Member States to contribute actively to that end; requested the Security Council to carry out the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to give due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General; invited the Secretary-General, in discharging his responsibilities under the Charter, to continue his efforts towards strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil the effective and decisive role envisaged for it in the Charter; and urged that efforts to that end should continue (resolution 37/67).

At its forty-first session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 41/410).

At the forty-second session, the report of the Secretary-General will appear as Supplement No. 1 (A/42/1).

#### 11. Report of the Security Council

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

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

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#### 13/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 10):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/41/1);
- (b) Decision 41/410;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.53.

At its forty-first session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1985 to 15 June 1986 (decision 41/415).

At the forty-second session, the report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1986 to 15 June 1987, will appear as Supplement No. 2 (A/42/2).

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14/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 11):

- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/41/2);
- (b) Decision 41/415;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.90.

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12. Report of the Economic and Social Council:

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

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

The report considered by the General Assembly at its forty-first session covered the organizational session for 1986 and the first and second regular sessions of 1986. 15/

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15/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/41/3);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 39/228 on the International Conference on Population: A/41/179-E/1986/18;
  - (ii) Situation of refugees in the Sudan: A/41/264;
  - (iii) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: A/41/274 and Add.1;
  - (iv) Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror: A/41/317-E/1986/36 and Add.1;
  - (v) Assistance to the Palestinian people: A/41/319-E/1986/72 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2;
  - (vi) Confidence-building in international economic relations: A/41/320-E/1986/73 and Add.1;
  - (vii) Products harmful to health and the environment: A/41/329-E/1986/83;
  - (viii) Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories: A/41/342-E/1986/88;

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At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/42/3).

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- (ix) Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation: A/41/344-E/1986/80;
  - (x) Countries stricken by desertification and drought: A/41/346-E/1986/96;
  - (xi) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/41/382-E/1986/99;
  - (xii) Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories: A/41/415-E/1986/104;
  - (xiii) Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: A/41/507;
  - (xiv) Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia: A/41/516;
  - (xv) Emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad: A/41/531;
  - (xvi) Products harmful to health and the environment: Review of information exchange schemes within the United Nations system: A/41/588 and Corr.1;
  - (xvii) International co-operation in drug abuse control: A/41/713;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
- (i) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian region: A/41/180-E/1986/20;
  - (ii) Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories: A/41/410-E/1986/97;
  - (iii) Strategy and policies for drug control: A/41/637 and Corr.1;
  - (iv) Situation of human rights in El Salvador: A/41/710;
  - (v) Protection of human rights in Chile: A/41/719;
  - (vi) Situation of human rights in Afghanistan: A/41/778;
  - (vii) Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: A/41/787;

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

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly proclaimed a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988, with a view to supporting the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive global strategy for the development of that sector in Africa and to mobilizing the technical and financial resources required for the purpose; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to provide all possible assistance to the African States in the preparation of a detailed plan of action for the Decade and to co-ordinate the

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- (viii) Situation in southern Lebanon: A/41/813;
- (d) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:
  - (i) Assistance to refugees in Somalia: A/41/514;
  - (ii) Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti: A/41/515;
  - (iii) Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: A/41/553;
- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/41/930 and Add.1 and 2;
- (f) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/874 and Add.1 and 2;
- (g) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/41/747;
- (h) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/41/940 and A/41/948;
- (i) Resolutions 41/15, 41/136 to 41/161, 41/180 to 41/190 and decisions 41/431 to 41/433, 41/449 to 41/458, 41/461 and 41/465;
- (j) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/41/SR.18-29 and 33-36;
- (k) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.23-35, 40-43 and 45-61;
- (l) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/41/SR.9 and 11-17;
- (m) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.40 and 44;
- (n) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.52, 97, 100 and 101.

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mobilization of the necessary technical and financial resources; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/160).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in which the Committee had decided to convene early in 1979 a meeting of African Ministers in order to adopt Africa's global strategy and a comprehensive plan of action for the implementation of the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Commission, as the lead agency for the Decade, with the necessary financial and staff resources, and to convene a pledging conference in 1979 (resolution 33/197).

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

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

At its fortieth and forty-first sessions, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/40/409 and A/40/735 (decision 40/435) and A/41/382-E/1986/99 (decision 41/453) respectively).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/160 (A/42/288-E/1987/71).

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

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the first comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted through the Economic and Social Council (E/1979/66) and invited the Secretary-General to submit through the Council a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (34/137).

At its second regular session of 1983, the Council took note of the second comprehensive report of the Secretary-General (A/38/176-E/1983/50); invited the Secretary-General to study the role of the public sector and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Council, a further comprehensive report; and requested the Secretary-General to consider, if necessary, organizing a seminar on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (resolution 1983/61).

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At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/61 (A/42/138-E/1987/50).

International year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, noting with grave concern that, over the past two decades, the situation of food and agriculture in Africa had drastically deteriorated, resulting in a decline in food production per capita and a reduction of average dietary standards below essential requirements, expressed the view that an international year devoted to the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa could be an appropriate occasion to focus the attention of the international community on this problem and would stimulate a process that would lead to a significant improvement in the situation in the region; and requested the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultations with Governments, the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Council, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit an interim report, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implications of declaring an international year that would be committed to mobilizing financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa, in accordance with the criteria for holding international years set out in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 (resolution 37/246).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/277-E/1983/96); noted further that the year 1991 might be designated international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa, bearing in mind the relevant criteria set forth in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to elaborate action-oriented proposals in respect of the international year and to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 38/198).

At its first regular session of 1986, bearing in mind the results of the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General (E/1986/79) and requested him to submit the report requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/198 to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Council at its second regular session of 1987 (decision 1986/149).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for in resolution 38/198 and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/149 (A/42/310-E/1987/88).



### Economic and technical aspects of marine affairs

The Economic and Social Council has periodically reviewed developments in marine affairs. At its second regular session of 1983, the Council invited the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system, to submit to the Council, at its second regular session of 1985, a comprehensive report on economic and technical trends and developments in marine affairs (resolution 1983/48).

At its second regular session of 1985, the Council requested the Secretary-General to pursue, in close co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system, activities relating to the economic and technical aspects of marine affairs, and to report on new developments in this area to the Council at its second regular session of 1989; it further requested the Secretary-General, within the mandate of the United Nations, to submit to the Council at its second regular session of 1987 a report identifying specific and practical needs and problems encountered by countries, in particular developing countries, in the management of their exclusive economic zone and the development of resources therein, as well as the types of activities and approaches to their implementation required for countries, with the support of the United Nations, to respond most effectively to those needs and problems, and to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session the conclusions and recommendations of the Council (resolution 1985/75).

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

### United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, the purpose of which is to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations by providing them with financial assistance, funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities; and decided that the Fund should be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and other relevant provisions, with the advice of a Board of Trustees composed of five persons with relevant experience on issues affecting indigenous populations, who would serve in their personal capacity (resolution 40/131). Pursuant to this resolution, the Secretary-General appointed the following five members of the Board of Trustees: Mr. Leif Dunfjeld (Norway), Mr. Alioune Sene (Senegal), Mr. Hiwi Tauroa (New Zealand), Mr. Danilo Türk (Yugoslavia) and Mr. Augusto Willemsen-Díaz (Guatemala).

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

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### World Tourism Organization

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly approved the Agreement on Co-operation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization (resolution 32/156). At the same session, the Assembly requested WTO to intensify its efforts to promote tourism, particularly in developing countries; and invited those States Members of the United Nations that were not yet members of WTO to consider becoming members (resolution 32/157).

At its thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly took note of reports submitted by WTO (resolutions 33/122, 34/134, 36/41 and 38/146).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General of WTO (A/40/363-E/1985/97); recognized that the new approach, in which tourism is seen in the wider context of travel, could make a contribution to economic development; requested the Secretary-General of WTO to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in implementing the resolution and the relevant resolutions of WTO, particularly on the contribution of world tourism to regional development and the preservation of and respect for the cultural heritage of developing countries (resolution 40/172).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of WTO called for under resolution 40/172 (A/42/227-E/1987/65).

### International economic security

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly recognized the need to promote international economic security aimed at the economic and social development and progress of each country through international economic co-operation and utilizing the potential of multilateral and regional organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on a concept of international economic security, including ways and means of its attainment, with emphasis on the development interests of developing countries, for submission through the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 40/173).

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take into account, in preparing the report requested in resolution 40/173, the already existing consensus on economic development and international co-operation and to analyse approaches to economic development in order to identify common elements in those approaches (resolution 41/184).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolutions 40/173 and 41/184.

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

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

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/177 (A/42/232-E/1987/68).

Patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, aware of the need for methods to measure with greater accuracy the level of satisfaction of socio-economic needs in the developing countries, in order to facilitate the search for better ways of improving living standards, requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement General Assembly resolution 3345 (XXIX) in order to assist all States, particularly developing countries, and the organs of the United Nations in their efforts to advance knowledge on the interrelated issues of resources, population, environment and development; further requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on patterns of consumption and related socio-economic indicators, based on the views of all interested States and on information about the work done so far by relevant bodies in the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, and to submit the report to the Statistical Commission at its twenty-fourth session for consideration; and requested the Economic and Social Council to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 40/179).

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

Population and development

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

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

At the forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/179-E/1986/18) (decision 41/453).

At its first regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Council, on the implementation of Assembly resolution 39/228 (resolution 1986/7).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/7 (A/42/302-E/1987/81).

#### Development of human resources

At its second regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council, reaffirming the crucial role of human resources in the socio-economic process, recalling the importance attached to the development of human resources in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex), welcoming the activities of States that placed increased emphasis on co-operation for the development of human resources in the developing countries, taking into account the increasing importance of United Nations activities in the development of human resources as envisaged for future years, and convinced of the need for greater co-ordination of those activities, reaffirmed the need for an integrated and multidisciplinary approach to all aspects of the development of human resources in the programmes of work of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system; requested the Secretary-General, taking into account earlier studies and the discussions to be held at the twenty-second series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to submit a report on human resources development and on the activities of the United Nations

system as a whole in this field, with conclusions and recommendations, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Council, for consideration and appropriate action (resolution 1986/73).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it documentation called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/73.

#### Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

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

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

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (A/38/282-E/1983/84); condemned Israel for its exploitation of the national resources of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories; emphasized the right of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities; reaffirmed that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories were illegal, and called upon Israel to desist immediately from such measures; further reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian and other Arab people subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damages to their natural, human and all other resources, wealth and economic activities, and called upon Israel to meet their just claims; requested the Secretary-General to elaborate on his report on the implications of the relevant United Nations resolutions in order to cover also, in detail, the resources exploited by the Israeli settlements and the Israeli-imposed regulations and policies hampering the economic development of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including a comparison between the practices of Israel and its obligations under international law; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit the detailed report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 38/144).

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

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

At its second regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the note by the Secretary-General (A/41/410-E/1986/97) concerning the report on the financial and trade practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories requested by the General Assembly in its decision 40/432, decided that the report should be submitted for consideration to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Council at its second regular session in 1987 (decision 1986/155).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under decision 40/432 (see A/42/341-E/1987/78).

#### Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

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

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

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to make provision in the student refugee programme for former student refugees from Zimbabwe until they had completed their studies in the country of asylum or until alternative

arrangements could be made for the completion of their education in their own country (resolution 35/184).

At its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly (resolutions 36/170, 37/177, 38/95, 39/109 and 40/138).

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the High Commissioner (A/41/553); requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who had been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia; and further requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/136).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 41/136.

#### Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

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

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the mission to Djibouti and the recommendations contained therein (A/35/409); requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to ensure that adequate assistance programmes were organized for refugees; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/182). At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/214) and that of the High Commissioner annexed thereto (resolution 36/156).

At its thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/176, 38/89, 39/107 and 40/134).

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the High Commissioner on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/41/515); urged him to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions in respect of refugees in Djibouti; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its

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forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/137).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 41/137.

#### Assistance to refugees in Somalia

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

At its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/153, 37/174, 38/88, 39/104 and 40/132).

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the High Commissioner (A/41/514) and requested the Secretary-General in co-operation with the Office of the High Commissioner, UNDP and other relevant United Nations agencies, to dispatch an inter-agency mission to Somalia to review existing refugee programmes and to prepare a comprehensive programme of assistance; requested the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the refugee situation in Somalia and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the progress achieved (resolution 41/138).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 41/138.

#### Situation of refugees in the Sudan

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

At its thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 35/181, 36/158, 37/173, 38/90, 39/108 and 40/135).

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto (A/41/264), requested the Secretary-General, in following up on the report of the inter-agency mission and in furthering the integration of developmental and refugee aid, to take steps to ensure that continued joint inter-agency expert planning for the Sudan took place, as suggested by the mission in its report, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/139).



At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/139.

Emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly, gravely concerned by the effects of the unprecedented drought in Chad and conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons faced serious problems of integration as a result of the war and the drought, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize, in accordance with their respective mandates, emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth and forty-first sessions (resolutions 39/106 and 40/136).

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/531); again requested the High Commissioner and the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner and the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/140).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 41/140.

Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

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

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

At its thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the appeal of the Secretary-General of 11 November 1980 urging the international community to provide prompt and generous assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia; and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of voluntary returnees and displaced persons (resolutions 35/183, 36/161, 37/175, 38/91, 39/105 and 40/133).

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/516); requested the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the

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Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/141).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 41/141.

#### Realization of the right to adequate housing

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly called upon all States and international organizations concerned to intensify their efforts to achieve the objectives and goals of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless; requested the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council to give special attention during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless to the question of the realization of the right to adequate housing; and requested the Secretary-General to pay appropriate attention to the question of promoting the right to adequate housing in the information he was to provide to the Assembly on the results of the Year (resolution 41/146).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/146 in the context of Economic and Social Council decision 1986/162 (see also item 83 (g)).

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

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Convention entered into force on 12 January 1951. As at 1 May 1987, 98 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly, expressing its conviction that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States was necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/507); reaffirmed the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime; and urged those States that had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay (resolution 41/147).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/147.

#### Human rights and mass exoduses

The question of human rights and mass exoduses has been considered by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-fifth session, in 1979, as well as by the General Assembly and the Commission at its recent sessions (see Assembly resolution 35/196, 37/186, 38/103, 39/117, 40/149 and 41/148; see also Commission resolutions 30 (XXXVI), 29 (XXXVII), 1982/32, 1983/35, 1985/40, 1986/45 and 1987/56). The Assembly and the Commission have considered reports of the Secretary-General on this topic as well as the report of a Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1503).

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly invited Governments and international organizations to intensify their co-operation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problem of mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons; welcomed the special interest that the Secretary-General has taken in this question, and reiterated its request to him to follow closely developments in the area of human rights and mass exoduses; encouraged the efforts being undertaken by the Secretary-General to enable the United Nations to anticipate and react more adequately and speedily to cases requiring humanitarian assistance, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; invited the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with the objective of making appropriate recommendations concerning the further measures to be taken in this matter; and decided to review the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-second session (resolution 41/148).

At its forty-third session, in February and March 1987, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its forty-second session of action taken pursuant to the recommendations in paragraph 70 of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (A/41/324, annex) (resolution 1987/56).

At the forty-second session, no advance documentation is expected.

#### Human rights in the administration of justice

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly encouraged the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Documentation and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to the issue of the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, taking into account the report of its Special Rapporteur on this subject; reiterated its call upon Member States to spare no effort in providing for adequate mechanisms, procedures and resources so as to ensure the more effective implementation of existing standards, both in legislation and in practice; requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing these standards; also requested him to continue to employ his best endeavours in cases where the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty are violated and to give his full support to the Special Rapporteur so as to permit him to respond effectively to such violations and to promote the safeguards; requested the Economic and Social Council and, through it, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to keep these matters under constant review and to continue to give special attention to effective ways and means of implementing existing standards and to new developments in this area; and decided to consider at its forty-second session the question of human rights in the administration of justice (resolution 41/149).

At the forty-second session, no advance documentation is expected.

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

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

At its thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/160, 37/170, 38/86, 39/102 and 40/130).

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Working Group and, in particular, of the progress made by it on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention; decided that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group should again hold an inter-sessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council; invited the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the reports of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Group to continue the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1987, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the Assembly for consideration during its forty-second session; also invited the Secretary-General to transmit that document to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group; and decided that the Working Group should meet during the forty-second session of the Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to continue the second reading of the draft international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families (resolution 41/151).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Working Group called for under resolution 41/151.

Improvement of social life

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly acknowledged that the progress achieved in this area was still inadequate and that greater progress was necessary in the world social situation and that efforts to this end should be continued; confirmed the need to ensure the well-being of everyone and the enjoyment of all the other basic human rights, particularly freedom of expression, worship and association, and the ensuring of equality of rights and opportunities on an equal footing for all the people in respect of employment, health, education, culture, rest and social security; reiterated the right of every person to enjoy the greatest possible degree of physical and mental health; emphasized that participation in cultural, sports and recreational activities and the use of leisure without discrimination of any kind promotes the improvement of social life; and decided to resume consideration of the question of the improvement of social life at its forty-second session (resolution 41/152).

At the forty-second session, no advance documentation is expected.

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### Strengthening of international co-operation in the field of human rights

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly called upon all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international co-operation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework; considered that such co-operation should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security; emphasized that co-operation in the field of human rights should be guided by justice and equality, with due respect for the dignity of all people without any discrimination; noted the important place that the promotion and protection of human rights has secured on the international agenda and in relations between States; invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights; and decided to consider this question at its forty-second session (resolution 41/155).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it any views communicated to the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 41/155.

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

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly requested the Government of Guatemala to continue co-operating with the Commission on Human Rights by providing it with information about the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular with regard to the application of the new legal order for the protection of these rights and freedoms; and recommended that the Commission on Human Rights should continue to consider the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala, in accordance with Commission resolution 1986/62, and decided to continue its examination of developments in that situation at its forty-second session (resolution 41/156).

At the forty-second session, no advance documentation is expected.

### Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

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

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission to investigate the reports about grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms that had taken place in El Salvador and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly and a final report to the Commission (resolution 32 (XXXVII)). Since that time, the Assembly and the Commission have regularly considered reports submitted by the Special Representative, whose mandate has been renewed annually.

At its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/155, 37/185, 38/101, 39/119 and 40/139).

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly commended the Special Representative for his report (A/41/710, annex); and decided to keep under consideration, during its forty-second session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in order to examine the situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 41/157).

At its first regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1987/51), at its forty-third session, to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and to request him to submit his report on further developments in the situation of human rights in El Salvador to the General Assembly at its forty-second session and to the Commission at its forty-third session (decision 1987/148).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1987/148.

#### Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

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

At its forty-first session, 15/ in 1986, the General Assembly commended the Special Rapporteur for his report (A/41/778, annex); and decided to keep under consideration, during its forty-second session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan in order to examine this question anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 41/158).

At its first regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council endorsed once more the decision of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1987/58), at its forty-third session, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a year and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session and to the Commission at its forty-fourth session (decision 1987/151).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1987/151.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/54).

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

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

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

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly requested the Commission to study carefully the final report of the Special Representative (A/41/787, annex), as well as other information pertaining to the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to consider further steps for securing effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in that country; and decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its forty-second session in order to examine this situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 41/159).

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At its forty-third session, in February and March 1987, after considering the report of the Special Representative, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a further year; requested the Special Representative to present an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups, such as the Baha'is, and new elements contained in his report, and a final report to the Commission at its forty-fourth session (resolution 1987/55).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1987/150.

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

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

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

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly emphasized the need for the Government of Chile to restore and respect human rights in conformity with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in compliance with the obligations it had assumed under various international instruments, so that the principle of legality, democratic institutions and the effective enjoyment and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms might be restored; and invited the Commission on Human Rights to consider, as a matter of high priority, the report of the Special Rapporteur (A/41/719, annex), taking account of the relevant information at its disposal, to take the most appropriate steps for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, including extending the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to examining the human rights situation in Chile (resolution 41/161).

At its forty-third session, in February and March 1987, the Commission on Human Rights extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and requested him to report on the situation of human rights in Chile to the General Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 1987/60).

At its first regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission (resolution 1987/60), at its forty-third session, to

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renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a year and to request him to report on the situation of human rights in Chile to the General Assembly at its forty-second session and to the Commission at its forty-fourth session (decision 1987/152).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1987/152.

#### Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries

At its second regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council, in taking note of the World Economic Survey, 1986 (E/1986/59) and of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-second session (E/1986/26), noted with concern that the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries had reached such proportions and was increasing at such a pace that concerted action was required on the part of the international community to halt and reverse the process; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, on its impact on the development of developing countries, and on the measures to be taken within the framework of the United Nations system to halt and reverse that process; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1986/56).

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly, recalling Council resolution 1986/56, expressed concern at the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries and its adverse effects on the development efforts of developing countries and the living conditions of their people; reaffirmed the urgent need to take appropriate and effective measures in the fields of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development, in order to halt and reverse the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries; and requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the report called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56, also to take duly into account the interrelationship between the issues of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development (resolution 41/180).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/180 (A/42/272-E/1987/72).

#### Assistance to the Palestinian people

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the relevant agencies, organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary steps, in consultation and co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), for the full implementation of the resolutions of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on assistance to the Palestinian people; and requested UNDP to undertake direct execution of the projects in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, in co-ordination with the relevant local Palestinian organizations and bodies (resolution 36/70).

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

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

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

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to expedite the finalizing, through existing inter-agency mechanisms, of the co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in Assembly resolution 38/145 and to convene in 1985 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of

the United Nations system to consider the co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 39/224).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the progress made in the implementation of the proposed activities and projects described in his report, to take all necessary steps to finalize the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145 and to convene in 1986 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 40/170).

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/319-E/1986/72 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2); requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of the relevant organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, and to invite the PLO and the Arab host countries to participate in the meeting; requested the international community to increase their assistance to the Palestinian people; also requested that United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in the Arab host countries should be rendered in co-operation with the PLO; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/181).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/181.

#### Food and agricultural problems

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the World Food Conference, established the World Food Council at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level to function as an organ of the United Nations, reporting to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 3348 (XXIX)). The Council is a co-ordinating mechanism that provides overall, 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 pursuit of its mandate, the Council holds annual ministerial sessions, and submits its recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its twelfth session, held at Rome from 16 to 19 June 1986, the Council assessed Africa's transition to food-centred development, reviewed its own role in the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and considered the implementation of food policies and strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the part played by trade and finance in the solution of food problems.

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly welcomed the commitments on standstill and rollback agreed upon at the special ministerial session of the

Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986; recognized that further consideration was necessary of the problems that impede liberalization of international agricultural trade; requested the Secretary-General to keep these problems under review and to make available the relevant reports prepared by various competent organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to the General Assembly at its forty-second session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987, together with an oral report on the problems mentioned to be presented to the Council at its second regular session of 1987; invited the World Food Council within its mandate to assess the impact of the present agricultural situation in all its aspects and to maintain an active interest in the progress and outcome of multilateral negotiations on agricultural trade issues (resolution 41/191).

At the forty-second session, no advance documentation is expected.

Promotion of the universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity

At its forty-first session, 15/ the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution on the promotion of the universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity (A/C.3/41/L.91) (decision 41/433).

At the forty-second session, no advance documentation is expected.

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

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

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

At its forty-first session, 16/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1985 to 31 July 1986 (decision 41/411).

At the forty-second session, the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1986 to 31 July 1987 will appear as Supplement No. 4 (A/42/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 17/ and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XXI), annex). Under article I of the Agreement, the United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its intergovernmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by the Agreement.

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

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16/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 13):

- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/41/4);
- (b) Decision 41/411;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.53.

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

At its forty-first session, 18/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1985 (A/41/517 and Corr.1); affirmed its confidence in the Agency's role in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to health; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system (resolution 41/36).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Agency for 1986. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director-General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

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

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended, 19/ the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

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

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18/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 14):

- (a) Report of the Agency: A/41/517 and Corr.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/41/L.32;
- (c) Resolution 41/36;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.65 and 66.

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

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

Argentina,\*\* Bulgaria,\* China, Congo,\* France, Germany, Federal Republic of,\*\* Ghana,\* Italy,\*\* Japan,\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates,\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela\* and Zambia.\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

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

At its forty-first session, 20/ the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 41/306).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bulgaria, Congo, Ghana, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. 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 that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

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

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended, 21/ the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

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20/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 15 (a)):

(a) Decision 41/306;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.40.

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

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

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

Australia,\*\* Banqladesh,\* Belgium,\*\* Belize,\*\*\* Bolivia,\*\*\* Brazil,\* Bulgaria,\*\*\* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,\*\* Canada,\*\*\* China,\*\*\* Colombia,\* Denmark,\*\*\* Djibouti,\*\* Egypt,\*\* France,\* Gabon,\*\* German Democratic Republic,\*\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\* Guinea,\* Haiti,\* Iceland,\* India,\* Iran (Islamic Republic of),\*\*\* Iraq,\*\* Italy,\*\* Jamaica,\*\* Japan,\* Morocco,\* Mozambique,\*\* Nigeria,\* Norway,\*\*\* Oman,\*\*\* Pakistan,\*\* Panama,\*\* Peru,\*\* Philippines,\*\* Poland,\*\*\* Romania,\* Rwanda,\*\*\* Senegal,\* Sierra Leone,\*\* Somalia,\*\*\* Spain,\* Sri Lanka,\*\*\* Sudan,\*\*\* Svrian Arab Republic,\*\* Turkey,\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*\*\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\*\*\* United States of America,\*\* Uruguay,\*\*\* Venezuela,\* Zaire,\*\*\* and Zimbabwe.\*

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- \* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
  - \*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
  - \*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

At its forty-first session, 22/ the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 41/307).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Banqladesh, Brazil, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Japan, Morocco, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

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22/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 15 (b)):

- (a) Decision 41/307;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.40.



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 that have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

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

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

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

Mr. Nagendra Singh (India),\*\* President, Mr. Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (France),\*\* Vice President (died on 11 March 1987), 23/ Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland),\*\*\* Mr. José María Ruda (Argentina),\*\* Mr. Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria),\*\*\* Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan),\*\*\* Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy),\* Mr. José Sette Câmara (Brazil),\* Mr. Stephen Schwebel (United States of America),\* Sir Robert Y. Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),\*\* Mr. Kéba Mbaye (Senegal),\*\* Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria),\* Mr. Ni Zhenquy (China),\*\*\* Mr. Jens Evensen (Norway),\*\*\* and Mr. Nikolai Konstantinovich Tarassov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).\*

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\* Term of office expires on 5 February 1988.

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

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 5 February 1994.

At its thirty-ninth session, 24/ in 1984, the General Assembly, along with the Security Council, elected five members of the International Court of Justice (decision 39/307).

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23/ There will be a separate election to fill this vacancy, which has been scheduled for 14 September 1987 (see A/41/246).

24/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 15 (c)):

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/39/354-S/16676;

(b) List of candidates: A/39/357/Rev.1-S/16680/Rev.1 and Add.1 and A/39/607-S/16800;

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, along with the Security Council, will have to fill the seats to be vacated by the following five members: Mr. Ago, Mr. Sette Câmara, Mr. Schwebel, Mr. Bedjaoui and Mr. Tarassov.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Secretary-General has requested that nominations should reach him by 15 August 1987, 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. The curricula vitae of the candidates will also be circulated. In addition, the Assembly and the Council will have before them a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

The elections will take place in accordance with the following:

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

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

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

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:

- (a) 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

(continued)

- (c) Curricula vitae: A/39/358-S/16681 and Add.1;
- (d) Decision 39/307;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.53.

also item 83 (e)) consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly for three-year terms according to the following pattern:

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

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

Argentina,\*\* Australia,\*\* Barbados,\*\* Botswana,\* Brazil,\*\* Bulgaria,\* Burundi,\*\* Canada,\* Chile,\*\* China,\*\* Colombia,\* Congo,\*\* Czechoslovakia,\*\* Denmark,\*\* Dominican Republic,\*\* France,\*\* Gabon,\*\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\*\* Ghana,\* Greece,\*\* India,\* Indonesia,\*\* Iran (Islamic Republic of),\*\* Iraq,\*\* Jamaica,\* Japan,\*\* Jordan,\* Kenya,\* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,\* Malta,\* Mauritania,\*\* Mexico,\* Netherlands,\*\* Niger,\* Nigeria,\*\* Oman,\* Panama,\* Papua New Guinea,\*\* Poland,\* Republic of Korea,\*\* Senegal,\*\* Sri Lanka,\* Swaziland,\*\* Sweden,\*\* Switzerland,\*\* Syrian Arab Republic,\*\* Thailand,\*\* Tunisia,\* Turkey,\* Uganda,\*\* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\* United States of America,\*\* Venezuela,\*\* Yugoslavia,\*\* Zaire,\*\* and Zambia.\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

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

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

At its forty-first session, 25/ the General Assembly elected 19 members of the Governing Council (decision 41/310).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Niger, Oman, Panama, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great

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25/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 17 (a)):

(a) Decision 41/310;

(b) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.98.

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Britain and Northern Ireland. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. 26/ The members of the Governing Council are elected by a simple majority.

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

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

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

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

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

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

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

At its forty-first session, 27/ the General Assembly elected 12 members of the Council (decision 41/311).

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

27/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 17 (b)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/449;

(b) Decision 41/311;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.98.

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America and Zambia. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex) (see also item 118), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, according to the following pattern:

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

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

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

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

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

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

At its forty-first session, 28/ the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee (decision 41/312).

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28/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 17 (c)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/450;
- (b) Decision 41/312;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.98.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic),\*\* Mr. Michel Brochard (France),\*\*\* Mr. Luiz Sérgio Gama Figueira (Brazil),\*\*\* Mr. Ion Gorita (Romania),\*\* Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba),\* Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany),\* Mr. Ma Longde (China),\*\*\* Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),\*\* Mr. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland),\*\*\* Mr. Richard Nygard (United States of America),\* Mr. Oluseye D. Oduyemi (Nigeria),\*\* Mr. Banbit A. Roy (India),\*\*\* Mr. Noureddine Sefiani (Morocco),\* Mr. Yukio Takasu (Japan),\*\*\* Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)\*\* and Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich Vislykh (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

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

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

At its forty-first session, 29/ the General Assembly appointed eight members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 41/305 A and B).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Fontaine Ortiz, Mr. Kalbitzer, Mr. Nygard, Mr. Sefiani and Mr. Vislykh. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/42/101).

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 123). Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

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

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),\*\* Mr. Adeito Nzangeva Baqbeni (Zaire),\*\*\*  
 Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),\* Mr. Ernesto Battisti (Italy),\*  
 Mr. Carlos Antonio Rivero García (Venezuela),\*\*\* Mr. John Fox (United States of America),\*\* Mr. Lance L. E. Joseph (Australia),\*\*\* Mr. Alias M. C. Kazembe (Zambia),\*\* Mr. Feliks Nikolaevich Kovalev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\* Mr. Miguel Marín Bosch (Mexico),\* Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina),\*\*\* Mr. Yasuo Noguchi (Japan),\*\* Mr. Dimitri Rallis (Greece),\*\*\*  
 Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),\*\*\* Mr. Dominique Souchet (France),\* Mr. Wang Liansheng (China),\*\* Mr. Adnan Yonis (Iraq)\*\* and Mr. Assen Iliev Zlatenov (Yugoslavia).\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

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

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

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29/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 18 (a)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/41/101 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.5/41/41;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/650 and Add.1;

(c) Decision 41/305 A and B;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.3 and 31;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.14 and 101.

At its forty-first session, 30/ the General Assembly appointed eight members of the Committee (decision 41/313).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Ali, Mr. Battisti, Mr. Kovalev, Mr. Marín Bosch and Mr. Souchet. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/42/102).

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

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 115). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

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

Senior President of the Audit Office of France,\*\* Auditor-General of Ghana\* and Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines.\*\*\*

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- \* Term of office expires on 30 June 1988.
  - \*\* Term of office expires on 30 June 1989.
  - \*\*\* Term of office expires on 30 June 1990.

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30/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 18 (b)):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/41/102 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.5/41/42;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/907;
- (c) Decision 41/313;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.31;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.101.



At its forty-first session, 31/ the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 41/314).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Auditor-General of Ghana. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/42/103).

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

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see also item 126) and other United Nations funds.

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

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

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

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

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

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31/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 18 (c)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/103 and A/C.5/41/43;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/908;

(c) Decision 40/314;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.31;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.101.

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At its forty-first session, 32/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 41/315).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Guyot, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Matsukawa. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/42/104).

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

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

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

Mr. Jerome Ackerman (United States of America),\*\*\*

Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),\*\*\* Mr. Ahmed Osman (Eqvpt),\*\* Mr. Roger Pinto (France),\*\*

Mr. Luis María de Posadas Montero (Uruguay),\* Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India)\*\* and Mr. Endre Ustor (Hungary).\*

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- \* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
  - \*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
  - \*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

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32/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 18 (d)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/104 and A/C.5/41/4;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/909;
- (c) Decision 41/315;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.31;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.101.

At its forty-first session, 33/ the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decision 41/316).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. de Posadas Montero and Mr. Ustor. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/42/105).

(f) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

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

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

At its forty-first session, 34/ the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, appointed Mr. Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a six-month term of office beginning on 1 July 1987 and decided that Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra would continue to serve as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia in the interim period (decision 41/320).

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

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33/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 18 (e)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/105 and A/C.5/41/44;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/910;
- (c) Decision 41/316;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.31;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.101.

34/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 18 (h)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/957;
- (b) Decision 41/320;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.101.

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

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

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

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

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

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (see item 109), to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary (resolution 1970 (XVIII)).

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

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

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

At its resumed fortieth session, the General Assembly decided, with respect to the vacancy in the membership of the Special Committee created by the withdrawal therefrom of Australia as at 9 January 1985, to defer to a future session consideration of the sub-item relating to the appointment of a member of the Special Committee (decision 40/326).

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

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

At its forty-first session, 35/ the General Assembly considered that, in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), New Caledonia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter; affirmed the

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35/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 19):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23); A/AC.109/848-857, A/AC.109/858 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/859-868; A/AC.109/873 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/874 and Corr.1 and 2 and A/AC.109/877 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/673;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/41/760; see also A/41/726, A/41/746, A/41/747, A/41/748 and Corr.1, A/41/749, A/41/761 and A/41/870;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/921;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/41/L.33 and Corr.1 and 2, A/41/L.36 and Add.1, A/41/L.37 and Add.1; see also Supplement No. 24 (A/41/24 (Part II)) and Corr.1 and A/41/L.19 and Add.1;
- (f) Resolutions 41/16 to 41/26, 41/41 A and B, 41/42 and decisions 41/406 to 41/408; see also resolutions 41/13 to 41/15, 41/39 A to E, 41/40 and decisions 41/320, 41/402, 41/405, 41/413 and 41/415;
- (g) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/41/SR.9-18;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.38;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.52 and 90-93.

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inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV); and requested the Special Committee to consider the question of New Caledonia at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/41 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/41/23 (Parts I-IX)), approved that report and requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/41 B); and called for further concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 41/42).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 41/16), the question of Anquilla (resolution 41/17), the question of Bermuda (resolution 41/18), the question of the British Virgin Islands (resolution 41/19), the question of the Cayman Islands (resolution 41/20), the question of Montserrat (resolution 41/21), the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands (resolution 41/22), the question of American Samoa (resolution 41/23), the question of the United States Virgin Islands (resolution 41/24), the question of Guam (resolution 41/25), the question of Tokelau (resolution 41/26), the question of Pitcairn (decision 41/406), the question of Gibraltar (decision 41/407) and the question of St. Helena (decision 41/408).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/42/23, to be issued subsequently as Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara called for under resolution 41/16.

#### 19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

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

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

A list of the Member States, which now number 159, with an indication of the year in which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI.

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

As at 1 June 1987, no documents had been circulated under this item.

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

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

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

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

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

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At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to take adequate measures to prohibit and prevent the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property, and to put an end to the illicit trafficking in priceless objets d'art and museum pieces by all necessary measures within each country's jurisdiction with the full co-operation of the courts and customs authorities; also invited Member States to draw up, in co-operation with UNESCO, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territories and of their cultural property abroad; urged all Governments to reproduce the reports and studies made by archaeologists and explorers from the developed countries and to make them available to the countries of origin; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO, to take the necessary measures to alert and mobilize international public opinion in favour of the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, in particular by mobilizing the United Nations information media for that purpose (resolution 36/64).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly commended UNESCO and its Intergovernmental Committee on the work they had accomplished; took note of the importance accorded by the World Conference on Cultural Policies, held at Mexico City in 1982, to the question of the return or restitution of cultural properties; and reiterated its invitation to those Member States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the above-mentioned Convention (resolution 38/34).

At its fortieth session, 36/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in co-operation with the Director-General of UNESCO (A/40/344); recommended that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples; invited Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the sea-bed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures; appealed to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin; endorsed the opinion expressed at the World Conference on Cultural Policies that the return of cultural property to its country of origin should be accompanied by the training of key personnel and technicians and the provision of the necessary facilities for the satisfactory conservation and presentation of the property restored; welcomed the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention; and requested the

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36/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 20):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/344;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/40/L.18 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 40/19;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.87.



Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/19).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/19.

21. United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990: report of the Secretary-General

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, took note of the Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa as well as Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session; decided to convene a special session of the Assembly at the ministerial level to consider in depth the critical economic situation in Africa; decided also that the special session should focus, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, on the rehabilitation and medium- and long-term development problems and challenges facing African countries, with a view to promoting and adopting action-oriented and concerted measures; and requested the Secretary-General, in implementing resolution 39/29 and the Declaration annexed thereto, to continue to monitor the emergency situation, to assess the needs and responses and to maintain the system's capacity to respond to the continuing emergency in the affected countries (resolution 40/40).

The thirteenth special session of the General Assembly was held from 27 May to 1 June 1986. The Assembly had before it reports of the Secretary-General on the critical economic situation in Africa and on activities of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system with regard to the critical economic situation in Africa, the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Thirteenth Special Session. At that session, the Assembly adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the process of implementation of the Programme and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second and forty-third sessions (resolution S-13/2).

At its forty-first session, 37/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/683 and Add.1) and requested him to follow closely

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37/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 29):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/683 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/41/L.15;
- (c) Resolution 41/29;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.46, 47 and 52.

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the emergency situation in Africa and to include updated information thereon in the report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/29).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions S-13/2 and 41/29.

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

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

The question of co-operation between the two organizations was also considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 36/23). It was further considered at the thirty-seventh session, when the Assembly invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to organize an annual meeting, beginning in 1983, between the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to examine the stage reached in the development of co-operation and to put forward proposals for promoting co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 37/4).

At its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/4, 39/7 and 40/4).

At its forty-first session, 38/ the General Assembly approved the conclusions and recommendations of the second general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Geneva from 28 to 30 July 1986; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations; recommended that a co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference should be organized at a time and place to be determined through consultations with the organizations concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 41/3).

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38/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 22):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/532;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/41/L.3;
- (c) Resolution 41/3;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.40.

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At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/3.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it had requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer; recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international co-operation in this vital field; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the League (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9 and 40/5).

At its forty-first session, <sup>39/</sup> the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/481); expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him on the proposals adopted at the meeting between representatives of the League of Arab States and the representatives of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983 (see A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V) and the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985; requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict; requested

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<sup>39/</sup> References for the forty-first session (agenda item 23):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/481;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/615 and Add.1;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/41/L.5;
- (d) Resolution 41/4;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.41.

the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League to intensify further their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations system and the League in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields; also requested him to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the multilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis meeting and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals relating to social development adopted at the Amman meeting, including consultations with the Secretary-General of the League regarding the convening in 1987 of the joint sectoral meeting on development of human resources in the Arab region; called upon competent bodies of the United Nations system to inform the Secretary-General, by 15 May 1987, of the progress of their co-operation with the League and its specialized organizations and, in particular, the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis and Amman meetings; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League, to hold periodic consultations between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures; and further requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/4).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/6, 38/3, 39/5 and 40/7).

At its forty-first session, 40/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5 and 40/7 and called for their full

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40/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 25):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/707;
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1985-1986: A/CONF.109/11;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/41/L.2 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/735;

implementation; reiterated its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea were the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem; took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea; authorized the Ad Hoc Committee to convene when necessary; reaffirmed its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time; renewed its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference; requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on its future sessions; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Conference and the Ad Hoc Committee on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions; further requested him to continue to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement; appealed for the continuation of emergency assistance to those Kampuchean who were still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand; requested the Secretary-General to intensify such efforts as were necessary in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/6).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/6.

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

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

The question of co-operation between the two organizations was also considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions (resolutions 2103 (XXI) and 2193 (XXII)). It was further considered at the twenty-fourth session, when the Assembly paid particular attention to that co-operation in the

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(continued)

- (e) Resolution 41/6;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.12;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.42-44.

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context of the Manifesto on Southern Africa (resolution 2505 (XXIV)), and at the twenty-sixth session, when the Assembly considered the question of holding meetings of the Security Council in an African capital (resolution 2863 (XXVI)).

Since the twenty-sixth session, the question has been considered in the broader context of co-operation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8 and 40/20.

At its forty-first session, 41/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/542); noted with appreciation the increasing participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems; reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to work closely with OAU towards the establishment of the new international economic order in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Assembly and to take full account of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its twenty-first session; called upon all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to implement General Assembly resolution S-13/2 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and to give their maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the timely initiative he had taken to alert the international community to the critical economic and social situation in Africa and welcomed the measures he had taken to facilitate international co-operation and co-ordination to assist Africa; requested him to keep OAU informed periodically of the response of the international community to special programmes of economic assistance and to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization; reiterated the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with OAU, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and OAU, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern

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41/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 27):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/542;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/41/L.7;
- (c) Resolution 41/8;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.48.



Africa; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and expand their co-operation with OAU and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by that organization; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to help African countries of asylum cope with the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructures by the presence of large numbers of refugees; invited Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously and effectively to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa; called upon United Nations organs to continue to associate OAU closely with all their work concerning Africa; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continued to be made available for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of OAU, as required; also requested him, in consultation with the Secretary-General of OAU, to arrange the date and venue for the next meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of OAU and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system; and further requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/8).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/8.

26. International Year of Peace: reports of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Declaration of a Peace Year, a Peace Month and a Peace Day" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Costa Rica (A/36/197). At that session, the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its first regular session of 1982, the possibility of declaring an International Year of Peace at the first practicable opportunity and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and declared that the third Tuesday of September, the opening day of the regular sessions of the Assembly, should be officially proclaimed and observed as International Day of Peace (resolution 36/67).

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

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly accepted the proposal made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1982/15 and declared 1986 to be the International Year of Peace; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in accordance with proposals made by Member States and in consultation with interested organizations and academic institutions, a draft programme and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/16).

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At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the principal objectives of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the programme of the Year and to carry out during 1984-1985 the necessary preparations for its observance; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the draft programme of the Year and on the arrangements for financing it; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "International Year of Peace" (resolution 38/56).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the updated version of the draft programme for the Year; welcomed the establishment of the Voluntary Fund for the Programme of the Year and invited all States and interested organizations to contribute to the Fund; decided to convene a pledging conference during the first quarter of 1985; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the final version of the draft programme of the Year, on any new observations made to him and on the arrangements for financing the programme (resolution 39/10).

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

At the same session, the General Assembly invited Member States, as well as organs and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, educational, scientific, cultural and research institutions and the communications media to commemorate the Year in the most appropriate form, highlighting, inter alia, the role of the United Nations in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security; decided to convene a second pledging conference during the first quarter of 1986; requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the Voluntary Fund, to assist in the commemoration of the Year and to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information about the Year and its objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the programme of the Year (resolution 40/10). The Assembly also called upon all States and international organizations to do their utmost to implement the provisions of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace; and requested the Secretary-General, when submitting his report on the implementation of the programme for the Year, to report on the measures taken by Member States and international organizations in the implementation of that Declaration (resolution 40/11).

At its forty-first session, 42/ the General Assembly thanked the Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international community for their efforts in the promotion of peace and invited them to persevere in those efforts; also thanked the Secretary-General and the secretariat of the International Year of Peace for their efforts in promoting and fulfilling the request of the General Assembly contained in resolution 40/10; recognized that the ideals and objectives contained in the Proclamation of the Year would remain a valuable source for future dialogue and action to promote and achieve peace; underscored the contribution made to the Year by non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, the mass media and others and the importance of their future co-operation with the United Nations and the United Nations system in promoting lasting peace among peoples; requested the Secretary-General to use the Trust Fund for the International Year of Peace for the promotion of peace, and to report thereon to the General Assembly; further requested him to prepare a final report on the results of the Year; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "International Year of Peace" (resolution 41/9).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace (A/41/628 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2); called upon all States and international organizations to do their utmost to contribute to the implementation of the right of peoples to peace through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and international levels; and requested the Secretary-General to invite States and international organizations to inform him of the measures taken or being taken for the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace with a view to securing this right (resolution 41/10).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/9.

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42/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 21):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/41/334 and A/41/586 and Add.1 and A/41/628 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/504 and Corr.1;
- (c) Draft resolutions: A/41/L.9/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/41/L.10 and Add.1;
- (d) Amendment: A/41/L.13;
- (e) Resolutions 41/9 and 41/10;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.48 and 49.

27. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic" was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in 1986 at the request of Brazil (see A/41/143 and Corr.1). At that session, 43/ the Assembly solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, a "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic"; called upon all States of the zone of the South Atlantic to promote further regional co-operation, inter alia, for social and economic development, the protection of the environment, the conservation of living resources and the peace and security of the whole region; called upon all States of all other regions, in particular the militarily significant States, scrupulously to respect the region of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and co-operation, especially through the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence there, and non-introduction of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction and non-extension into the region of rivalries and conflicts that are foreign to it; further called upon all States of the region and of all other regions to co-operate in the elimination of all sources of tension in the zone, to respect the national unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of every State therein, to refrain from the threat or use of force, and to observe strictly the principle that the territory of a State should not be the object of military occupation resulting from the use of force in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the principle that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible; reaffirmed that the elimination of apartheid and the attainment of self-determination and independence by the people of Namibia, as well as the cessation of all acts of aggression and subversion against States in the zone, are essential for peace and security in the South Atlantic region, and urged the implementation of all United Nations resolutions pertaining to colonialism, racism and apartheid; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the situation in the South Atlantic and the implementation of the declaration, taking into account the views expressed by Member States (resolution 41/11).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/11.

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43/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 139):

- (a) Draft resolution: A/41/L.11 and Add.1;
- (b) Resolution 41/11;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.50.

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

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

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly condemned Israel's refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its officially declared threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities; considered the Israeli act of aggression to be a violation and a denial of the inalienable human rights and the sovereign right of States to scientific and technological development; requested the Council to consider the necessary measures to deter Israel from repeating such an attack on nuclear facilities; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of experts, a comprehensive study on the consequences of the Israeli armed attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes, and to submit that study to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/18).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that the statements made so far by Israel had not removed apprehensions that its threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities, as well as any similar action against such facilities, would continue to endanger the role and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international instruments in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in safeguarding against further proliferation of nuclear weapons; considered that any threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries constituted a violation of the Charter of the United Nations; and expressed its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Group of Experts on the Consequences of the Israeli Armed Attack against the Iraqi Nuclear Installations for their comprehensive study (resolution 38/9).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of Israel's continuing refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel's statements in its communication of 12 July 1984 did not fulfil or, in the view of some, did not completely fulfil the provisions of Assembly resolution 38/9, which specifically demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries; demanded that Israel undertake forthwith not to carry out, in disregard of the IAEA safeguards system, any attack on nuclear facilities in Iraq, or similar

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facilities in other countries, devoted to peaceful purposes; requested the Council to consider the necessary measures to ensure Israel's compliance with Council resolution 487 (1981) and to deter Israel from repeating its attack on nuclear facilities; reaffirmed its call for the continuation of the consideration, at the international level, of legal measures to prohibit armed attacks against nuclear facilities, as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 39/14).

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

At its forty-first session, 44/ the General Assembly again called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards in accordance with resolution 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council; considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under IAEA safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

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44/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 24):

- (a) Draft resolution: A/41/L.14 and Add.1;
- (b) Amendments: A/41/L.16, A/41/L.17;
- (c) Sub-amendment: A/41/L.18;
- (d) Resolution: 41/12;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.51.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48 and 40/62).

At its forty-first session, 45/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte; invited the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros; called for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte; urged the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the

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45/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 31):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/765;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/41/L.23 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 41/30;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.53.

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effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of OAU with regard to the problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem and to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/30).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/30.

30. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly at the request of Nicaragua (A/41/244). At that session, 46/ the Assembly, taking note of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" and having considered the events that had taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in particular, the continued financing by the United States of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua, urgently called for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/31).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to retain this item on the agenda of that session (decision 41/470; see also footnote 1).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/31.

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46/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 146):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/41/244;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/41/L.22;
- (c) Resolution 41/31 and decision 41/470;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.53 and 102.



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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 37/37, 38/29, 39/13 and 40/12).

The efforts of the Secretary-General from 1982 to 1986 and the activities of his representative, Mr. Diego Cordovez, are described in the Secretary-General's

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reports of 24 September 1982 (A/37/482-S/15429), 28 September 1983 (A/38/449-S/16005), 21 September 1984 (A/39/513-S/16754), 7 October 1985 (A/40/709-S/17527) and 18 September 1986 (A/41/619-S/18347).

At its forty-first session, 47/ the General Assembly reiterated that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan was essential for a peaceful solution of the problem; reaffirmed the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever; called for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan; called upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour; renewed its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; expressed its appreciation and support for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem; requested the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of progress towards the implementation of the resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity (resolution 41/33).

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47/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 26):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/619-S/18347;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/41/L.12 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/792;
- (d) Resolution 41/33;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.20;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.55-57.

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/33.

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

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

The Convention was signed on 10 December 1982 by 117 States, the United Nations Council for Namibia on behalf of Namibia, and by the Cook Islands. When the period for signature ended on 9 December 1984, an additional 38 States, Niue and the European Community had signed the Convention, bringing the total number of signatures to 159. As at 31 March 1987, the Convention had been ratified by 32 States and the United Nations Council for Namibia on behalf of Namibia.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and the related resolutions; authorized the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission as provided in Conference resolution I; and approved the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 37/66).

At its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 38/59A, 39/73 and 40/63).

At its forty-first session, 48/ the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention; called upon all States that had not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date and to safeguard the unified character of

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48/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 32):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/742;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/41/L.20 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 41/34;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.58.

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the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith; also called upon States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation and to desist from taking actions that undermine the Convention or defeat its object and purpose; expressed its satisfaction at the important decision of the Preparatory Commission on 5 September 1986 that had created conditions for the early implementation of the régime for pioneer investors, contained in Conference resolution II, thus facilitating the process of registration of applicants for pioneer investor status; expressed its appreciation for the effective execution of the central programme in law of the sea affairs and for the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/742) and requested him to continue to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at strengthening the new legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the new legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invited the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on developments relating to the Convention and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/34).

The Preparatory Commission held its first session from 15 March to 8 April and from 15 August to 9 September 1983 at Kingston, Jamaica; its second session at Kingston from 19 March to 13 April 1984 and informal meetings from 13 August to 5 September 1984 at Geneva; its third session at Kingston from 11 March to 4 April 1985 and meetings from 12 August to 4 September 1985 at Geneva; its fourth session at Kingston from 17 March to 11 April 1986 and meetings in New York from 11 August to 5 September 1986. The Commission held its fifth session at Kingston from 30 March to 16 April 1987 and decided to hold its next meeting in New York from 27 July to 21 August 1987. Priority has been given to the requirements for the implementation of resolution II and the registration of the applications received in accordance with that resolution of the Conference.

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/34.

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid
- (b) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General

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

the title "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa". The two related questions continued to be discussed as separate agenda items until the sixteenth session. At the seventeenth session, they were combined under the present title.

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly or to the Security Council, or to both, from time to time (resolution 1761 (XVII)). The Special Committee was originally composed of 11 Member States. At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renamed the Committee "Special Committee on Apartheid". At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly renamed the Committee "Special Committee against Apartheid" (resolution 3324 D (XXIX)). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the regional groups, to expand the membership of the Special Committee, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution (resolution 34/93 R). As at 1 June 1987, no additional members had been appointed. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 Member States:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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At its fortieth session, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 40/64 G, annex).

At its forty-first session, 49/ the Assembly adopted resolutions on policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa as follows: Situation in South Africa and assistance to the liberation movements (resolution 41/35 A), Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa (resolution 41/35 B), Relations between Israel and South Africa (resolution 41/35 C), Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolution 41/35 D), Status of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (resolution 41/35 E), Oil embargo against South Africa (resolution 41/35 F), United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 41/35 G) and Concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid (resolution 41/35 H).

In accordance with resolution 41/35 F, an Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa was established. The Intergovernmental Group held a number of meetings during 1987 (see Supplement No. 45 (A/42/45)).

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49/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 33):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/41/22);
- (b) Special reports of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 22A (A/41/22/Add.1) and Add.1/Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/506 and Add.1-3; A/41/638 and A/41/690;
- (d) Draft resolutions: A/41/L.24 and Corr.1, A/41/L.25 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/41/L.26 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/41/L.27 and Add.1, A/41/L.28 and Add.1, A/41/L.29 and Add.1, A/41/L.30 and Add.1 and A/41/L.31 and Add.1;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/41/779;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/810;
- (g) Resolutions 41/35 A to H and decision 41/412;
- (h) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/41/SR.8-11;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.23;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.58-64 and 102.

The question of race conflict in South Africa has been before the Security Council since 1960, when the Council recognized that the situation in the Union of South Africa was one that had led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security (resolution 134 (1960)). In 1963, the Council called upon all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa (resolution 181 (1963)). This ban was later extended to include the sale of equipment and material for the maintenance and manufacture of arms and ammunition to South Africa and was reiterated and strengthened in 1964, 1970 and 1972. In 1976, following the rioting of demonstrators at Soweto, the Council strongly condemned the Government of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people and called upon it urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 392 (1976)).

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

In December 1981, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, concerning the proclamation of the so-called "independent" bantustan of Ciskei by South Africa (S/14794).

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

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

Also in January 1984, the Council called upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentence imposed upon Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloise (resolution

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547 (1984)). In August 1984, the Council declared that the so-called "new constitution" was contrary to the principles of the Charter, that the results of the referendum of 2 November 1983 were of no validity whatsoever and that the enforcement of the "new constitution" would further aggravate the already explosive situation prevailing inside apartheid South Africa. It declared as null and void the so-called "new constitution" and the "elections" that were to be organized later in August 1984 for the "Coloured" people and people of Asian origin as "insidious manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of South Africa to further entrench white minority rule and apartheid" (resolution 554 (1984)). In October 1984, the Council reiterated its condemnation of the South African régime's apartheid policy and its continued defiance of relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the régime's designs to further entrench apartheid, and further condemned the continued massacres of the oppressed people, as well as the arbitrary arrest and detention of leaders and activists of mass organizations (resolution 556 (1984)). In December 1984, the Council reaffirmed its resolution 418 (1977) and stressed the continuing need for the strict application of the arms embargo against South Africa (resolution 558 (1984)).

In March 1985, the Council called upon the Pretoria régime to release unconditionally and immediately all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country (resolution 560 (1985)).

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

In July 1985, the Council strongly condemned the apartheid system, the mass arrests and detentions carried out by the Pretoria Government and the murders that had been committed, as well as the establishment of the state of emergency in 36 districts. It demanded the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and called upon the South African Government to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees and reaffirmed that only the total elimination of apartheid and the establishment in South Africa of a free, united and democratic society on the basis of universal suffrage could lead to a solution of the country's problems (resolution 569 (1985)).

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



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

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

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

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

In November 1986, the Council urged all States to prohibit the export to South Africa of items that they have reason to believe are destined for the military and/or police forces of South Africa, have a military capacity and are intended for military purposes; requested of all States that henceforth the term "arms and related matériel" referred to in resolution 418 (1977) should include, in addition to all nuclear, strategic and conventional weapons, all military, paramilitary, police vehicles and equipment, as well as weapons and ammunitions, spare parts and supplies for the aforementioned and the sale or transfer thereof; called upon all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa and from participating in any activities in South Africa that they have reason to believe might contribute to its military capability; requested all States to ensure that their national legislation or comparable policy directives guarantee that specific provisions to implement resolution 418 (1977) include penalties to deter violations; and further requested

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all States to adopt measures to investigate violations, prevent future circumventions and strengthen their machinery for the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) with a view to the effective monitoring and verification of transfers of arms and other equipment in violation of the arms embargo (resolution 591 (1986)).

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

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/42/22);
- (b) Special reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22A (A/42/22/Add.1-...);
- (c) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa: Supplement No. 45 (A/42/45);
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under the resolutions 41/35 E, G and H.

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

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

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983) and its own resolution 38/10, and noting the efforts of the Contadora Group, in particular the Contadora Act of Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984, urged each of the five Central American Governments to speed up its consultations with the Contadora Group with the aim of bringing to a conclusion the negotiation process with the early signing of the Contadora Act; also urged all States, in particular those with ties to and interests in the region, to respect the commitments undertaken by virtue of their

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accession to the Additional Protocol of the Contadora Act; requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with Security Council resolution 530 (1983), to report at regular intervals to the Council on developments in the situation and implementation of that resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly by 15 December 1984 at the latest, a report on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/4).

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

At its forty-first session, 50/ the General Assembly, recalling its previous resolutions and those of the Security Council, sharing the concern of the Latin American countries at the worsening of the situation in Central America and its possible implications for the entire region, bearing in mind the resolution adopted on 14 November 1986 by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, convinced that the peoples of Latin America wish to achieve peace, development and justice without outside interference, that it was imperative to avoid war in Central America and that that was the responsibility of the Governments directly or indirectly involved in the conflict, reaffirmed its conviction that the global, comprehensive and negotiated solution of the conflict in Central America required that all States fully respect the principles of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; acknowledged the commendable efforts being made by the Contadora Group and the Support Group with a view to achieving peace in Central America; reiterated its support for the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, requested them to persevere in their valuable efforts, and urged all States to continue to give them their resolute support; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/37).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/37.

35. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At

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50/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 42):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/662-S/18373;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/41/L.34;
- (c) Resolution 41/37;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.72-75.

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that session, 51/ the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/38.

36. Question of Namibia:

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

Since the adoption by the General Assembly at its first session, in 1946, of resolution 65 (I), the question of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) has been on the agenda of every regular session, of the fifth, ninth and fourteenth special sessions and of the eighth emergency special session of the Assembly. During the period, several subsidiary bodies of the Assembly have examined the situation relating to the Territory, including the Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa, the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa, the Special Committee for South West Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The question has also been the subject of a number of resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 264 (1969), 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 283 (1970), 284 (1970), 301 (1971), 309 (1972), 310 (1972), 319 (1972), 323 (1972), 342 (1973), 366 (1974), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 447 (1979), 475 (1980), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985). In addition, the

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51/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 142):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/41/241;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/41/L.35/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 41/38;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.76-78.

International Court of Justice has examined and delivered opinions on related aspects of the question, including an advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 52/ in response to Assembly resolution 338 (IV) and an advisory opinion of 21 June 1971 53/ in response to Council resolution 284 (1970).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should continue to secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other off-shore islands; represent Namibia in intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia should be adequately protected; take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the

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Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and such other measures as might be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia; and formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system (resolution 35/227 C).

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

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

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States and the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes; requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a comprehensive report on all contacts between all States and South Africa (resolution 37/233 A); welcomed the admission of Namibia as a full member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the International Telecommunication Union, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1982/110 to grant membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; took note of the accession by the United Nations Council for Namibia to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and requested the Council to

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accede to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto and to such other international conventions as it might deem appropriate; decided that an International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence should be held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris during 1983; and requested the Secretary-General to organize the Conference in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (resolution 37/233 C).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the report of the Committee of the Whole and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983; 54/ took note of the debate on the question of Namibia held in the Security Council from 23 May to 1 June 1983, 55/ in which the international community overwhelmingly pronounced itself against the establishment of any linkage or parallelism between Namibian independence and extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola; further reaffirmed that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia were, on the one hand, South Africa, as the illegal occupying Power, and, on the other, the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative (resolution 38/36 A); reiterated that Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, was the only basis for a peaceful settlement on the question of Namibia and demanded its immediate and unconditional implementation without qualification, modification or amendment; firmly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts by the United States and South Africa to establish a linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that all such attempts were designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia and that they constituted interference in the internal affairs of Angola (resolution 38/36 B); requested all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite a representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians were discussed, and to consult closely with the Council before submitting any draft resolution that might involve the rights and interests of Namibians (resolution 38/36 C).

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

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

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



At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of Security Council resolution 539 (1983), by which the Council rejected South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with Council resolution 435 (1978) and declared that the independence of Namibia could not be held hostage to the resolution of issues that were alien to resolution 435 (1978), and by which the Council decided, in the event of the continued obstruction by South Africa, to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations; declared that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) and supported the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia; condemned racist South Africa for sabotaging the Namibian independence talks held in 1984 at Lusaka and Mindelo by insisting on the notorious "linkage" pre-condition and introducing new insidious subterfuge as alternatives to Council resolution 435 (1978); condemned and rejected the puppet "Multi-Party Conference" as the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempted to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia; strongly condemned South Africa for its imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between 17 and 25 years of age into the occupying colonial army, in yet another sinister attempt to suppress the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and to force Namibians to kill one another, and declared that all measures taken by racist South Africa by which the illegal occupation régime attempted to enforce military conscription in Namibia were illegal, null and void; condemned the increased assistance rendered by major Western countries and Israel to South Africa in the political, economic, financial and particularly the military and nuclear fields; denounced the establishment of the so-called Liaison Office of the United States Government at Windhoek in direct violation of relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Council, in particular Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971), and in total disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, 53/ and called for its immediate closure and withdrawal; strongly condemned the collusion between South Africa, Israel and certain Western States, particularly the United States of America, in the nuclear field and called upon France and all other States to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment; requested the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operated the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulated the activities of Urenco; and declared that the liberation struggle in Namibia was a conflict of an international character in terms of article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I (A/32/144, annex I) to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 56/ and, in that regard, demanded that the Conventions and Additional Protocol I be applied by South Africa, and in particular that all captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war

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56/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

status as called for by the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War 57/ and Additional Protocol thereto (resolution 39/50 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1985 (see item 17 (g)) (decision 39/325).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took special note of the Final Document containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985; took note of the important debate on the question of Namibia, held in the Security Council from 10 to 19 June 1985; 58/ further took note of resolution 566 (1985) by which the Council condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and further condemned that régime for its obstruction of the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) by insisting on conditions contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as embodied in that resolution; welcomed and endorsed the universal and categorical rejection of the "linkage" advanced by South Africa between the independence of Namibia and irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola; welcomed and endorsed the world-wide and justified condemnation of the policy of constructive engagement with South Africa; strongly condemned the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, diplomatic and financial fields, and expressed its conviction that such collaboration helped to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia (resolution 40/97 A); reiterated that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), relating to the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constituted the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, and demanded their immediate and unconditional implementation; strongly condemned the racist régime for the installation of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declared that measure null and void, and called upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people; strongly condemned the use of the veto by two Western permanent members of the Security Council on 15 November 1985, as a result of which the Council had been prevented from taking effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against South Africa, and appealed to them to desist from further misuse of the veto (resolution 40/97 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly extended the appointment of Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986 (see item 17 (g)) (decision 40/317).

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57/ Ibid., No. 972, p. 135.

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

At its fourteenth special session, in 1986, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence in an untruncated territory including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and all adjacent offshore islands; upheld the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people by every means at their disposal, including armed struggle, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia; called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide assistance on a priority basis, within their spheres of competence, to the Namibian people through SWAPO; emphasized once again that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia were, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupied the Territory; reaffirmed that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, and demanded its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification; called upon South Africa to desist from linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola; strongly rejected the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which had served to encourage the racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and called for their abandonment so that United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia could be implemented; urged the Security Council to exercise its authority with regard to the implementation of its resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of racist South Africa in Namibia, through the adoption of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter; reiterated that comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter were the most effective peaceful measures to ensure the compliance of racist South Africa with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia; condemned the plunder by South Africa and other foreign economic interests of the natural resources of Namibia in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia; and called upon the Security Council to convene urgently to take action for the immediate and unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, endorsed by Council resolution 435 (1978) (resolution S-14/1).

At its forty-first session, 59/ the General Assembly endorsed the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the

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59/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 36):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23, chap. VIII; see also chaps. II and IV-VI;
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/41/24);

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Programme of Action on Namibia 60/ and urged the international community to implement them; reaffirmed its decision that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of its mandate and in view of racist South Africa's arrogant refusal to withdraw from the Territory, should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia in 1987, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 40/97 A and S-14/1; urged the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure that the United Nations plan, as embodied in Council resolution 435 (1978), was not undermined or modified in any way and that it was fully respected and implemented; denounced all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the illegal racist régime of South Africa attempted to perpetuate its colonial domination of Namibia, and, in particular, called upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people in violation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985) and of other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council; declared that all so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia were illegal, null and void; reiterated that Member States must exert all efforts to counter any manoeuvres by racist South Africa and its allies aimed at circumventing the United Nations and undermining its primary responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia; welcomed and endorsed the universal and categorical rejection of the "linkage" advanced by South Africa between the independence of Namibia and irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that such

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(continued)

- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/614;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/41/761;
- (e) Draft resolutions: Supplement No. 24 (A/41/24 (Part II) and Corr.1;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/854;
- (g) Resolutions 41/39 A to E and decision 41/413; see also decision 41/320;
- (h) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/41/SR.2, 3, 9-12, 14 and 18;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.28;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.67-71, 79 and 101.

60/ See Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

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"linkage", in addition to delaying the decolonization process in Namibia, constituted an interference in the internal affairs of Angola; welcomed and endorsed the world-wide and justified condemnation of the policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa as one which, in addition to encouraging South Africa's intransigence and thereby delaying Namibia's independence, had been discredited and made bankrupt by the very actions of the Pretoria régime both within South Africa and in the southern African region as a whole; reaffirmed its conviction that the solidarity and support of the front-line States for the Namibian cause continued to be a factor of paramount importance in the efforts to bring genuine independence to the Territory; strongly urged the international community to increase, as a matter of urgency, financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which were largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves better against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them; requested Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Angola and other front-line States in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity against South Africa's acts of aggression; called upon the Security Council to declare categorically that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia and that the question should not be left as a matter for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa; strongly condemned the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political economic, diplomatic and financial fields, and expressed its conviction that such collaboration helped to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia; deplored the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibia Information Offices in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, aimed at legitimizing its puppet institutions in Namibia, in particular the so-called interim government for which the racist régime had been condemned by the Security Council and the international community, and demanded their immediate closure; urged Governments not to exercise their veto in the Security Council with regard to the question of the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and thus to respond positively to the international call to isolate racist South Africa; called upon the members of the European Community to strengthen, as a matter of urgency, the economic sanctions they recently imposed against the Pretoria régime and to extend them to include illegally occupied Namibia; strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States; denounced the latest acts of aggression by the racist régime against Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, declared that Pretoria's policy of aggression and destabilization not only undermined the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constituted a threat to international peace and security, and called upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against the neighbouring African States; reiterated its call upon all States to take legislative and other appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia; declared that, by their incessant exploitation of the human and natural resources of the Territory and their continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constituted a major obstacle to its independence; once again requested all Member States, particularly those States whose corporations were

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engaged in the exploitation of Namibian resources, to take all appropriate measures, including legislative and enforcement action, to ensure the full application of, and compliance by all corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction, with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia; approved the continued efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia (resolution 41/39 A). The Assembly strongly condemned and rejected the persistent attempts by South Africa to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia, in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that all such attempts were designed to delay further the independence of Namibia and that they constituted a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola; reiterated that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter were the most effective peaceful measures to ensure the compliance of racist South Africa with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia (resolution 41/39 B); decided that the Council should hold extraordinary plenary meetings in southern Africa in 1987 (resolution 41/39 C); requested the Council for Namibia and the Secretary-General to take a number of measures for the dissemination of information and the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia (resolution 41/39 D); requested the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in order to mobilize additional resources, to continue to formulate, in consultation with SWAPO, projects of assistance to the Namibian people to be co-financed by Governments and non-governmental organizations; requested the Council for Namibia, through the United Nations Institute for Namibia, to finalize, publish and disseminate at an early date a comprehensive reference book on Namibia covering all aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations since its inception; and requested the Council for Namibia, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, to finalize and publish, at an early date, a demographic study of the Namibian population (resolution 41/39 E).

At the same session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a six-month term of office beginning on 1 July 1987; it also decided that, in the interim period, Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra would continue to serve as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (see item 17 (g)) (decision 41/320).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 41/39 A and B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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At its forty-first session, 61/ the General Assembly, aware of the interest of the international community in the peaceful and definitive settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of all their differences, in accordance with the Charter, reiterated its request to those Governments to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made to them and to take the necessary measures to that end, as well as to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/40). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 41/414).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/40;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee: A/42/23, to be issued subsequently as Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23).

38. Question of Palestine:

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

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that

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61/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 28):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. X; A/AC.109/878;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/824;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/41/870;
- (d) Draft resolution: A/41/L.19 and Add.1;
- (e) Resolution 41/40 and decision 41/414;
- (f) Meeting of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/41/SR.19;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.82 and 84.

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session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine; recognized that the Palestinian people was a principal party in the establishment of peace in the Middle East; and further recognized the right of the Palestinian people to regain its right by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of 20 Member States; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in resolution 3236 (XXIX); and requested the Secretary-General to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)). The Committee was expanded by the addition of three members at the thirty-first session (decision 31/318). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States:

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

At its thirty-first session and at subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee and urged the Security Council to consider the recommendations once again as soon as possible (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A and 41/43 A).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B).

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At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly rejected those provisions of the Camp David accords that ignored, infringed upon, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and that envisaged and condoned continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967; strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties that constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter and various international resolutions on the Palestinian issue; and declared that the Camp David accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (resolution 34/65 B); and requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights as the Division for Palestinian Rights (resolution 34/65 D).

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine not later than 1984, on the basis of resolution ES-7/2; and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

On 20 April 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution ES-7/2. At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; demanded that Israel comply with all United Nations resolutions relevant to the status and unique character of the Holy City of Jerusalem; and declared once again that Israel's record and actions had confirmed

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that it was not a peace-loving Member State and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III) (resolution ES-7/4).

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

On 16 August 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the third time in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution ES-7/5. The Assembly demanded that Israel respect and carry out the provisions of all United Nations resolutions relating to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem; urged the Security Council once again, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in its previous resolutions and in resolutions 515 (1982) and 518 (1982), to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter (resolution ES-7/6). At the same session, the Assembly decided to convene the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in Paris, from 16 to 27 August 1983 (resolution ES-7/7); and decided to commemorate 4 June of each year as the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression (resolution ES-7/8).

On 24 September 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the fourth time in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution ES-7/6. The Assembly urged the Security Council to investigate, through the means available to it, the circumstances and extent of the massacre of Palestinian and other civilians at Beirut on 17 September 1982, and to make public the report on its findings as soon as possible; resolved that, in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) and subsequent relevant resolutions, the Palestinian refugees should be enabled to return to their homes and property from which they had been uprooted and displaced, and demanded that Israel comply unconditionally and immediately with the resolution; urged the Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the resolution of the Assembly, to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (resolution ES-7/9).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter and recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish its independent Arab State in Palestine (resolution 37/86 D); demanded that Israel withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem; recommended that, following the withdrawal of

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Israel from the occupied Palestinian territories, those territories should be subjected to a short transitional period under the supervision of the United Nations, during which period the Palestinian people would exercise its right to self-determination (resolution 37/86 E).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine was held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983. The Conference adopted the Geneva Declaration on Palestine 62/ and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights. 63/ The Declaration contained guidelines, consistent with the principles of international law, that had been presented on the question and that should serve as a basis for concerted international efforts to resolve the question of Palestine. In the Declaration, the Conference considered it essential that an international peace conference on the Middle East should be convened under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. The Programme of Action consisted of recommendations addressed to Member States, the Security Council, the Secretary-General and organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as to world-wide public opinion, to undertake concrete action to assist the Palestinian people in securing and implementing its inalienable rights, in particular the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State.

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

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

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

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

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to expand its activities relating to dissemination of information on the question of Palestine (resolution 40/96 C); reaffirmed again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 39/58 C; called upon the Governments of Israel and the United States to reconsider their positions towards the attainment of peace in the Middle East through the convening of the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the General Assembly not later than 15 March 1986 (resolution 40/96 D).

At its forty-first session, 64/ the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and in creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations (resolution 41/43 A); requested the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of a new film in 1987 and special series of radio programmes and television broadcasts; to organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists; to organize regional and national encounters for journalists (resolution 41/43 C); reaffirmed once again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C; stressed the urgent need for additional concrete and constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay; endorsed the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the Assembly not later than 15 May 1987 (resolution 41/43 D).

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64/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 35):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/41/35);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/215-S/17916;
- (c) Draft resolutions: A/41/L.38 and Add.1, A/41/L.39 and Add.1, A/41/40 and Add.1 and A/41/L.41 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolutions 41/43 A to D;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.80, 81, 83, 85, 86 and 93.

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/42/35);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/43 D (A/42/277-S/18849).

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

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

Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)). The Secretary-General then appointed Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of Sweden as his Special Representative to the Middle East to promote agreement between the States concerned in accordance with the resolution. In pursuance of Council resolution 331 (1973), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council in May 1973 a comprehensive report giving a full account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East since June 1967 (S/10929).

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

The United Nations efforts pertaining to the situation in the Middle East from October 1973 are described in a comprehensive report that the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly and the Council in October 1978 (A/33/311-S/12896). The Secretary-General has since issued yearly reports on the subject at the request of the Assembly, the last of which was dated 29 October 1986 (A/41/768-S/18427).

At present, there are three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: an observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), and two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (see also item 127). Observers of UNTSO assist UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks and, since August 1982, an observer group has monitored the situation in and around Beirut (Security Council resolution 516 (1982)). Observers are also stationed in Egypt, in accordance with existing decisions of the Council. Details of the establishment and activities of UNDOF and UNIFIL are contained in periodic reports of the Secretary-General to the Council. The last report on UNDOF was issued on 12 November 1986 (S/18453). The last report on UNIFIL was issued on 12 January 1987 (S/18581 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to fortieth sessions, from 1975 to 1985 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C and 40/168 A to C).

At its forty-first session, 65/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories; reaffirmed further that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people; declared once more that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensured the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enabled the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular Assembly resolutions ES-7/2, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to D, 37/86 E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D and 40/96 A to D; considered the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, in November 1981 and September 1982 (see A/37/696-S/15510, annex) and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Arab States held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 7 to 9 August 1985 (see A/40/564 and Corr.1, annex), as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez Plan, as an important contribution towards the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the Charter of the

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65/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 37):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/41/215-S/17916, A/41/453 and Add.1 and A/41/768-S/18427;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/41/L.43 and Add.1, A/41/L.44, A/41/L.45 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 41/162 A to C;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.87-89 and 97.

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

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66/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.



paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine 62/ and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C; endorsed the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects (resolution 41/162 A). The Assembly also strongly condemned Israel for its failure to comply with Council resolution 497 (1981) and Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B and 40/168 B; declared once more that Israel's continued occupation of the Golan Heights and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constituted an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter and Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX); declared once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; declared all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions; determined once more that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights were illegal and invalid and should not be recognized; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, 67/ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect of their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since 1967 and their annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constituted a continuing threat to international peace and security; strongly deplored the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council that prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council; further deplored any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encouraged Israel to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of occupied Arab territories; firmly emphasized once more its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory; reaffirmed once more the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which was an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East; determined once

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

more that Israel's record, policies and actions confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State, that it had persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III); called once more upon all Member States to refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel received from them, to refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel, to suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel, and to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel; reiterated its call to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields; urged non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the resolution; called upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/162 B); determined that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once again upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/162 C).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 41/162 A to C.

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

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency", declared that (a) the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes was of great importance for the economic and social development of many countries; (b) all States had the right, in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality, to develop their programme for the peaceful use of nuclear technology for economic and social development, in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs; (c) all States should have access to and should be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials for the peaceful use of nuclear energy; and (d) international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be under agreed and appropriate international safeguards applied through the International Atomic Energy Agency on a non-discriminatory basis in order to prevent effective proliferation of nuclear weapons; and invited all States to consider convening, at an appropriate stage, an international conference or conferences, under the auspices of the United Nations system, aimed at promoting international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy (resolution 32/50).

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1983 the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy; further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference and requested the President of the Assembly to appoint the members of the Committee, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation; and invited IAEA to fulfil its appropriate role at all stages of preparation of the Conference and during the Conference itself (resolution 35/112).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/78 and 37/167 and decisions 37/452 and 37/453 and resolutions 38/60 and 39/74).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference should be held at Geneva from 23 March to 10 April 1987 (resolution 40/95).

At its forty-first session, 68/ the General Assembly, recalling that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy represented a global effort under United Nations auspices specifically for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in this field for economic and social development, invited all States to participate in the Conference at an appropriately high level (resolution 41/212 A); appealed to all Governments to ensure that the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants were applied in order to minimize risks to life and health, and also to take into account, when discussing nuclear energy matters during the Conference, the legitimate interests of neighbouring countries that could be affected by transboundary effects of the use of nuclear energy (resolution 41/212 B).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference (A/CONF.108/7).

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68/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 34):

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on its seventh session: Supplement No. 47 (A/41/47);
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/41/L.42/Rev.1 and A/41/L.47;
- (c) Amendment: A/41/L.46;
- (d) Resolution 41/212 A and B;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.101.

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41. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General

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

In a communication dated 7 February 1986 (A/40/1085/Add.1), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General of the appointment of the members of the Group.

The Group met at United Nations Headquarters from 25 February to 4 March, 1 to 11 April, 16 to 27 June and 28 July to 15 August 1986.

At its forty-first session, 69/ the General Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group (A/41/49) should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs

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69/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 38):

- (a) Report of the Group of Experts: Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49);
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/41/663 and A/41/763;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/795;

and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee (A/41/795) and subject to the following: (a) the implementation of recommendation 5 should not prejudice the implementation of projects and programmes already approved by the General Assembly; (b) the percentages referred to in recommendation 15 should be regarded as targets in the formulation of the Secretary-General's plans for implementation of the recommendation; (c) the Secretary-General should transmit to the International Civil Service Commission those recommendations having direct impact on the United Nations common system (recommendations 53 and 61), with the request that it report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (see also item 125); (d) the Secretary-General should take into consideration the relevant provisions of resolution 35/210, in implementing recommendations 55 and 57, to the extent they are agreed upon; (e) the Economic and Social Council should carry out the study called for in recommendation 8; (f) the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, assisted as required by the Joint Inspection Unit and other bodies, should evaluate the implementation of the recommendations relating to the intergovernmental machinery and its functioning, as indicated in recommendation 70; and (g) in the implementation of recommendation 24, the provisions of resolution 41/201 should be duly taken into account; requested the Secretary-General and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to report to the Assembly as indicated in recommendations 69, 70 and 71 of the Group resolution 41/213, sect I); decided that the planning, programming and budgeting process should be governed, inter alia, by the principles set out in the resolution; reaffirmed the need to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process, inter alia, as specified in the resolution; resolved to achieve improvement in the consultative process for the formulation of the medium-term plans specified in the resolution; approved the budget process set forth in annex I to the resolution; reaffirmed that the decision-making process was governed by the provisions of the Charter and the rules of procedure of the Assembly; agreed that, without prejudice to the provisions of the resolution, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should continue its existing practice of reaching decisions by consensus; considered it desirable that the Fifth Committee, before submitting its recommendations on the outline of the programme budget to the Assembly, should continue to make all possible efforts with a view to establishing the broadest possible agreement; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such supplementary rules and regulations as might be deemed necessary for the improvement in the planning, programming and budgeting process; also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a proposal on the dates for submission and for final approval of the programme budget outline by the Assembly; and further requested him to report to

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continued)

- (d) Resolution 41/213 and decisions 41/468 and 41/470;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.11, 13-19 and 21;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.33-39, 52, 59 and 102.

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the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/213, sect. II). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee (A/41/795) (decision 41/468).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to retain this item on the agenda of that session (decision 41/470; see also footnote 1).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/213:

- (a) Timing of submission of the outline of the programme budget (A/42/214);
- (b) Questions relating to the programme budget: inflation and currency fluctuation, and level of the contingency fund (A/42/225);
- (c) Reform and renewal in the United Nations: progress report on the implementation of resolution 41/213 (A/42/234 and Corr.1).

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

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 15 Member States (A/35/193 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly held a debate on the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/403).

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

At its forty-first session, 70/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session (decision 41/404).

At its forty-second session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

#### 43. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). At that session, the Assembly decided that the Secretary-General should proceed according

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70/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 39):

- (a) Decision 41/404;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.27.

to the proposals made in his report (A/40/1102 and Corr.1-3, A/40/1102/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3 and 4), taking into account the report of the Fifth Committee (A/40/1111) and with due regard, inter alia, to the following: (a) the proposal that the forty-first session of the Assembly be curtailed by three weeks would be considered by the Assembly itself, at that session, in the light of the financial situation then prevailing; and (b) the Secretary-General would review the other items in his report in the light of the evolving financial situation and would report to the Assembly at its forty-first session (decision 40/472).

At its forty-first session, 71/ the General Assembly agreed that the Secretary-General might proceed along the lines of the proposals contained in his report (A/41/901 and Add.1), taking into account the report of the Fifth Committee (A/41/953) (decision 41/466).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 41/470; see also footnote 1).

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

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Implementation of economy measures (A/42/283);

(ii) Current situation and funding prospects for 1988;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

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

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the

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71/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 140):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/41/850 and A/41/901 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/953;

(c) Decisions 41/466 and 41/470;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.41-43 and 46;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.96, 101 and 102.

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progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s. At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special, thirty-fifth, resumed thirty-fifth and in all subsequent sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448, 39/454 A and B and 40/450).

At its forty-first session, 72/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its forty-second session (decision 41/467).

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

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

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

At its thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455 and 40/460).

At its forty-first session, 73/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session (decision 41/469).

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

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72/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 40):

- (a) Decision 41/467;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.102.

73/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 41):

- (a) Decision 41/469;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.102.



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

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

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force, which was initially set up for a period of three months, has subsequently been extended by the Council, the last time for a period of six months until 15 June 1985 (resolution 559 (1984)). In connection with the events of 1974, the Council requested UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions, relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/15149, para. 7). In addition, UNFICYP supports humanitarian activities co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The last report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 2 December 1986 (S/18491 and Add.1).

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

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

In December 1974, the Security Council endorsed resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolution 365 (1974)). In 1975, the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake a new mission of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations (resolution 367 (1975)). The Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and to keep it informed of the progress made. In pursuance of this mission, several rounds of intercommunal talks were held under the auspices of the Secretary-General in 1975 and 1976, and on 12 February 1977, again under his auspices, an agreement was reached at Nicosia on guidelines providing a framework for the intercommunal talks (see S/12323). There followed a new series of talks, but these were recessed without conclusion. On 18 and 19 May 1979, a high-level meeting was held at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General during which a 10-point agreement was reached (S/13369). As called for by the agreement, the intercommunal talks were resumed at Nicosia on 15 June 1979 but were recessed on 22 June.

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

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

At its resumed thirty-seventh session, in May 1983, the General Assembly, having reaffirmed the need to settle the question of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions, reiterated its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and called once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs; affirmed the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and called upon all States to support and help the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to exercise these rights; condemned any act that tended to undermine the full and effective exercise of the above-mentioned rights, including the unlawful issue of titles of ownership of property; welcomed the proposal for total demilitarization made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus; expressed its support for the high-level agreements of 10 February 1977 and 19 May 1979 and all the provisions thereof; demanded the immediate and effective implementation of resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974), and of the subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on Cyprus, which provided the valid and essential basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus; considered the withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus as an essential basis for a speedy and mutually acceptable solution of the problem of Cyprus; demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus; commended the intensification of the efforts made by the Secretary-General, while noting with concern the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks; called for meaningful, result-oriented, constructive and substantive negotiations between the representatives of the two communities, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, to be conducted freely and on an equal footing, on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions and the high-level agreements, with a view to reaching as early as possible a mutually acceptable agreement based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities; called for respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, including the freedom of movement, the freedom of settlement and the right to property, and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety; considered that the de facto situation created by the force of arms should not be allowed to influence or in any way affect the solution of the problem of

Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action which might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his task under the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council as well as with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any action which violated or was designed to violate the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus; reiterated its recommendation that the Council should examine the question of implementation, within a specified time-frame, of its relevant resolutions and consider and adopt thereafter, if necessary, all appropriate and practical measures under the Charter for ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus; and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to pursue a renewed personal involvement in the quest for a solution of the problem of Cyprus and, in view of this, requested him to undertake such actions or initiatives as he might consider appropriate within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Council for promoting a just and lasting solution of the problem and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/253). The Assembly also took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (decision 37/455).

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

On 1 May 1984, the Secretary-General reported to the Council on the efforts that he had undertaken in pursuance of his mission of good offices, including the submission of a scenario aimed at opening the door to a high-level meeting and to the resumption of the intercommunal dialogue; the Turkish Cypriot reply was annexed to the report (S/16519).

At the request of Cyprus, the Council convened on 3 May and on 11 May adopted resolution 550 (1984). In that resolution, the Council reaffirmed its resolution 541 (1983); considered attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and called for the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations; considered any attempts to interfere with the status or the deployment of UNFICYP as contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to promote the urgent implementation of resolution 541 (1983); reaffirmed its mandate of good offices given to the Secretary-General and requested him to undertake new efforts to attain an overall solution to the Cyprus problem in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the provisions for such a settlement laid down in the pertinent United Nations resolutions; called upon all parties to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices; decided to remain seized of the situation with a view to taking, in the event of non-implementation of its resolution 541 (1983) and the

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present resolution, urgent and appropriate measures; and requested the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council as developments required (resolution 550 (1984)).

In September 1984, following consultations with the two sides, the Secretary-General conducted three rounds of high-level proximity talks. On 17 January 1985, the Secretary-General convened a joint high-level meeting at United Nations Headquarters with a view to reaching an agreement that would lead to the establishment of a federal republic of Cyprus. The meeting was not conclusive, and the Secretary-General has continued his contacts with both sides and reported periodically to the Security Council.

At its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 38/456, 39/456 and 40/470).

At its forty-first session, 74/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 41/470; see also footnote 1).

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

#### 47. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

The item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465 and 40/470).

At its forty-first session, 75/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 41/470; see also footnote 1).

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

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74/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 43):

- (a) Decision 41/470;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.102.

75/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 44):

- (a) Decision 41/470;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.102.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Iraq (A/37/191). At that session, the Assembly, recalling Security Council resolutions 479 (1980), 514 (1982) and 522 (1982) and the statements made by the President of the Council on 5 November 1980 (S/14244) and 15 July 1982 (S/15296), and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (S/15449), considered that the conflict between Iran and Iraq and its prolongation and recent escalation endangered international peace and security; affirmed the necessity of achieving an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries as a preliminary step towards the settlement of the dispute by peaceful means in conformity with the principles of justice and international law; called upon all other States to abstain from all actions that could contribute to the continuation of the conflict and to facilitate the implementation of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in consultation with the parties concerned, with a view to achieving a peaceful settlement; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 37/3).

At its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 38/456, 39/456 and 40/470).

At its forty-first session, 76/ the General Assembly again decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 41/470; see also footnote 1).

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

49. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, 77/ which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States that were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

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76/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 45):

- (a) Decision 41/470;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.102.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/71, 38/61, 39/51 and 40/79).

At its forty-first session, 78/ the General Assembly, recalling that the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States had become parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively, deplored that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on 2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations that the Assembly had addressed to it; and once more urged France not to delay any further such ratification, which had been requested so many times and which appeared all the more advisable, since France was the only one of the four States to which the Protocol was open that was not yet party to it (resolution 41/45).

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

10. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament

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

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

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

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78/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 46):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/41/816;
- (b) Resolution 41/45;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.22, 26, 3-32, 36 and 39;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

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At its thirty-third to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 33/60, 34/73, 35/145 A, 36/84, 37/72, 38/62, 39/52 and 40/80 A).

Also at the fortieth session, the General Assembly recommended that States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 79/ carry out urgent consultations among themselves as to the advisability and most appropriate method of taking advantage of article II for the conversion of the partial nuclear-test-ban treaty into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolution 40/80 B).

At its forty-first session, 80/ the General Assembly reiterated once again its grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing continued unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States; reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time was a matter of the highest priority; reaffirmed also its conviction that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race; urged once more the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 2373 (XXII), annex) to abide strictly by their undertakings to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to that end; appealed to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular to the three depositary Powers of the above-mentioned Treaties, to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1986 session of an ad hoc committee to carry out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions; recommended to the Conference on Disarmament that such an ad hoc committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification; and called upon the States depositaries of the two Treaties, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those Treaties and as a provisional measure, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear-test explosions, either through a trilaterally

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

80/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 47):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/834;
- (c) Resolutions 41/46 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32, 36 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.



agreed moratorium or three unilateral moratoria, which should include appropriate means of verification (resolution 41/46 A). The General Assembly, also recommended that the States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water undertake practical steps leading to the convening of a conference to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and requested that States parties to that Treaty report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress of their efforts (resolution 41/46 B).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27).

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

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954 (see item 50).

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

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

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

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to resume its examination of the question of a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty on the subject and to take up the question of a revised mandate for the Ad Hoc Working Group during its 1984 session, to determine the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network as

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part of an effective verification system and to investigate other international measures to improve verification arrangements under such a treaty (resolution 38/63).

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

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1986 an ad hoc committee under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), to begin negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty in accordance with a programme of work covering various issues under the headings of scope, verification and compliance; further urged the Conference to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty; urged all members of the Conference, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate in fulfilling those tasks as called for, inter alia, in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (see A/C.1/40/9, annex I) (resolution 40/81).

At the forty-first session, 81/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time was a matter of fundamental importance; urged, therefore, that the following actions be taken in order that a comprehensive

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81/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 48):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/835;
- (c) Resolution 41/47;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/40/PV.3-32, 34, 43 and 44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

nuclear-test-ban treaty might be concluded at an early date: (a) the Conference on Disarmament should commence practical work on a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1987 session; (b) States members of the Conference, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States, should co-operate with the Conference in order to facilitate and promote such work; (c) the nuclear-weapon States, especially those that possessed the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree to appropriate verifiable, interim measures with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and (d) those nuclear-weapon States that had not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; 79/ also urged the Conference (a) to take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; (b) in that context, to take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the exchange of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives by individual States and groups of States; and (c) to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity; and called upon the Conference to report on progress to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/47).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 A/42/27).

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3). At that session, the Assembly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area should proclaim their intention to refrain from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons; called upon the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 2373 (XXII), annex); and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3263 (XXIX)).

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit resolution 35/147 to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 A); considered that the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations adversely affected the prospects of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region; declared that it was imperative, in that respect, that Israel should place forthwith all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 B).

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

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of all concerned parties regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolution 39/54).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; requested those parties that had not done so to communicate their views to the Secretary-General; and welcomed any further comments from those parties that had already communicated their views to the Secretary-General (resolution 40/82).

At its forty-first session, 82/ the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and, as a means of promoting that objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards; invited those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; further invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that ran counter to both the letter and spirit of the resolution; took note of the report by the Secretary-General containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; requested those parties that had not yet communicated their views to the Secretary-General to do so; welcomed any further comments from those parties that had already communicated their views to the Secretary-General; and requested the latter to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/48).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/48.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706). At that session, the Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-

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82/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 49):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/465 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/817;
- (c) Resolution 41/48;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-40;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

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free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned (resolution 3265 A (XXIX)); endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the States of the South Asian region and other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States to initiate necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of those objectives; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their co-operation for the realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned above (resolution 3265 B (XXIX)).

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

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

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted that all States in the region of South Asia had expressed their determination to keep their countries free of nuclear weapons, and considered that no action should be taken by them that might deviate from that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (e)).

At its thirty-third to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88, 37/76, 38/65, 39/55 and 40/83).

At its forty-first session, 83/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to that objective; called upon those

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83/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 50):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/519;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/836;
- (c) Resolution 41/49;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32 and 46;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

nuclear-weapon States that had not done so to respond positively to the proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to find their views on the issue and explore the best possibilities to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/49).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/49.

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

This question has been considered by the General Assembly under various items. At the twenty-seventh session, in 1972, it was examined under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see item 63). At that session, the Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use (A/8803/Rev.1), which had been called for under resolution 2852 (XXVI); deplored the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts; and commended the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples (resolution 2932 A (XXVII)).

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

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

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

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolution (resolution 31/64).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted resolution 22 (IV) on follow-up regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons, adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977, in which the Conference had recommended that a conference of Governments on such weapons should be convened not later than 1979; and decided to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference on this question and to convene a preparatory conference for that conference (resolution 32/152).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects should seek agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of certain conventional weapons, including those which might cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects, and that all States were called upon to contribute towards carrying out that task (resolution S-10/2, paras. 86 and 87).

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At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Preparatory Conference that the United Nations Conference should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 (resolution 33/70).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference and endorsed the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session at Geneva in 1980 with a view to completing negotiations (resolution 34/82).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the Final Report of the Conference; welcomed the successful conclusion of the Conference, which had resulted in the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III); took note of article 3 of the Convention, which stipulated that the Convention would be open for signature on 10 April 1981; and commended the Convention and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to those instruments (resolution 35/153).

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

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

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 39/56 and 40/84).

At its forty-first session, <sup>84/</sup> the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence; noted that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences might be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols,

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<sup>84/</sup> References for the forty-first session (agenda item 51):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/41/814;
- (b) Resolution 41/50;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-33 and 37;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols; and requested the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its Protocols to inform the Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolution 41/50).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/50.

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

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States through appropriate international arrangements; requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider, to that end, the drafts of an international convention on the subject, as well as all proposals and suggestions concerning effective political and legal measures at the international level to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States" (resolution 33/72 A).

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

At its thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 35/154, 36/94, 37/80, 38/67, 39/57 and 40/85).

At its forty-first session, 85/ the General Assembly reaffirmed once again the

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85/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 52):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/825;
- (c) Resolution 41/51;

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urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and to find a common approach acceptable to all, which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; considered that the Conference on Disarmament should continue to explore ways and means of overcoming the difficulties encountered in carrying out negotiations on the question; and requested the Conference to continue active consideration of the subject, including through the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons as soon as practicable, at its 1987 session (resolution 41/51).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27).

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58 and 40/86).

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(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32 and 39;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

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At its forty-first session, 86/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to that end, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all had also been pointed out; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Conference, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended that the Conference should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective (resolution 41/52).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27).

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

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

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the will of all States that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; declared that any use other than for exclusively peaceful purposes ran counter to the agreed objective of general

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86/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 53):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/823;
- (c) Resolution 41/52;

and complete disarmament under effective international control; emphasized that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space and to establish an ad hoc working group on the subject at the beginning of its session in 1983, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space (resolution 37/83).

At its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/70, 39/59 and 40/87).

At its forty-first session, 87/ the General Assembly recalled the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities; reaffirmed that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warranted that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; emphasized that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single

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- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32, 36 and 39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

87/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 54):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/470 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/41/837;
- (d) Resolution 41/53;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32, 34 and 46;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

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multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; requested the Conference to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space; also requested the Conference to intensify its consideration of the question in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space at the 1986 session of the Conference and at the forty-first session of the General Assembly; further requested the Conference to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1987 session, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; urged the USSR and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work; called upon all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space; requested the Secretary-General to convey to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, in its capacity as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the wish of the Member States for the early completion of the Institute's study on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequences of extending the arms race into outer space; requested the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the Assembly at its forty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 41/53).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27).

58. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/54 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament

An item entitled "Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/37/243). At that session, the Assembly, taking note of the "Basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests", submitted by the USSR, urged the Committee on Disarmament to proceed promptly to practical negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests; referred to the Committee for its consideration the basic provisions of such a treaty, submitted by the USSR, as well as the proposals and observations made by other States on the question in the course of the thirty-seventh session; and called upon all the nuclear-weapon States not to conduct any nuclear explosions, starting from a date to be agreed among them and until the above-mentioned treaty was concluded, after the appropriate declarations had been made by them to that effect well in advance (resolution 37/85).

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At its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/72 and 39/60).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference to proceed promptly to negotiations on all aspects of this matter, including adequate measures of verification, with the aim of preparing without delay a draft treaty that would effectively ban all test explosions of nuclear weapons by all States everywhere and would contain provisions, acceptable to all, preventing the circumvention of such a ban by means of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes; urged all States, especially all nuclear-weapon States, to exert maximum efforts and exercise political will for the elaboration and conclusion of such a treaty; welcomed the unilateral cessation by one major nuclear-weapon State of all its nuclear explosions, effective 6 August 1985, as well as the proposal for the suspension of all nuclear tests for 12 months, with the possibility of its extension, contained in the joint message of 24 October 1985 addressed to the leaders of the USSR and the United States of America by the Heads of State or Government of six countries; expressed its hope that all other nuclear-weapon States would consider joining in such a moratorium (resolution 40/88).

At its forty-first session, 88/ the General Assembly urged the Conference to proceed promptly to negotiations on all aspects of the matter, including adequate measures of verification, with the aim of preparing without delay a draft treaty that would effectively ban all test explosions of nuclear weapons by all States everywhere and would contain provisions, acceptable to all, preventing the circumvention of that ban by means of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes; resolutely urged all States and especially all nuclear-weapon States, to exert maximum efforts and exercise political will for the elaboration and conclusion without delay of such a treaty; invited the United States - pending the conclusion of such a treaty - to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions declared unilaterally and extended several times by one nuclear-weapon State; expressed its hope that all other nuclear-weapon States would also consider joining in such a moratorium; and invited all interested States to agree without delay to establish an international network for monitoring and verifying compliance with such a moratorium joined by other nuclear-weapon States (resolution 41/54).

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88/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/838;
- (c) Resolution 41/54;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32, 43 and 44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

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At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27).

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

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Secretary-General

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

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see also item 63), reaffirmed its call to all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding islands as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (resolution 3261 E (XXIX)).

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

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly condemned the reported explosion of a nuclear device by South Africa; reaffirmed that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constituted a very grave danger to

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international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; and further requested the Council to institute effective enforcement action against it so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 34/76 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject of reports of a nuclear explosion by South Africa; and requested him to follow the situation closely and to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/76 B).

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

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/86 A and B and 37/74 A and B).

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

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

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At its fortieth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 40/89 A and B).

At its forty-first session, 89/ the General Assembly strongly renewed its call to all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; reaffirmed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; expressed once again its grave alarm at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability; condemned South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enabled it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration, which sought to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that might enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration; demanded once again that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons; appealed to all States having the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons, and to publicize any information in that regard; demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by IAEA; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance that OAU might seek towards the implementation of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 41/55 A); the Assembly also condemned the massive build-up of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail; further condemned all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa; reaffirmed that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constituted a very

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89/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 56):

- (a) Report of Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/490;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/41/826;
- (d) Resolutions 41/55 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32, 36, 37 and 39;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

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grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardized the security of African States and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; expressed its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability; commended the actions taken recently by those Governments that have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields; demanded that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime; requested the Disarmament Commission to consider as a matter of priority during its session in 1987, South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, *inter alia*, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability (A/39/470); requested the Security Council to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by IAEA; requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/55 B).

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

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 47/55 B.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly took note of the draft agreement submitted by the USSR (A/C.1/L.711/Rev.1) and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 31/74).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations aimed at working out the text

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of an agreement; and urged all States to refrain from any action that would impede international talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (resolution 32/84 A); reaffirmed the definition of weapons of mass destruction contained in the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948 (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1); and requested the Conference to consider the desirability of formulating agreements on the prohibition of any specific new weapons that might be identified (resolution 32/84 B).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that efforts aiming at the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction should be pursued and that the question should be kept under continuing review (resolution S-10/2, para. 77).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/66 A and B, 34/79, 35/149 and 36/89).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the special report of the Committee on Disarmament, which contained a section on new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (A/S-12/2, sect. III, paras. 67-75). At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

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

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the States permanent members of the Security Council as well as upon other militarily significant States to make declarations, identical in substance, concerning the refusal to create new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, as a first step towards the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on this subject, bearing in mind that such declarations would be approved thereafter by a decision of the Council (resolution 39/62).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep constantly under review, with the assistance of a periodically convened group of experts, the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons; and called upon all States to contribute, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to the commencement of negotiations on its prohibition with the simultaneous introduction of a moratorium on its practical development (resolution 40/90).

At its forty-first session, 90/ the General Assembly again requested the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep constantly under review, with the assistance of a periodically convened group of experts, the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons; called upon all States, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to commence negotiations on its prohibition with the simultaneous introduction of a moratorium on its practical development; once again urged all States to refrain from any action that could adversely affect the efforts aimed at preventing the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; called again upon all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the Assembly for consideration at its forty-second session (resolution 41/56).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27).

1. Reduction of military budgets:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special

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90/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 57):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/818;
- (c) Resolution 41/56;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32 and 38;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

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Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the matter (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

In connection with resolution 3093 A (XXVIII), the Secretary-General on 2 August 1974 invited the Permanent Representatives of the States appointed by the President of the General Assembly to serve on the Special Committee to inform him of the names of the representatives of their Governments to the Committee; the same invitation was sent to China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. In their replies, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States declined to serve on the Special Committee. No communication was received from the group of Western European and other States concerning their candidates for membership in the Special Committee. In those circumstances and following informal consultations, no meetings of the Special Committee were held (see A/9800).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3093 B (XXVIII), invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the replies (resolution 3254 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, appealed to all States to strive to reach agreed reductions in their military budgets; and requested the Secretary-General, assisted by a group of qualified experts, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis of various aspects of the problem, including conclusions and recommendations (resolution 3463 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments with regard to matters covered in the report; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of the comments provided by States as well as any further conclusions and recommendations (resolution 31/87).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a background report for the tenth special session, compiling the proposals and recommendations put forward by the groups of experts appointed by him and under resolutions 3463 (XXX) and 31/87, and containing information on the progress made with regard to the pilot test of the reporting instrument (resolution 32/85).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General, expressed the view that gradual reduction of

military budgets on a mutually agreed basis would contribute to curbing the arms race (resolution S-10/2, para. 89).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting, to carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument, to assess the results of the practical test and to develop recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/67).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures (resolution 34/83 F).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to express their views and suggestions on the principles that should govern their actions in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures and to prepare, on this basis, a report to be submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1981 (resolution 35/142 A); recommended that all Member States should make use of the reporting instrument and report annually their military expenditures to the Secretary-General; requested the latter to report on these matters on an annual basis; also requested him, with the assistance of an ad hoc group of qualified experts, to refine further the reporting instrument and to examine and suggest solutions to the question of comparing military expenditures among different States and between different years as well as to the problems of verification that would arise in connection with agreements on reduction of military expenditures; and requested him to report thereon to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 35/142 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item at its session in 1982 (resolution 36/82 A).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 35/142 B. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its session in 1983, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" (resolution 37/95 A); requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary co-operation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of

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participating States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 37/95 B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received in 1983 from Member States in the framework of the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and with the submitted data arranged by the Secretariat according to statistical practice, and of the report of the Secretary-General containing views and suggestions of States on practical means of promoting the wider participation of States in the above-mentioned system; and also took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 37/95 B (resolution 38/184 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1985 substantive session, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" on the basis of the relevant working paper annexed to its report, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter, with a view to finalizing the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles in a suitable document at an appropriate stage (resolution 39/64 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received in 1984 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system, and of his progress report on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of resolution 37/95 B and that would result in a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/64 B).

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



At its forty-first session, 91/ the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to conclude, at its substantive session in 1987, its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, and to submit its report and recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-second session; drew anew the attention of Member States to the fact that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and creating confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets; and urged all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures (resolution 41/57).

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

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/91 B.

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

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under

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91/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 58):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Views of States on the study concerning the construction of military price indexes and purchasing-power parities for comparison of military expenditures: A/41/482;
  - (ii) Military expenditures in standardized form reported by States: A/41/622 and Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/41/827;
- (d) Resolution 41/57;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32, 34-38 and 41;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

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several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 63). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session, in 1969.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the effects of the possible use of such weapons (resolution 2454 (XXIII)). The report was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV) and 2662 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and requested the depositary Governments to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date (resolution 2826 (XXVI)). The Convention was opened for signature and ratification on 10 April 1972. The Assembly also requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to seek agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons (resolution 2827 A (XXVI)), a request that was repeated at subsequent sessions (resolutions 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65 and 32/77).

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that all States should adhere to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 92/ that all States that had not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention and that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction was one of the most urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations (resolution S-10/2, paras. 72, 73 and 75).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that article XII of the Convention provided for a review conference of States parties to the Convention to be held five years after its entry into force, noted that, after appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee of parties to the Convention was to be arranged (resolution 33/59 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions on the subject (resolution 34/72).

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92/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the final declaration of the Review Conference (resolution 35/144 A); urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority (resolution 35/144 B); decided to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts pertaining to the reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to carry out such an investigation with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts who would seek relevant information and collect and examine evidence, including on-site with the consent of the countries concerned (resolution 35/144 C).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority, and, in particular, to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons with an appropriately revised mandate enabling the Committee to achieve agreement on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest date (resolutions 36/96 A and B); took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/613), to which was annexed the report of the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons; and requested him, with the assistance of the Group of Experts, to continue his investigations pursuant to resolution 35/144 C (resolution 36/96 C).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to intensify negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons on the basis of its new mandate to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date (resolution 37/98 A); recommended that the States parties should hold a special conference as soon as possible to establish a flexible, objective and non-discriminatory procedure to deal with issues concerning compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (resolution 37/98 C); requested the Secretary-General to investigate, with the assistance of qualified experts, information that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning activities that might constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol or of the relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain thereby the facts of the matter, and promptly to report the results of any such investigation to all Member States and to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of Member States, to compile, as a matter of priority, and maintain lists of qualified experts whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited; and further requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to devise procedures for the timely and efficient investigation of information concerning such activities and to assemble and organize systematically documentation relating to the identification of signs and symptoms associated with the use of such agents as a means of facilitating such investigations and the medical treatment that might be required (resolution 37/98 D); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General and expressed its appreciation to the Group of Experts for the

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work it had accomplished, as well as to the Member States that had co-operated with the Group in fulfilling its mandate (resolution 37/98 E).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1984, the negotiations on a chemical weapons convention, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons for this purpose (resolution 38/187 B); took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D; requested the Secretary-General to pursue his action to this end and, in particular, to complete during 1984, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him, the task entrusted to him under the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and to submit his report on the work of the Group; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly regularly informed on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D (resolution 38/187 C).

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

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for that purpose, to intensify the drafting process of such a convention for submission to the Assembly at its forty-first session; reaffirmed its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical

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

At its forty-first session, 93/ the General Assembly noted with appreciation that, on 26 September 1986, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention had adopted by consensus a Final Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of relevant parts of the Final Declaration; called upon all signatory States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, and also called upon those States that had not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence (resolution 41/58 A); urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in order to submit a draft convention on the complete ban on chemical weapons to the Assembly at its forty-second session; reaffirmed its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and

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93/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 59):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/839;
- (c) Resolutions 41/58 A to D;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32, 34-37 and 40;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

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to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically from the production of new types of chemical weapons, as well as from deploying chemical weapons on the territory of other States; appealed to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention; called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (resolution 41/58 B). The Assembly also called for compliance with existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons, and condemned all actions that contravened those obligations; strongly endorsed the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons; urged the Conference on Disarmament to pursue vigorously and accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction; called upon all States, pending the elaboration of such a convention, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and in efforts to establish facts in cases of reports of such use, and to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons (resolution 41/58 C); took note of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1986 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciated the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the progress recorded in its report; expressed again none the less its regret and concern that notwithstanding the progress made in 1986 a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been elaborated; again urged the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1987 session, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts by, inter alia, increasing the time during the year that it devoted to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1986 mandate; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of its negotiations (resolution 41/58 D).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27).

53. General and complete disarmament:

- (a) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons
  - (i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Conventional disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission
- (d) Nuclear disarmament
- (e) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission
- (f) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament
- (g) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale
- (h) Notification of nuclear tests
- (i) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission

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

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations (A/4879), which had been submitted to it by the USSR and the United States of America; endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the composition of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament; and recommended that the Committee should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles, agreements on general and complete disarmament under effective international control (resolution 1722 (XVI)).

At the first session of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, in 1962, the USSR submitted a "Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament Under Strict International Control" and the United States an "Outline of Basic Provisions of the Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World", which were extensively discussed. In subsequent years, the Committee increasingly turned its attention to the conclusion of partial or collateral measures of disarmament. Under that approach, several important, though limited, measures were negotiated, including the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space

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and Under Water, 79/ signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1968 (resolution 2373 (XXII)), the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, of 1971 (resolution 2660 (XXV)), and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 1972 (resolution 2826 (XXVI)).

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

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

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

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

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K and 36/97 A to L).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in which the Committee stated that Member States had affirmed their determination to continue to work for the urgent conclusion of negotiations on and the adoption of the Comprehensive



Programme of Disarmament, which should encompass all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control became a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevailed.

At its thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/99 A to K and 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J and 40/94 A to O).

At its forty-first session, 94/ the General Assembly adopted 15 resolutions under the item (resolutions 41/59 A to O).

In the first resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the General Assembly took note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1986 session that dealt with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; took note also of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should

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94/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 60):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Objective information on military matters: A/41/466 and Add.1;
  - (ii) Study on concepts of security: A/41/471 and Add.1;
  - (iii) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: A/41/491;
  - (iv) Conventional disarmament: A/41/501 and Add.1 and 2;
  - (v) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: A/41/579;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/41/840;
- (e) Resolutions 41/59 A to O;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32 and 34-48;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

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be re-established at the beginning of its 1987 session; recognized that the work done by the Ad Hoc Committee in 1986 was useful in terms of the mandate entrusted to it; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to that end, the result of which should be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/59 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Objective information on military matters", the Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities could help relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements; urged those global, regional and subregional organizations that had already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level to intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures at the earliest possible date; urged all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency such as, for example, the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1987 the measures they had adopted to contribute to greater openness in military matters in general and in particular to improve the flow of objective information on military capabilities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 41/59 B).

In its third resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament", the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in May 1987 a compilation of the views received from Member States regarding the Study on Conventional Disarmament; and requested the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the question of conventional disarmament, fully taking into account the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Study, as well as all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of conventional arms reductions and disarmament, and to report on its deliberations to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/59 C).

In its fourth resolution, entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament", the Assembly reaffirmed its invitation to the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue, within their areas of competence, the activities aimed at promoting the cause of arms limitation and disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to continue to co-ordinate such activities and to submit an updated report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 41/59 D).

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In the fifth resolution, entitled "Confidence-building and security-building measures and conventional disarmament", the Assembly believed that there was need for strengthening stability and security at a lower level of forces by the verifiable limitation and reduction of armed forces and of conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament and by an increased openness in this context; noted that conventional disarmament was part of the wider objective of general and complete disarmament and that measures designed to achieve regional disarmament with the concurrence of all States concerned could play a useful role in reducing tensions and strengthening security; believed also that increased confidence could improve the basis for effective, adequate and effectively verifiable measures of conventional disarmament aimed at enhancing the security of all States and that the implementation of such disarmament measures could, in turn, result in increased confidence; welcomed the concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable measures adopted on 19 September 1986, within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, covering the whole of Europe and designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities; considered that, by their scope and nature as well as by their full implementation, these measures would be an important contribution to the strengthening of confidence and security throughout Europe, thereby promoting international peace and security; highly appreciated the agreement reached at Stockholm as a valuable example of finding solutions to important problems of a military nature; expressed the hope that, after the adoption of confidence- and security-building measures at Stockholm, steps would be agreed upon in order to make further progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament in Europe; and invited all States, with full account to be taken of specific regional conditions, to consider the achievement of lessening confrontation by confidence- and security-building measures, which contributed to reducing the danger of surprise attacks, diminishing the possibility of misunderstanding or political pressure through the use of military strength and reducing misinterpretations that could worsen crises and eventually lead to conflict (resolution 41/59 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament", the Assembly expressed its deep concern that negotiations on nuclear disarmament should yield concrete results at the earliest possible time; urged the USSR and the United States, which possessed the most important nuclear arsenals, to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to negotiate in earnest with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear weapons; and reiterated its belief that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other (resolution 41/59 F).

In its seventh resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament", the Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament; believed that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence; urged the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bore

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a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the member States of the two major military alliances to continue negotiations on conventional disarmament in earnest, with a view to reaching early agreement on the limitation and gradual and balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons under effective international control in their respective regions; encouraged all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security; and requested the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its substantive session in 1987, issues related to conventional disarmament (resolution 41/59 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Comprehensive study on the military use of research and development", the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/533) containing a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts on Military Research and Development informing the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, that the Group had continued the efforts to reach agreement on its draft report but that, although the area of disagreement was narrow, it had not been possible to reach agreement on the draft report as a whole; and requested the Secretary-General to present available material with an indication where consensus could not be reached (resolution 41/59 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the Assembly reaffirmed that military attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities were tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, due to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks caused to be released; requested the Conference on Disarmament to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/59 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements", the Assembly urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements; called upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament; further called upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements; and requested the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that might be necessary in this regard (resolution 41/59 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament", the Assembly noted with satisfaction the report on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament by the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission; requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its

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deliberations and recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-second session; and also requested the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1987 session an item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament" (resolution 41/59 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", the Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration (resolution 41/59 L).

In the thirteenth resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale", the Assembly reiterated the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament; expressed its firm support for all regional endeavours, as well as unilateral measures, directed at strengthening a climate of mutual confidence that would make possible regional agreements on arms limitation in the future; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to make available to the interested Governments, upon their request, such technical services and assistance as may be useful in measures of conventional disarmament on a regional scale (resolution 41/59 M).

In the fourteenth resolution, entitled "Notification of nuclear tests", the Assembly called upon each of the States concerned to provide to the Secretary-General within one week of each nuclear explosion: (a) the date and time of the explosion; (b) the exact location of the explosion in terms of geographic co-ordinates and depth; (c) the geological characteristics, including the basic physical properties of the rock, of the site of the explosion; and (d) the estimated yield of the explosion; and requested the Secretary-General to make this information immediately available to all States and to submit to the Assembly annually a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding 12 months (resolution 41/59 N).

In the fifteenth resolution, entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament", the Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1987, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject; and requested further that the Disarmament Commission submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/59 O).

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

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42);

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- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
  - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 41/59 B, I and N.
64. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
- (a) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
  - (b) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General
  - (c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General
  - (d) Freeze on nuclear weapons
  - (e) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (f) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
  - (g) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze
  - (h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America: report of the Secretary-General

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24). Annex IV of the Concluding Document contained the recommendation that the Assembly should decide to endorse the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 from 1983 onwards. The Assembly also launched the World Disarmament Campaign in order to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 1).

At its thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K and 40/151 A to I).

At its forty-first session, 95/ the General Assembly adopted 10 resolutions under the item (resolutions 41/60 A to J).

In the first resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities", the General Assembly reaffirmed the usefulness of further carrying out actions and activities that were an important manifestation of the will of world public opinion and contributed effectively to the achievement of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and thus to the creation of a favourable climate for making progress in the field of disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; reaffirmed also the importance of carrying out the Campaign in accordance with the priorities in the field of disarmament established in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, taking into account that the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, the adoption of effective measures for nuclear disarmament, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the prevention of nuclear war had the highest priority; called upon Governments of all States to recognize and respect the mass peace and disarmament movements as an important factor of current

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95/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 61):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) World Disarmament Campaign: A/41/554;
  - (ii) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace in Disarmament in Africa: A/41/660;
  - (iii) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: A/41/666;
  - (iv) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: A/41/720;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/41/841;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/916 and Corr.1;
- (f) Resolution 41/60 A to J;
- (g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-48;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.36;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

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world politics contributing to the promotion of a new political approach required by the realities of the nuclear and space age; urged Governments of all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, in formulating their policies in the field of disarmament, to take into account the main demands of the mass peace and disarmament movements, in particular with regard to the immediate cessation and prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests, with a bilateral moratorium by the USSR and the United States on all nuclear explosions being the first step towards that end, and the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination on Earth, and invited them to inform the Secretary-General annually on the actions taken to that end; recommended that, in carrying out the Campaign, due regard should be given to important dates and anniversaries related to international peace and security; considered it necessary, the future of mankind being at stake, that more attention should be paid to the active involvement of children and youth in Campaign activities; invited once again Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of accurate information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament, as well as actions and activities of the world public in support of peace and disarmament, and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information; requested the Secretary-General, in implementing the programme of activities of the Campaign, to give wider publicity to the work of the Assembly in the field of disarmament, paying due attention, in particular, to the proposals of Member States and the action taken thereon, and to report annually to the Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 41/60 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the Assembly reiterated its commendation of the manner in which the Campaign had been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war" (see A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4); recalled that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it was likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States" (*ibid.*); endorsed once more the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign (see A/CONF.127/SR.1) to the effect that such co-operation implied that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applied to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding would have difficulty in reflecting that principle in its implementation; reiterated its regret that most of the States that had the largest military expenditures had not so far made any financial contribution to the Campaign; decided that at its forty-second session there should be a fifth Pledging Conference, and expressed the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that had not yet announced any voluntary contribution would do so; reiterated its recommendation that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities since it was most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deemed fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the Assembly



and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign; noted with appreciation that the Secretary-General had given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1987 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1988 (resolution 41/60 B).

In the third resolution entitled "Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures", the Assembly took note of the "Draft guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global and regional level" reproduced in the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/41/42) (resolution 41/60 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa", the Assembly welcomed the establishment on 1 January 1986 of the Centre; also welcomed the promptness with which the Secretary-General had taken the administrative steps to ensure the functioning of the Centre and requested him to give the Centre all necessary support; thanked States Members and international governmental and non-governmental organizations that had already made contributions towards the functioning of the Centre; again appealed to States Members and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/60 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons", the Assembly once again called upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes (resolution 41/60 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the resolution; and further requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of those negotiations (resolution 41/60 F).

The seventh resolution (41/60 G) was entitled "Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" (for annotations see item 65).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament", the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/720); reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding

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Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/305) approved by resolution 33/71 E; approved the modalities for implementation of the new disarmament training programme as contained in the Secretary-General's report; expressed its appreciation to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, the USSR and the United States for inviting the fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme; commended the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme had continued to be carried out; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the operations of the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services (resolution 41/60 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze", the Assembly once more urged the USSR and the United States, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would be a first step towards the comprehensive programme of disarmament and whose structure and scope would be the following: (a) it would embrace a comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles, the complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles, a ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles, and the complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; (b) it would be subject to appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those that had already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva and those contemplated in the document on verification measures issued at the Mexico Summit on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I, attachment); and (c) it would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation when other nuclear-weapon States joined in such a freeze, as the Assembly urged them to do; and requested the two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report or two separate reports to the Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-second session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/60 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America", the Assembly decided to establish, as at January 1987, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, with headquarters at Lima, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations might make to that end; decided also that the Centre should provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities of the Member States of the Latin American region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, and for the promotion of economic and social development through appropriate reutilization of available resources, and should co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Latin America under the World Disarmament Campaign; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre, including, to that end, the possible utilization of the existing United Nations infrastructure at Lima with a view to the full employment of available resources;

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invited Member States and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/60 J).

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

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 39/63 F and 41/60 A, B, D, H and J.

65. Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1985, in accordance with resolution 39/63 I, adopted at its thirty-ninth session, which was originally sponsored by 27 Member States. In that resolution the Assembly decided to set, at its fortieth session, the date of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and to establish the Preparatory Committee for that session.

At the fortieth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 40/151 I).

At its forty-first session, 96/ the General Assembly decided to convene its third special session on disarmament in 1988 and to establish an open-ended preparatory committee for the third special session; requested the Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the special session, to examine all relevant questions relating to it and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session its recommendations thereon; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda and other relevant questions relating to the third special session not later than 1 April 1987, and requested

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96/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 61 (i)):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/41/841;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/916 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 41/60 G;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32, 34 and 48;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.36;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

the Secretary-General to transmit those replies to the Preparatory Committee and to render to it all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information, relevant documents and summary records; requested the Preparatory Committee to meet for a short organizational session before the end of the forty-first session of the Assembly in order, inter alia, to set the date for its substantive session, and to submit its progress report to the Assembly at its forty-second session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled: "Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament" (resolution 41/60 G).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 46 (A/42/46).

66. World Disarmament Conference: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/8491). At that session, the Assembly expressed the conviction that it was most desirable to take immediate steps in order that careful consideration might be given to the convening of a world disarmament conference open to all States; invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on any relevant questions relating to a world disarmament conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report containing those views and suggestions (resolution 2833 (XXVI)).

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

By a letter dated 20 December 1972 (A/8990), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that he had appointed the following 31 Member States to serve on the Special Committee:

Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The President also informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the general wish, the remaining four seats would be reserved for the nuclear States that might wish to become members of the Special Committee in the future.

By a note dated 17 October 1973 (A/9228), the Secretary-General, in view of the absence of a report by the Special Committee, informed the Assembly about the developments that had taken place with regard to the implementation of resolution 2930 (XXVII).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems, including conditions for the realization of such a conference, and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session; further decided that the Committee should consist of the following 40 non-nuclear-weapon States:

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia;

and invited the States possessing nuclear weapons to co-operate or maintain contact with the Committee, it being understood that they would enjoy the same rights as the appointed members of the Committee (resolution 3183 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments on the main objectives of a world disarmament conference; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to keep currently informed of any change in their respective positions (resolution 3260 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3469 (XXX) and 31/190).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Assembly at its tenth special session a special report of the state of its work and deliberations (resolution 32/89).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly had before it the special report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/S-10/3 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly expressed the view that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation (resolution S-10/2, para. 122).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/69, 34/81, 35/151 and 36/91).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the special report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/S-12/4) called for under resolution 36/91. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it

approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/97, 38/186, 39/150 and 40/154).

At its forty-first session, 97/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that, in paragraph 14 of its report to the Assembly, the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference had stated the following: "having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the Assembly should take up the question at its forty-first regular session for further consideration, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 36/91, adopted by consensus, in particular paragraph 1 of that resolution, and resolution 40/154, also adopted by consensus"; renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee; recommended that the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee undertake consultations with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States, as well as with all other States, in order to remain currently informed of the development of their positions on the question of convening a world disarmament conference; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of those consultations (resolution 41/61).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/61.

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97/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 64):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference: Supplement No. 28 (A/41/28);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/815;
- (c) Resolution 41/61;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32, 35 and 37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.94.

67. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission
  - (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General
  - (d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General
  - (e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute
  - (f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General
  - (g) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (h) United Nations disarmament studies: report of the Secretary-General
  - (i) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General
  - (j) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (k) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (l) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: reports of the Secretary-General
  - (m) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session
    - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission
    - (ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
    - (iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Disarmament Commission
  - (n) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution

S-10/2, para. 115). At that session, the Assembly established, as a successor to the Commission originally established by resolution 502 (VI), a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States of the United Nations (*ibid.*, para. 118).

At its thirty-third to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R and 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q and decisions 34/422, 39/423 and 40/428).

At its forty-first session, 98/ the General Assembly adopted 18 resolutions under the item (resolutions 41/86 A to R) and one decision (decision 41/421).

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98/ References for the forty-first session session (agenda item 62):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27);
- (c) Fourth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/41/7/Add.3);
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) United Nations disarmament studies: A/41/421 and Add.1 and 2;
  - (ii) Verification in all its aspects: A/41/422 and Add.1 and 2;
  - (iii) Study on deterrence: A/41/432 and Corr.1;
  - (iv) Disarmament Week: A/41/492 and Corr.1;
  - (v) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: A/41/644;
  - (vi) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: A/41/666;
  - (vii) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: A/41/687 and Corr.1;
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/18: A/41/599;
- (f) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: A/41/645;



In the first resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the General Assembly called upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of their agreed objectives in their negotiations, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament; urged the two Governments to make early progress, in particular in areas where there was common ground; and expressed its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion (resolution 41/86 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war", the Assembly considered that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, offered an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war; expressed the hope that those nuclear-weapon States that had not yet done so would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider under its relevant agenda item, *inter alia*, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons (resolution 41/86 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "United Nations disarmament studies", the Assembly reaffirmed the value of United Nations disarmament studies and the need for a thorough appraisal of the subject; took note with appreciation of the views of Member States contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/421 and Add.1 and 2); invited those Member States that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1987, their views and proposals on how the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament studies could be further improved; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the replies received in

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- (g) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: A/41/676;
- (h) Report of the First Committee: A/41/842;
- (i) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/916 and Corr.1;
- (j) Resolutions 41/86 A to R and decision 41/421;
- (k) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-48;
- (l) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.62;
- (m) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.96.

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1987 to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/86 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Disarmament Week", the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/492 and Corr.1) on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week; expressed its appreciation to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week, in particular in holding the 1986 Disarmament Week in close connection with the celebration of the International Year of Peace; expressed serious concern over the continued escalation of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the imminent danger of its extension into outer space, which gravely jeopardizes international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak of a nuclear war; stressed the important role of the mass media in acquainting the world public with the aims of Disarmament Week and measures undertaken within its framework; invited all States, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week, prepared by the Secretary-General (A/34/436); invited the relevant specialized agencies and IAEA to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requested them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly; also invited international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken; further invited the Secretary-General to use the United Nations mass media as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week; requested Governments to continue, in accordance with resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week; and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 41/86 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the Assembly noted that the Disarmament Commission had yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda, but noted also with appreciation that the Commission had transmitted to the Assembly for consideration draft guidelines for the appropriate type of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level, and that progress had also been achieved on other items; recalled the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allowed for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues; stressed the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H; requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution

37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1987 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the Assembly as well as the results of its 1986 substantive session; requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1987 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the Assembly at its forty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament, together with all the official records of the forty-first session of the Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission might require for implementing the resolution (resolution 41/86 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", the Assembly affirmed that the existence of bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms in no way diminished the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament; believed that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; again requested the Conference on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc committee at the beginning of its 1987 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for: (a) cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems; (b) cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; and (c) substantial reduction in existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on its consideration of the subject (resolution 41/86 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war", the Assembly noted with regret that, despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament had discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for several years, it had been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it; reiterated its conviction that, in view of the urgency of the matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it was necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war; again requested the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures that could be negotiated and adopted individually for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an ad hoc committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1987 session (resolution 41/86 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter", the Assembly regretted that, owing to the current financial crisis of the United Nations, the Secretary-General had to defer to 1987 the meeting of the Group of Consultant Experts to Carry Out a Study on the Climatic and Potential

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Physical Effects of Nuclear War, including Nuclear Winter, requested in its resolution 40/152 G; once again requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts chosen by him, bearing in mind the advisability of wide geographical representation and of their qualifications in a broad range of scientific fields, to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, which would examine, inter alia, its socio-economic consequences and would take into account the Secretary-General's report and the source documents from which the compilation was prepared, together with any other relevant scientific studies (resolution 41/86 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session", the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring up to date the report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures under the conditions provided in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of resolution 40/150; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress achieved in implementation of the present resolution (resolution 41/86 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session", the Assembly reiterated once more the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary sessions of the Conference on substantive questions; urged States members of the Conference on Disarmament not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Conference so as to prevent States not members from exercising their right to participate in its work; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/86 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "International co-operation for disarmament", the Assembly invited all States to increase co-operation and to strive actively for meaningful disarmament negotiations on the basis of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, so that they might prevent qualitative enhancement and quantitative accumulation of weapons, as well as the development of new types and systems of weaponry, especially weapons of mass destruction; stressed the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament; emphasized the necessity of refraining from the dissemination of any doctrines and concepts endangering international peace and justifying the unleashing of nuclear war, which lead to the deterioration of the international situation and to the further intensification of the arms race and which are detrimental to the generally recognized necessity of international co-operation for disarmament; declared that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)) constituted a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament; reiterated its profound conviction that outer space should be excluded from the sphere of military

preparations and used exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of all mankind; appealed to States that were members of military groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and in the spirit of international co-operation for disarmament, the gradual mutual limitation of military activities of these groupings, thus creating conditions for their dissolution; called upon all Member States and the international organizations concerned to continue to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign launched by the Assembly at its twelfth special session, the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament; and called upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, while observing the principle of undiminished security, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war (resolution 41/86 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe", the Assembly welcomed the adoption by the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe of the Document of the Stockholm Conference, which contains concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures; and considered that the Document of the Stockholm Conference would contribute to furthering the process of improving security and developing co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security in the world as a whole (resolution 41/86 L).

In its thirteenth resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the Assembly expressed its deep concern and disappointment that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled, that year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations had assigned greatest priority and urgency and that had been under consideration for a number of years; called upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in particular those relating to nuclear disarmament; once again urged the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its 1987 session, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other resolutions of the Assembly on those questions; called upon the Conference on Disarmament to provide the existing ad hoc committees with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the ad hoc committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war; urged the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-test ban; also urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/86 M).

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In the fourteenth resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the Assembly appealed to the Government of the USSR and the Government of the United States to conduct, pursuant to their special obligations and responsibilities as leading nuclear-weapon States, their bilateral negotiations with the greatest resolve with a view to achieving agreements on concrete and effective measures for the halting of the nuclear-arms race, radical reduction of their nuclear arsenals, nuclear disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in outer space; and invited the two negotiating parties to keep the Assembly duly informed of the progress of their negotiations (resolution 41/86 N).

In the fifteenth resolution, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session", the Assembly expressed its grave concern over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which increase the danger of nuclear war and constitute a threat to the continued survival of mankind; called upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine disarmament; invited all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them that possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document; called upon the two leading nuclear-weapon States to pursue their negotiations with renewed determination and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, reduce substantially their nuclear arsenals, prevent the arms race in outer space and undertake effective measures of nuclear disarmament; called upon the Conference on Disarmament to proceed urgently to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war, to intensify negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to elaborate drafts of treaties on a nuclear-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; called upon the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate with a view to making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda; and invited all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (resolution 41/86 O).

In the sixteenth resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the Assembly took note of the report of the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/86 P).

In the seventeenth resolution, entitled "Verification in all its aspects", the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/422 and Add.1 and 2) containing the views and suggestions of Member States on verification

principles, procedures and techniques, and encouraged all States that had not already done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 31 March 1987, their views and suggestions on verification principles as invited by the Assembly in its resolution 40/152 O; urged individual Member States and groups of Member States possessing verification expertise to consider means by which they could contribute to, and promote the inclusion of, adequate verification measures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements; requested the Disarmament Commission to consider at its 1987 session, in the context of pursuing general and complete disarmament under effective international control, verification in all its aspects, including principles, provisions and techniques to promote the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the role of the United Nations and its Member States in the field of verification, and to report on its deliberations, conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1987 a compilation of the views received from Member States on the issue (resolution 41/86 Q).

In the eighteenth resolution, entitled "Study on deterrence", the Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Study on Deterrence, which assisted him in the preparation of the study; commended the study to the attention of all Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for its reproduction as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution (resolution 41/86 R).

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

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/92 H, 38/183 O, 40/152 L, 41/86 C, 41/86 D, 41/86 J;
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on:
  - (i) United Nations disarmament studies (resolution 40/152 K) (A/42/300);
  - (ii) Progress made in implementation of resolution 41/86 I (A/42/301).

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

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly declared that the Indian Ocean was designated as a zone of peace; and called upon the great Powers, the littoral and hinterland States and other maritime users of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with each other with a view to realizing the aims of the Declaration (resolution 2832 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, consisting of 15 members (resolution 2922 (XXVII)). At the twenty-ninth session, the Committee was enlarged to 18 members (resolution 3259 B (XXIX)). At the thirty-second session, the Committee was further enlarged to 23 members (resolution 32/86). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee; and invited the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean referred to in paragraph 12 (c) of the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean that had not yet done so to serve on the expanded Committee (resolution 34/80 B).

Between 1980 and 1987, 16 additional members were appointed on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee (A/34/854 and Add.1, A/35/800, A/37/811, A/38/828 and A/41/987). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 49 Member States: Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, a factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" (resolution 3080 (XXVIII)). The factual statement was considered by the Ad Hoc Committee, which decided to annex it to the Committee's report to the Assembly (A/9629).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88 and 32/86).

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At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted the proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean (resolution S-10/2, para. 64 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to convene a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979 (resolution 33/68).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to undertake the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that might ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace (resolution 34/80 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the issues related to the convening of the Conference to achieve the objectives of the Declaration, to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, particularly recent developments, as well as the progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize all preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening, and to continue the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference (resolution 35/150).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly regretted that the Ad Hoc Committee had failed to reach consensus on the finalization of dates for the convening, during 1981, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean; and requested the Committee to make every effort to accomplish the necessary preparatory work for the Conference, including consideration of its convening not later than the first half of 1983 (resolution 36/90).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, in which the Committee, inter alia, had recommended that the Assembly, at that session, might wish to make specific recommendations to facilitate the expeditious discharge by the Committee of its mandate and to implement resolution 36/90. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session, as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 37/96, 38/185, 39/149 and 40/153).

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At its forty-first session, 99/ the General Assembly took note of the discussions on substantive matters in the Working Group established in accordance with the Ad Hoc Committee's decision of 11 July 1985; emphasized its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted in 1971; noted that the Ad Hoc Committee had been unable, during its four weeks of work in 1986, to complete preparatory work relating to the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean and urged the Committee to continue its work with vigour and determination; requested the Ad Hoc Committee, taking into account the political and security climate in the region, to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1987 in order to enable the opening of the Conference at Colombo at an early date soon thereafter, but not later than 1988, to be decided by the Committee in consultation with the host country, with a clear understanding that if preparatory work was not completed in 1987, serious consideration would be given to ways and means of more effectively organizing work in the Ad Hoc Committee to enable it to fulfil its mandate; emphasized that the Conference called for in Assembly resolution 34/80 B and subsequent resolutions and the establishment and maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace required the full and active participation and co-operation of all the permanent members of the Security Council, the major maritime users and the littoral and hinterland States; decided that preparatory work would comprise organizational matters and substantive issues, including the provisional agenda for the Conference, rules of procedure, participation, stages of conference, level of representation, documentation, consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreements that might ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the preparation of the draft final document of the Conference; requested the Ad Hoc Committee at the same time to seek the necessary harmonization of views on remaining relevant issues; requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference and to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United

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99/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 63):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/41/29);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/843;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/915;
- (d) Resolution 41/87;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.36;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.96.

Nations that were not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution (resolution 41/87).

At the forty-second 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/42/29).

69. Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the work of the group of experts to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/89).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament (resolution 35/157).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (resolution 36/98).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/82 and 38/69).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, to prepare a report providing data and other relevant information relating to Israeli nuclear armament and further nuclear developments, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/147).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (resolution 40/93).

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session, 100/ of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Oman (A/41/242). At that session, the

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100/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 144):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/41/848;
- (b) Resolution 41/93;

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General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons; once more requested the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complied with Council resolution 487 (1981) and placed all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; reiterated its request to the Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in the nuclear field; reiterated its request to IAEA to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel that could contribute to its nuclear capabilities; called upon all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field; reaffirmed its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa; requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities in the light of the latest available information, and to update the study on Israeli nuclear armament and submit it to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/93).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/93.

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

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

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, for its consideration, the proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development (resolution 33/71 I).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Study on the relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Secretary-General" (resolution 34/83 K).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended the report of the Secretary-General, its conclusions and its recommendations to the attention of all

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- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.3-32, 35, 39 and 40;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.96.

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Member States; invited all Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views regarding the report and, in particular, its recommendations; decided to transmit the report to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament for its substantive consideration and appropriate action (resolution 36/92 G).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/S-12/13 and Add.1-4). At the same session, the Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session in which the Committee, inter alia, pointed out that effective follow-up on the disarmament development perspective should be undertaken at different levels so that national and United Nations activities might reinforce each other (A/S-12/32, annex I, p. 42, para. 6).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly included in the agenda an item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" at the request of Sweden (A/37/195). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate administrative action in accordance with the recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, as specified in chapter VII of the study prepared by the Group; determined that the question of reallocation and conversion of resources, through disarmament measures, from military to civilian purposes should be included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly at intervals to be decided upon, starting with its fortieth regular session in 1985; and recommended that an investigation - with due regard to the capabilities of existing agencies and institutions currently responsible for the international transfer of resources - of the modalities of an international disarmament fund for development should be undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in consultation with other relevant international institutions (resolution 37/84).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on measures taken within the United Nations system in implementation of resolution 37/84; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fortieth session based on appropriate measures taken by Member States and within the United Nations system in accordance with resolution 37/84 (resolution 38/71 A); invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1984, their views and proposals concerning the relationship between disarmament and development; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States to the Disarmament Commission in good time; and requested the Disarmament Commission to include this item in the agenda of its session to be held in 1984, to consider the replies received and to make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/71 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to convene an International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, which should be preceded by thorough preparation and should take decisions by consensus; and further decided to set up a Preparatory Committee composed of 54 members, which should formulate and submit, by consensus, to the Assembly at its

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fortieth session, recommendations as to the provisional agenda, procedure, place, date and duration of the Conference (resolution 39/160).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development and approved the recommendations contained therein; recommended for adoption by the Conference the provisional agenda and the proposals relating to procedure drawn up by the Preparatory Committee; expressed its appreciation to the Government of France for its invitation to act as host to the Conference and accordingly decided that the Conference should be held in Paris from 15 July to 2 August 1986; and authorized the Preparatory Committee to hold one or, if necessary, two additional sessions, each of two weeks' duration, open to all States and devoted to the consideration of the substantive questions included in the agenda for the Conference (resolution 40/155).

At its resumed fortieth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, decided to postpone the Conference until 1987 (decision 40/473).

At its forty-first session, 101/ the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, and on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee and in conformity with decision 40/473, decided to hold the International Conference at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 24 August to 11 September 1987; and to convene the Preparatory Committee for one more session, from 21 April to 1 May 1987, and to request the Member States and the Secretary-General of the Conference, based on the information in the report of the Preparatory Committee (A/41/51), concerning the results so far achieved in the substantial and organizational preparation for the Conference, to continue and

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101/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 65):

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development: Supplement No. 51 (A/41/51);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/844;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/916 and Corr.1;
- (d) Decision 41/422;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.1-45;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.36;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.96.

intensify their participation in the final stage of the preparatory process, especially in making available their views and proposals on substantive issues, in order to ensure the best possible success of the Conference (decision 41/422).

In accordance with decision 41/422, the Preparatory Committee held its fourth session in New York from 21 April to 1 May 1987 (see A/CONF.130/1). The Committee adopted its agenda of work; continued work for preparing the draft final document of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General of the Conference, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, to intensify the activities designed for publicizing the Conference and adopted its report to the International Conference.

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development.

71. Question of Antarctica: reports of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Antigua and Barbuda and Malaysia (A/38/193 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors (resolution 38/77).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the study on the question of Antarctica and expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for it (resolution 39/152).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update and expand the study by addressing questions concerning the availability to the United Nations of information from the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties on their respective activities in and their deliberations regarding Antarctica, the involvement of the relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations in the Antarctic Treaty system and the significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the southern ocean; invited the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to inform the Secretary-General of their negotiations to establish a régime regarding Antarctic minerals; viewed with concern the continued status of the apartheid régime of South Africa as a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty; and urged the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to exclude the racist apartheid régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date (resolutions 40/156 A to C).

At its forty-first session, 102/ the General Assembly requested the Antarctic

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102/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 66):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/41/688 and Add.1 and A/41/722;

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Treaty Consultative Parties to keep the Secretary-General fully informed of all aspects of the question of Antarctica so that the United Nations could function as the central repository of all such information; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow all aspects of the question of Antarctica and to provide an updated report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/88 A); reaffirmed that any exploitation of the resources of Antarctica should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica, the protection of its environment, the non-appropriation and conservation of its resources and the international management and equitable sharing of the benefits of such exploitation; and called upon the Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals régime until such time as all members of the international community could participate fully in such negotiations (resolution 41/88 B); viewed with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Consultative Parties; appealed once again to the latter to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid régime of South Africa from participation in their meetings at the earliest possible date; invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/88 C).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 41/88 A and C.

72. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region:  
report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (see item 73), considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered that the security of the Mediterranean and that of the adjacent regions were interdependent and that further efforts were necessary for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of principles it enumerated (resolution 37/118).

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- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/902;
- (c) Resolutions 41/88 A to C;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.49-51;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.96.

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At its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153 and 40/157).

At its forty-first session, 103/ the General Assembly, having welcomed the efforts realized by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to strengthen regional co-operation in various fields among themselves and between them and the European countries and having taken note of the adoption by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures, reaffirmed that the security of the Mediterranean was closely linked with European security and with international peace and security, and that further efforts were necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, and also reaffirmed the need for just and viable solutions of existing problems and crises in the area on the basis of the provisions of the Charter and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence; took note of paragraph 24 of the Document of the Stockholm Conference, which confirmed the intention of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop good-neighbourly relations with all States of the region, with due regard to reciprocity, and in the spirit of the principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, so as to promote confidence and security and make peace prevail in the region in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act; welcomed any further communication to the Secretary-General, from all States, of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region; urged all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; once again encouraged efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at

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103/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 67):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/486 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/903;
- (c) Resolution 41/89;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.52-59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.96.

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reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region; renewed its invitation to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to concerted efforts by Mediterranean countries in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region; invited the Member States of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-first session, an updated report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 41/89).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 41/89.

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

(a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-ninth session, 104/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace; requested the Secretary-General to consider convening in 1986, within the programme of the International Year of Peace, a panel of peace research experts to consider questions pertaining to the implementation of the Declaration; and further requested the Secretary-General to continue following the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration on all planes and in the light of the observances of the Year, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly not later than at its forty-second session (resolution 39/157).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 39/157.

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/143 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/39/758;
- (c) Resolution 39/157;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/39/PV.56-62;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.102.

(b) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654). At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and suggestions as well as of any measures they took for the purpose of strengthening international security (resolution 2606 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the extent of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and on actions that should be undertaken by the Assembly in order to secure full compliance with those provisions; and reaffirmed the principles of the Declaration (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75 and 34/100). At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly also invited the Security Council to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the steps taken in order to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council and the possibility of holding periodic meetings of the Council at the ministerial or higher governmental level (resolution 35/158). At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the Assembly reiterated that invitation to the Council (resolutions 36/102 and 37/118).

At its thirty-first to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly adopted under the item resolutions entitled "Non-interference in the internal affairs of States" (resolutions 31/91, 32/153, 33/74, 34/101 and 35/159). At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly approved the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States (resolution 36/103).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly adopted, under the same item, a resolution entitled "Situation in Nicaragua" (resolution 33/76) and the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (resolution 33/73).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (see item 140) (resolution 4/99).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region" (see item 72) (resolution 7/118).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly emphasized the need to consider holding periodic meetings of the Security Council in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises (resolution 38/190). At its

thirty-ninth session, the Assembly reiterated that invitation to the Council (resolution 39/155).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Security Council should give priority consideration to the need for strengthening the system of collective security provided for in the Charter and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/154); invited Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the basis of the replies received (resolution 39/155); stressed the primary responsibility of the Council in the maintenance of peace and security; encouraged it to intensify its efforts in the prevention of international conflict and the peaceful settlement of disputes; and welcomed further information from it on the progress achieved, at periodic intervals, as deemed appropriate (resolution 39/156); reaffirmed the validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace; requested the Secretary-General to consider convening in 1986, within the programme of the International Year of Peace, a panel of peace research experts to consider questions pertaining to the implementation of the Declaration; and further requested him to continue following the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration on all planes and in the light of the observances of the Year, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly not later than at its forty-second session (resolution 39/157).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly stressed that there was an urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and, to that end, emphasized the need to examine mechanisms and working methods on a continued basis in order to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council, in accordance with the Charter; emphasized that the Council should consider holding periodic meetings in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, thus enabling it to play a more active role in preventing conflicts; and welcomed the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and expressed the hope that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe would achieve significant and positive results (resolution 40/158).

At its forty-first session, 105/ the General Assembly invited Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the basis of the replies received (resolution 41/90).

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105/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 68):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/468 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/904;

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/90.

(c) Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation: report of the Secretary-General

At its forty-first session, 106/ the General Assembly called for the continuation of the political dialogue and negotiations in good faith, taking into account the legitimate interests of all States, in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter and being guided by a sincere desire for results; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in accordance with the Charter, to facilitate dialogue and co-operation as a means to help reduce tensions, settle international conflicts peacefully and improve the international climate; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session (resolution 41/91).

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

74. Comprehensive system of international peace and security

The item entitled "Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security" was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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(continued)

- (c) Resolution 41/90;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.52-59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.96.

106/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 68):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/41/904;
- (b) Resolution 41/91;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.52-59;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.96.

At its forty-first session, 107/ the General Assembly decided to continue consideration of the question at its forty-second session under an item entitled "Comprehensive system of international peace and security" (resolution 41/92).

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

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

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Technical reports reviewing in detail levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session (A/3838), seventeenth session (A/5216), nineteenth session (A/5814), twenty-first session (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth session (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh session (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second session (A/32/40), thirty-seventh session (A/37/45) and forty-first session (A/41/16). Shorter reports on the progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

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107/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 141):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/41/191;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/41/906;
- (c) Resolution 41/92;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/41/PV.52-59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.96.

At its forty-first session, 108/ the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making in the course of the past 31 years to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation; noted with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme; requested the Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed the Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the Assembly; requested the Committee to report on new findings at the forty-second session; requested UNEP to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the Assembly, the scientific community and the public; expressed appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA and non-governmental organizations; and invited all these bodies to provide further relevant data, which would help the Committee in the preparation of future reports to the Assembly (resolution 41/62 A).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Scientific Committee called for under resolution 41/62 A (A/42/210).

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108/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 70):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 16 (A/41/16);
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/41/730;
- (c) Resolutions 41/62 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/41/SR.3 and 4;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

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

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

In the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in October 1970, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G).

At its forty-first session, 109/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it

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109/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 71):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/41/454, A/41/455 and Add.1, A/41/456, A/41/469 and Add.1, A/41/677, A/41/681 and A/41/682;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee: A/41/680;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/41/750;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/920;
- (e) Resolutions 41/63 A to G;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/41/SR.27-32;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.38;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.



might investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, to continue to make available additional staff as might be necessary to assist the Special Committee and to ensure the widest circulation of its reports (resolution 41/63 D); and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolutions 41/63 A to G).

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

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee called for under paragraph 17 of resolution 41/63 D;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 41/63 A to G.

77. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members, and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on the area of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, on future organizational arrangements and on the nature of legal problems that might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded to 28 at the sixteenth session (resolution 1721 E (XVI)), to 37 at the twenty-eighth session (resolution 3182 (XXVIII)), to 47 at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/196 B) and to 53 at the thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/16). The Committee has established a Legal Sub-Committee and a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. It has also established four working groups of the whole on navigation satellites, broadcasting satellites, remote sensing satellites and the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 53 Member States:

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan,

Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), and the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68) and the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92).

On the recommendation of the Committee, the Assembly has adopted several resolutions relating to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, and more recently, relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96 and 40/162).

At its forty-first session, 110/ the General Assembly endorsed the

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110/ References for the forty-first session (agenda items 72 and 137):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/41/20 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/560 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/41/751;
- (d) Resolutions A/41/64 to 66;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/41/SR.33-38;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Sub-Committee, at its twenty-sixth session, should, in its working groups, continue the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space; continue its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union, and to consider the choice of a new item for the agenda of the Legal Sub-Committee, including the proposals made by the Group of 77 and others, with a view to making a recommendation to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in order to reach consensus during its thirtieth session. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, at its twenty-fourth session, should consider the following items on a priority basis: the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system, the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, questions relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites and the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space, and in that context, considered it particularly urgent to implement the recommendations that: (a) all countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space; (b) data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination; (c) the United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes and necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions; and (d) the United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications, it being also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system; further endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Sub-Committee should consider questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space, the examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit, matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine, progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme (in this regard the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to submit reports and arrange a special presentation), matters relating to planetary exploration and matters relating to astronomy. The theme for the special attention of the 1987 session of the Sub-Committee was: "Space communications for development"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, on that theme, to be held during the first week of the Sub-Committee's session, after the adjournment of its meeting, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee. The Assembly further endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Sub-Committee, beginning with its twenty-fourth session, should establish a Working Group of the Whole to evaluate the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with a view to improving the execution of activities relating to

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international co-operation, particularly those included in the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, and to propose concrete steps to increase such co-operation as well as to make it more efficient; requested the Committee to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 41/64). At the same session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, adopted the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Space (resolution 41/65).

Also at the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a report on the past application of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space and to submit it to the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-sixth session, for the information of the Member States (resolution 41/66).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/42/20);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/64.

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

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 33 Member States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

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

Argentina, Canada, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to consider the preparation of a study on matters related to facilities, services and personnel that Member States might provide for United Nations peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI) and 2308 (XXII)).

At its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit to it a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council, as well as a progress report on such work as the Committee might be able to undertake on any other models of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2451 (XXIII) and 2576 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly instructed the Special Committee to intensify its work with a view to completing its report on the United Nations military observers (resolution 2670 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to renew its efforts to work towards the completion of agreed guidelines that would govern the conduct of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter and to devote further attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37 and 37/93).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit a status report on its present situation, to determine the areas of possible progress and other areas where progress would be difficult to achieve or was still pending, and to consider proposals to reactivate and rationalize its work (resolution 38/81).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly indicated that it was awaiting the report of the Special Committee to the Assembly at its next session, and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolutions 39/97 and 40/163).

At its forty-first session, 111/ the General Assembly noted that the Special Committee had not been able to submit a report to the Assembly; and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 41/67).

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111/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 73):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/41/752;
- (b) Resolution 41/67;
- (c) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/41/SR.8-10;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations called for under resolution 41/67.

79. Questions relating to information:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, requested the Secretary-General to make new efforts in the field of information activities of the Organization and convey to the general public comprehensive information regarding the political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian achievements and undertakings of the United Nations system, including the principles and aims related to the new international economic order; called upon the Secretary-General to collaborate closely in that effort with the national information media, the United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations concerned throughout the world; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the activities of the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat and decided to consider the question at that session as a separate item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the above-mentioned item should be considered as sub-item(s) of an item entitled "Questions relating to information", which would be allocated to the Special Political Committee. The Assembly also decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States; and requested the Committee to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, to rename it "the Committee on Information" and to increase its membership from 41 to 66; requested the Committee on Information to continue to examine United Nations public information policies and activities, to evaluate and follow up the efforts made and the progress achieved by the United Nations system in the field of information and communications, and to promote the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order intended to strengthen peace and international understanding and based on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information and to make recommendations thereon to the Assembly; requested the Director-General of UNESCO to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a progress report on the establishment of a new world information and communication order; called upon the Secretary-General to reconsider, in consultation with the Committee, the priorities

and programmes of the Department of Public Information and to submit a report on the matter to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on developments in the public information activities of the Secretariat; and requested the Committee to examine the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations information centres and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon and to prepare recommendations to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/182).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the establishment within UNESCO of the International Programme for the Development of Communication; and requested the Director-General of UNESCO to submit a progress report on the implementation of the Programme to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 66 to 67; and requested the Secretary-General to take a number of measures in the field of information and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/201).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO; and invited the Director-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a progress report on the efforts of UNESCO for the establishment of a new world information and communication order (resolution 36/149 A); and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information made a more strenuous effort to ensure balance in the use of official languages in the publications and programmes of the Department, to strengthen the competent unit in the Department for the production of information material in Spanish, to report on the above to the Committee at its next session, and to take a number of other measures in the field of information (resolution 36/149 B).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO; invited the Director-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the Programme, on the activities related to the establishment of a new world information and communication order and on other matters in the communication and information sector (resolution 37/94 A); and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, within the World Disarmament Campaign (see item 64), the Department of Public Information fulfilled the role assigned to it by the Assembly by utilizing its expertise and resources in public information to ensure its maximum effectiveness, that the Department organized, in close co-operation with UNESCO, a round table on a new world information and communication order, to submit to the Committee on Information at its next session a detailed report on the acquisition of a United Nations communications satellite and to report further to the Committee at its next session on the viability of a world-wide United Nations short-wave network, its regional segments and its pertinent frequencies, as well as on the alternative solution of continuing to rent broadcast time on existing national short-wave transmitters and to take a number of other measures in the field of information (resolution 37/94 B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO; and requested him to continue his

efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a detailed report on the application of the Programme and the activities relating to the establishment of a new world information and communication order and, in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union, on the effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies on societies and cultures (resolution 38/82 A); requested that the Joint United Nations Information Committee be strengthened and made more effective; requested the Department of Public Information to contribute more effectively, through its training programmes, to the development of human, managerial and technical resources of the mass media from developing countries; invited the Department of Public Information, in view of the decision of the Government of Indonesia, to reopen, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Information Centre at Jakarta, to give a favourable reply to the request of the Government of Cameroon that the United Nations Information Centre at Yaoundé be strengthened and that a full-time director be appointed, and to give a favourable reply to the request of the Government of Burundi that the United Nations Information Centre at Bujumbura be strengthened and that a full-time director be appointed; expressed its satisfaction with the work of the Round Table on a New World Information and Communication Order organized jointly by the United Nations and UNESCO, held at Innsbruck, Austria, from 14 to 19 September 1983, and its subsequent report; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information, jointly with UNESCO, convene a second round table in 1985 and to take a number of other measures in the field of information (resolution 38/82 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate given to the Committee by the Assembly in its resolution 34/182; urged the Department of Public Information to give the widest possible dissemination of information pertaining to the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with a view to strengthening international commitment to the total eradication of colonialism in all its forms; decided to increase the membership of the Committee from 67 to 69; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee, at its substantive session in 1985, on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the Committee's report, to consider the proposals of the Governments of Benin and Poland on the opening of United Nations information centres, in the light of recommendation 37 of the Committee and of the criteria established in resolution 38/82 B, and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution and, in particular, on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the annex to the resolution (resolution 39/98 A); took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO and invited him to prepare a study on the progress made by UNESCO in the field of research on a new world information and communication order, analyse the conclusions reached and, if necessary, broaden the basis for the study, and to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the Assembly, at its fortieth session, a detailed report on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and the activities relating to the establishment of a new world information and communication order, as well as on the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies (resolution 39/98 B).



At its fortieth session, the General Assembly approved the report of the Committee on Information and the recommendations contained in paragraph 139 of that report and annexed to the resolution, as adopted, and affirmed the requests and appeals reproduced therein as well as the provisions of its resolution 39/98 A and urged their full implementation; reaffirmed the mandate given to the Committee by the Assembly in its resolution 34/182; requested the Committee to continue to seek the co-operation and active participation of all organizations of the United Nations system, particularly UNESCO and ITU, while taking all possible steps to avoid overlapping of activities on this subject; reaffirmed its strong support for UNESCO, its Constitution and the ideals reflected therein, its activities and its efforts to enhance further its capabilities with a view to promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order; urged the Department of Public Information to give the widest possible dissemination of information pertaining to the acute world economic problems, to strengthen its co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies, and to take all necessary measures to ensure the dissemination of appropriate information on the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth and of the positive results of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace; requested the Department to continue its follow-up programmes in further implementation of those parts relevant to public information of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia and of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia, and to cover adequately policies and practices that frustrate the attainment and exercise of the inalienable and national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; urged the Department and the mass media world wide to intensify their activities of dissemination of information with regard to the policies and practices of apartheid, taking due account of recent measures and official censorship imposed upon the local and international media related to all aspects of this issue; requested the Department to contribute more effectively, through its training programmes, to the development of human, managerial and technical resources of the mass media from developing countries; and reaffirmed the importance of the rapidly increasing role of the United Nations public information programmes in fostering public understanding and support of United Nations activities and requested the Department to consider the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on publications policy and practice in the United Nations system (resolution 40/164 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO; underlined the importance of efforts made to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of UNESCO; considered that the International Programme for the Development of Communication represented a significant step towards the development of conditions for the establishment of a new world information and communication order and welcomed the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its fifth and sixth sessions, held in Paris in 1984 and 1985; noted with satisfaction the co-operation existing between UNESCO and all other

organizations of the United Nations system; appealed to Member States to respond positively and effectively to resolution 4/22 of 27 October 1980 concerning the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO, and to take the necessary steps to implement that resolution; noted with satisfaction that a second Round Table on a New World Information and Communication Order would be organized jointly by the United Nations and UNESCO at Copenhagen in April 1986; encouraged the Director-General of UNESCO to continue the chronological survey of the documents dealing with the establishment of a new world information and communication order and the analysis of the evolution of the concept, and to keep the Committee informed on developments in the area; encouraged UNESCO to continue and intensify its studies, programmes and activities with a view to identifying new technological trends in information, communication, telematics and informatics and assess their socio-economic and cultural impact on the development of peoples, and in that context requested it to provide whenever necessary periodic studies relevant to those topics; and invited the Director-General of UNESCO to continue his efforts in the information and communication field (resolution 40/164 B).

At its forty-first session, 112/ the General Assembly took note of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information (A/41/21), which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations, and urged the full implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution; requested that the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information be implemented within existing resources; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information, at its substantive session in 1987, on the implementation of the recommendations; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/68 A).

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112/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 74):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/41/21);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/562 and Add.1;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/41/120 and Add.1 and A/41/582 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/41/753;
- (e) Resolutions 41/68 A to E;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/41/SR.20-26 and 38;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/41/582 and Add.1, annex); recalled the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, Apartheid and Incitement to War; 113/ considered that the International Programme for the Development of Communication represented a significant step towards the gradual elimination of existing imbalances in the field of information and communications and welcomed the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its seventh session; expressed its appreciation to all Member States that had made or pledged a contribution towards the implementation of the Programme; again called upon Member States, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, international, governmental and non-governmental organizations and concerned public and private enterprises to respond to the appeals of the Director-General of UNESCO to contribute to the Programme by making available financial resources as well as staff, equipment, technologies and training resources; recalled UNESCO resolution 4/22 of 27 October 1980 on the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges and took note of efforts made by Member States in this respect; reaffirmed its support for UNESCO, its Constitution and the ideals reflected in it; invited the Director-General to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the Assembly, at its forty-second session, a detailed report on the application of the International Programme for the Development of Communication as well as on the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies; and reaffirmed the ongoing efforts of UNESCO, which retains the central role in the field of information, gradually to eliminate existing imbalances, particularly with respect to the development of infrastructures and production capacities, and to encourage a free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information with a view to the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, in accordance with the relevant UNESCO consensus resolutions (resolution 41/68 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 69 to 70 (resolution 41/68 C). At present, the Committee is composed of the following Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

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113/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session, vol. 1, Resolutions, pp. 100-104.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At the same session, the General Assembly commended the World Federation of United Nations Associations and United Nations associations for their valuable contribution in mobilizing popular support for the United Nations; and called upon all Governments and peoples to encourage and help the Federation through their local United Nations associations to expand and develop the pursuit of the goals to which the Member States had committed themselves (resolution 41/68 D); considering that the fortieth anniversary of UNESCO, observed in November 1986, was an important event in international life, reaffirmed its full support for and deep appreciation of the efforts that UNESCO had been exerting in the information field; and requested the Department of Public Information to pay particular attention to that event and to make broad use of the anniversary for the dissemination of information on the role of the United Nations and UNESCO in the information field and in all the fields of competence of UNESCO (resolution 41/86 E).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/42/21);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/68 A;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO called for under resolution 41/68 B.

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

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

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing relief, education, training, health and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on

an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1990 (resolution 41/69 A).

Under paragraph 8 of resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States:

Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America.

Under paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV), the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and requested it to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency and to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General in reaching solutions to the financial problems of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States:

France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Working Group submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at every subsequent session recommendations to help solve the financial problems of the Agency. The Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate.

At its forty-first session, 114/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under this item (resolutions 41/69 A to K).

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114/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 75):

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/41/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/41/702;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/41/555;

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the Agency, recognized that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources, and also expressed its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; reiterated its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and

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- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
- (i) University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/41/457;
  - (ii) Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties: A/41/543;
  - (iii) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/41/563;
  - (iv) Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip: A/41/564;
  - (v) Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees: A/41/565;
  - (vi) Population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/41/566;
  - (vii) Protection of Palestine refugees: A/41/567;
  - (viii) Palestine refugees in the West Bank: A/41/568;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/41/754;
- (f) Resolutions 41/69 A to K;
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/41/SR.13 and Corr.1 and 14-19;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

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requested it to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1987; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, the increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the current year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits would recur each year; called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions; and decided to extend until 30 June 1990, without prejudice to the provision of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the Agency (resolution 41/69 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 41/69 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purpose to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned (resolution 41/69 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; strongly appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the Agency; expressed its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that had responded favourably to its resolution 40/165 D; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestinian refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees; also appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other

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international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/69 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip", the Assembly reiterated strongly its demand that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from the destruction of their shelters; requested the Commissioner-General to extend all services of the Agency to Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 41/69 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", the Assembly regretted that resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F and 40/165 F had not been implemented; called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of its interruption of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions; requested the Commissioner-General to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/69 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967", the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declared once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person was inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible; considered any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void; strongly deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants; called once more upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants and to desist from all measures that obstructed the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 41/69 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties", the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, and to establish a fund for the receipt of income



derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners; called once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; called upon all other Governments concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel that would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; deplored Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/69 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", the Assembly urged the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter; held Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and called upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in that regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; called once again upon Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the Agency; urged the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses had been demolished or razed by the Israeli forces; called once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session (resolution 41/69 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the West Bank", the Assembly once again called upon Israel to abandon its plans and to refrain from any action that led to the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the West Bank and from the destruction of their camps; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General, to keep the matter under close supervision and to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session, on any developments regarding the matter (resolution 41/69 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the Assembly emphasized the need for the establishment of the proposed university; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with resolution 35/13 B, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the resolution and to remove the hinderances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (41/69 K).

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

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/42/13 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA called for under resolution 41/69 B;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine called for under resolution 41/69 A;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 41/69 D to K).

81. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence; invited the Government of France to initiate negotiations without further delay with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which had been arbitrarily separated from Madagascar; called upon the Government of France to repeal the measures that infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Madagascar; requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; took note also of resolution CM/Res.784 (XXXV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown in June 1980; invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-first session, 115/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429 and 41/416).

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115/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 77):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/41/756;

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

82. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of 29 Member States (A/32/243). At that session, the Assembly decided that consideration of the draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.21) should be deferred until the thirty-third session and that a contact group, consisting of two or three representatives from each of the regional groups, should meet between the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Assembly, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Asian Group, to study the question, on the understanding that its deliberations would serve as a basis for the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-third session (decision 32/427).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly from 17 to 21 and amended rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure accordingly; and decided to replace the annex to its resolution 1990 (XVIII) by a new annex laying down the pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the seven Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5) (resolution 33/138).

At its thirty-fourth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 34/420, 35/404, 36/433, 37/425, 38/423, 39/422 and 40/430).

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- (b) Decision 41/416;
- (c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/41/SR.12;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

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At its forty-first session, 116/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session (decision 41/417).

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

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116/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 78):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/41/757;
- (b) Decision 41/417;
- (c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/41/SR.10;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

83. Development and international economic co-operation:

(a) Trade and development

- (i) Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its seventh session
- (ii) Report of the Trade and Development Board
- (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General
- (iv) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The members of the Conference are those States that are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and also Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia. UNCTAD now consists of 168 members. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968, its third session at Santiago in 1972, its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976, its fifth session at Manila in 1979 and its sixth session at Belgrade in 1983. The seventh session of the Conference will be held at Geneva from 9 to 31 July 1987.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 22, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ of UNCTAD, reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board originally consisted of 55 members. At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly, in response to the recommendations contained in section I, paragraph 5, of Conference resolution 90 (IV), decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX) so as to make membership of the Board open to all States members of UNCTAD (resolution 31/2 A). As at the end of the second part of its thirty-third session in April 1987, the membership of the Board stood at 131; Zimbabwe was elected to membership at the first part of the thirty-third session in September 1986 and Paraguay at the second part of April 1987. At the closure of the second part of the thirty-third session, the membership of the Board's Main Committees was as follows: Committee on Commodities, 107; Committee on Manufactures, 101; Committee on Invisibles and Financing Relating to Trade, 102; Committee on Shipping, 102; Committee on Transfer of Technology, 99; Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, 110.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly appealed to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV), 123 (V) and 137 (VI) of UNCTAD, in the international Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in the Substantial New Programme

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of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries 117/ and in other resolutions of the United Nations; urged the international community and multilateral and bilateral financial institutions to intensify efforts in raising the net flow of resources to all land-locked developing countries to help offset the adverse effects of their disadvantageous geographical situation on their economic development efforts, in keeping with the overall development needs of each land-locked developing country; invited transit countries and the land-locked developing countries to co-operate effectively in harmonizing transport planning and in promoting other joint ventures in the field of transport at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels; recommended continued and intensified activities relating to the conducting of necessary studies and the implementation of special actions and specific measures for the land-locked developing countries, including those in the area of economic co-operation among developing countries, as well as those that had been envisaged in the programme of work of UNCTAD, the regional commissions and other programmes and activities at the regional and subregional levels; and once again requested Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD their views and comments on the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts to Study Ways and Means of Improving Transit-transport Infrastructures and Services for Land-locked Developing Countries (resolution 40/183).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene a meeting of governmental experts to review the current situation with respect to all aspects of the international migration of skilled personnel from developing countries; the governmental experts should focus, in their study, on the nature, scale and effect of such flows, taking into account the concerns of all parties, with a view to proposing to the Conference and, as appropriate, other international organizations, further work that they may carry out to mitigate adverse consequences of the phenomenon, especially as it affects the developing countries, also taking into account, as appropriate, the work done thus far by governmental expert groups, and any other relevant material; further requested him to report on the outcome of the meeting to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Trade and Development Board and also requested him to convene further meetings of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology and to report on the results of those meetings to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 40/191).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly regretted the trade embargo and other measures imposed against Nicaragua and requested that those measures be immediately revoked; invited all States to promote and take concrete actions of co-operation in the economic and technological spheres in Central America; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution.

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117/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

At its forty-first session, 118/ the Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/596 and Add.1 and 2); invited all States members of the international community to continue to promote concrete forms of co-operation in Central America, in particular to help reduce the negative effects of the trade embargo adopted against Nicaragua; deplored the continuation of the trade embargo contrary to resolution 40/188 and the Judgment of the International Court of Justice and requested once again that those measures be immediately revoked; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/164).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, in-depth report on the economic measures taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international relations, with a view to appraising the economic effects of such measures on the development and development prospects of affected developing countries (resolution 40/185).

118/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 79 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/41/15);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD:
  - (i) United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices: A/41/598;
  - (ii) International code of conduct on the transfer of technology: A/41/715;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/41/301, A/41/495, A/41/596 and Add.1 and 2, A/41/734 and A/41/739;
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States: A/41/698;
  - (ii) Operational activities of the United Nations system: A/41/776 and Corr.1;
- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/41/857/Add.1;
- (f) Resolutions 41/163 to 41/169 and decisions 41/435 to 41/438;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/41/SR.19, 27, 28 and 33-36;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.98.

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/739); and requested him to prepare a comprehensive, in-depth report on effective measures to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries and to submit it to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/165).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report to the Assembly on the progress made in the consultations carried out during 1987, with regional groups and interested Governments, in the identification of appropriate solutions to the issues outstanding in the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (resolution 41/166).

Also at that session, the General Assembly, in expressing deep concern at the problems facing commodity-producing countries, stressed the urgent need for appropriate and early action to address the present world situation in the field of commodities; urged all States to make the maximum effort to contribute to the achievement of positive results in the seventh session of UNCTAD; requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue to monitor closely movements in international commodity trade; and decided to review at its forty-second session the relevant outcome of the seventh session of the Conference and to give impetus to follow-up action in the field of commodities (resolution 41/168).

Also at that session, the General Assembly, having considered Trade and Development Board decision 341 (XXXIII) of 3 October 1986 on the provisional agenda, place, date and duration of the seventh session of the Conference, and noting the recommendation therein to accord priority to the seventh session of the Conference in relation to other United Nations activities at Geneva, decided to convene the seventh session of the Conference at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 9 to 31 July 1987, the final week to be devoted to the conclusion of the work of the session at ministerial level; requested the Board to undertake the necessary intergovernmental preparations for the Conference and, at the second part of its thirty-third session, to agree on organizational arrangements for the Conference that would encourage ministerial participation, particularly in the conclusion of its work (resolution 41/169).

Also at that session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption on 7 February 1986 by the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships of the United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships (decision 41/435).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided that a reconvened session of the Second Committee in the spring of 1986 should give in-depth consideration to ways in which international co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development could be promoted and to consider further the question of convening an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development (decision 40/445).

At its resumed fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-first session consideration of and appropriate action on the draft



resolution entitled "International Conference on Money and Finance for Development" (decision 40/474).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided to transmit the draft resolution (A/C.2/41/L.19) to its forty-second session for consideration (decision 41/441).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the current international monetary situation, taking into account recent discussions and developments on this matter, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-second session, and, in this regard, to provide information on proposals for convening an international conference on money issues that have been made in recent years by Governments, prominent persons and organizations (decision 41/442).

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

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/42/15);
  - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 41/164 and 41/165 and decision 41/442;
  - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development called for under resolutions 40/183, 40/191 and 41/166.
- (b) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981; and designated the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of UNCTAD to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, open to the full participation of all States members of UNCTAD (resolution 34/203).

At its eleventh special session, in September 1980, the General Assembly called upon the international community and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take all necessary measures to ensure the success of the Conference, which would, inter alia, finalize, adopt and launch the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, as called for in UNCTAD resolution 122 (V) (resolution S-11/4).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference should be held in Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the outcome of the Conference and on the progress made in the implementation of the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) (resolution 35/205).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries 117/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; emphasized that the least developed countries needed the urgent attention and the continued support of the international community to enable them to progress towards self-reliant development; strongly urged all donor countries to implement their commitments, as stated in paragraphs 61 to 69 of the Programme; decided that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Programme at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in that Programme; decided also that the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of UNCTAD at its high-level meeting in 1985 should consider the possibility of holding a global review at the end of the decade, which might take the form of a United Nations conference on the least developed countries, and should carry out a mid-term review in order to readjust, as appropriate, the Programme for the second half of the decade in order to ensure its full implementation; and requested the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 123 of the Programme, to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with the responsibility of ensuring at the secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Programme (resolution 36/194).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon all Member States, as well as multilateral development and financial institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and all others concerned to take steps to accelerate the implementation of the Programme; strongly urged all donor countries to implement their commitments so as to achieve a substantial increase of resources for the development of the least developed countries; recommended strongly that the first round of review meetings at the country level on the implementation of the Programme should be completed by 1983; and urged all donor countries to make adequate special allocations to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Development Programme and to the United Nations Capital Development Fund or through other substantial channels for the least developed countries (resolution 37/224).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged all donor countries to make special allocations to funds and programmes of the United Nations for the least developed countries; stressed the critical importance of the International Development Association to the least developed countries; called upon donor countries to provide official development assistance to the least developed countries on an untied basis to the maximum extent possible; and requested the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-eighth session, to take a decision on the convening, as part of the preparation of the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Programme, of a third meeting of multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with representatives of the least developed countries, taking into account the wish of the least developed countries (resolution 38/195).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the high-level Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries

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of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development from 30 September to 11 October 1985 to carry out, inter alia, the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Programme and readjust, as appropriate, the programme for the second half of the decade of the 1980s in order to ensure its full implementation, pursuant to paragraph 9 of Assembly resolution 36/194 and paragraph 119 of the Programme; welcomed decision 284 (XXVIII) of the Trade and Development Board, in which the Board decided to convene from 1 to 10 May 1985, as part of the preparatory process for the mid-term global review, a meeting of governmental experts of donors and multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with representatives of the least developed countries; stressed the importance of the timely preparation of all necessary documentation; requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in conformity with paragraph 123 of the Programme, to continue to ensure at the Secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Programme, taking into account, in particular, the mid-term global review to be held in 1985 (resolution 39/174).

At the fortieth session, 119/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Programme (A/40/826 and Corr.1); reaffirmed the Programme; endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries (see A/40/827) on the mid-term global review of the Programme; called upon all Governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and all others concerned to take immediate steps to implement the Programme; reaffirmed that the least developed countries have primary responsibility for their overall development; called upon donor countries to continue to make every effort to increase their contributions in view of the important role that official development assistance plays in helping the least developed countries to achieve the objective of their country programmes; reaffirmed the importance of co-ordination, follow-up and monitoring at the national, regional and global levels; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to continue to undertake their responsibilities as specified in paragraphs 121 and 123, respectively, of the

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

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/826 and Corr.1 and A/40/827;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/40/989/Add.10;
- (c) Resolution 40/205;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.45 and 51;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.119.

Programme; decided to carry out a global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme at a high level in 1990; and decided further that the precise level, mandate, date and venue for such a review, as well as the preparatory process, should be determined by the Assembly at its forty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/205).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/205.

(c) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: reports of the Secretary-General

Update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development: progress report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly urged Member States to implement the recommendations in resolution 3505 (XXX) to increase and upgrade the participation of women in agriculture, industry, trade and science and technology (resolution 31/175).

At its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested organizations of the United Nations system to prepare development-oriented studies relevant to their programmes of work; and requested the Secretary-General on the basis of these studies to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly (resolutions 33/200 and 34/204).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to submit a report on the implementation of paragraph 1 of resolution 34/204 on the role of the relevant United Nations agencies and organizations in assisting Governments in the implementation of the provisions on the integration of women in rural development; and further requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and detailed outline for an interdisciplinary and multisectoral world survey on the role of women in overall development, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women as well as the results of the relevant United Nations conferences on development issues (resolution 35/78).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on a comprehensive outline of a world survey on the role of women in development, made a number of recommendations on the focus of the survey; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session and to submit the survey in its final form to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 36/74). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the other reports submitted under the item (decision 36/422).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the world survey on the role of women in development (decision 37/449) and of the report of the Second Committee (decision 38/443).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, noting that the world survey on the role of women in development, called for under resolution 36/74, would be one of the basic documents at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, recommended that the survey in its final form should be considered by the Assembly at its fortieth session, together with any comments on the survey and related decisions taken at the World Conference (resolution 39/172).

At its fortieth session, 120/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the world survey on the role of women in development (A/40/703 and Corr.1), recognized that although the survey was submitted to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, it had yet to receive the detailed attention it deserved; invited the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-first session to make specific action-oriented recommendations based on the survey as a part of the overall implementation of and follow-up to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which should be for action at national and international levels, including co-operation among developing countries, within an economic context, and should address sectoral and cross-sectoral problems identified in the survey; requested the Commission to suggest terms of reference for the first update, which should contain improved data and information; requested the Secretary-General to update the survey on a regular basis, focusing on selected emerging development issues that have an impact on the role of women in the economy at the local, national, regional and international levels; decided that the first update of the survey should be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session in 1989; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its forty-second session, a progress report on the preparation of the first regular update of the survey, including preliminary views on its scope and content (resolution 40/204).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/204.

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120/ .References for the fortieth session (agenda item 84 (i)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/703 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/40/989/Add.9;
- (c) Resolution 40/204 and decision 40/442;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.24 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.119.

Strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities

At its second regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General (a) to propose activities for the implementation of those measures contained in chapter II of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women that relate to programmes of work of the United Nations in such economic fields specifically identified in the Strategies as employment, education, energy, the environment, food, water and agriculture, housing, settlement, community development and transport, trade and commercial services, science and technology, and communications, in order to provide for effective programme planning to integrate women in economic development, for review by the relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies within their respective spheres of competence; (b) to include in his instructions for the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 a reminder to programme managers in the area of economic development to take the Forward-looking Strategies into account when preparing their programme proposals and to ensure that the necessary checks are applied during the review of the proposals to determine that the instructions have been followed; (c) to take account of the relevant policy orientations and goals of the Forward-looking Strategies in the formulation of the objectives and strategies in all sectors of economic development when preparing the draft medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995; and (d) to prepare an intersectoral analysis of the various United Nations programmes dealing with women, with cross-referencing in the context of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development to related work of all other organizations of the United Nations system, to accompany the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995; <sup>121/</sup> requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps, in particular for the period 1988-1989, to implement chapter V of the Forward-looking Strategies, on international and regional co-operation, taking into account the need to assess the performance, achievements and effectiveness of the work of the United Nations system in integrating women in economic development activities by means of technical co-operation, training and advisory services, research and policy analysis and the dissemination of information; requested the Secretary-General, bearing in mind section VIII of the annex to Assembly resolution 32/197, to make the necessary arrangements for the effective, system-wide implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies in the economic field and to ensure that specific measures are taken to co-ordinate the application of the Strategies at the regional and international levels, taking particular account of the need: (a) to ensure coherence among approaches to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies by central, regional and sectoral bodies; (b) to provide to intergovernmental bodies of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations compilation of United Nations intergovernmental mandates that have specific reference to women; and (c) to harmonize the implementation and monitoring of the Forward-looking Strategies with all relevant United Nations intergovernmental and international strategies and programmes of action; also requested the Secretary-General to include, in his comprehensive report on co-ordination to be prepared in pursuance

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<sup>121/</sup> As recommended by the Secretary-General (E/1985/45, para. 83).

of Assembly resolution 40/177, a review of intersecretariat arrangements for the co-ordination of administrative, operational and programme activities relating to the integration of women in economic development, as well as specific recommendations aimed at enhancing co-ordination in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, having due regard for the need: (a) to give priority attention to joint planning and programming; (b) to ensure in-depth consideration of the question at periodic intervals; (c) to develop concrete measures to improve the delivery of technical co-operation activities; and (d) to integrate women in the decision-making and policy-formulating process of the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987 (resolution 1986/65).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/65 (A/42/273-E/1987/74).

- (d) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries
  - (i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries
  - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly, in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, outlined certain principles that dealt specifically with the development and strengthening of schemes aimed at fostering expansion of production and trade and general economic co-operation among developing countries (resolution 2626 XXV).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to convene a working group to examine and make recommendations on the best way for developing countries to share their capacities and experience with one another with a view to increasing and improving development assistance, and to examine the relative possibilities and advantages of regional and interregional technical co-operation among developing countries (resolution 2974 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the final report of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (DP/69) and requested the Administrator of UNDP to take all appropriate measures for its implementation (resolution 3251 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at Buenos Aires in 1978 (resolution 31/179).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Administrator of UNDP and the executive heads of participating and executing agencies and regional commissions to continue to report regularly on the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, as well as on other activities undertaken by them for technical co-operation among developing countries, to the Assembly through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/182).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries; endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries; 122/ decided to entrust the overall intergovernmental review of technical co-operation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in UNDP, to be convened by the Administrator in accordance with the provisions of the Plan of Action; and requested the Administrator to report to the Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, on the organizational and substantive arrangements for the first meeting, to be held in 1980 (resolution 33/134).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its special session in 1980, called for under resolution 33/189, a review of developments regarding technical co-operation among developing countries, including the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (resolution 34/117).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries; and decided that the High-level Meeting should be called the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (resolution 35/202).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the High-level Committee on its second session; and requested the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in close co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP, to contribute to the preparation of the third session of the Committee, scheduled in 1983, prior to the thirtieth session of the Governing Council of UNDP (resolution 36/44).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the High-level Committee (decision 38/441).

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122/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11, and corrigendum), chap. 1.



At its fortieth session, 123/ the General Assembly endorsed the decisions of the High-level Committee at its fourth session (A/40/39, annex I); recognized the necessity for programmes of technical co-operation among developing countries to be fully integrated into the operational activities for development of the United Nations system; took note of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/40/656) on United Nations development system support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for promoting and implementing technical co-operation among developing countries; requested the organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary action, in their respective fields of activity, to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the High-level Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/196).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the fifth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, which will be issued as Supplement No. 39 (A/42/39).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 37/248 and 38/160 by which it requested the Secretary-General to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, took note of the progress being made, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Conference, to continue contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing co-operation between the Conference and the United Nations (resolution 39/125).

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

- (a) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries: Supplement No. 39 (A/40/39);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/579 and Corr.1 and A/40/581;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "United Nations development system support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on technical co-operation among developing countries" (A/40/656 and Add.1);
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/40/989/Add.5;
- (e) Resolutions 40/195 and 40/196;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.36, 45, 47 and 49;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.119.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in formulating and executing co-operation programmes with the Conference, and appealed to the specialized agencies and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate fully in the development of programmes of the Conference, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/195).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/195 and 40/196.

(e) Environment

(i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly, after taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and the report of the Secretary-General thereon, adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (resolution 2997 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly decided to establish the Governing Council of UNEP (see item 16 (a)), whose functions and responsibilities are set out in resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 2. In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, the Governing Council reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which transmits to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary.

Resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, provided for the establishment of a secretariat headed by an Executive Director, who is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General for a term of four years. The term of office of the present Executive Director, Mr. Mostafa Kamal Tolba, will expire on 31 December 1988.

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

In section IV of resolution 2997 (XXVII), the General Assembly decided that an Environment Co-ordination Board, under the Chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNEP, should be established under the auspices and within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. At its thirty-second session, however, the Assembly decided that the Environment Co-ordination Board should be merged with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which would assume the Board's

functions, including that of reporting annually to the Governing Council of UNEP on matters relating to the environment (resolution 32/197, annex, para. 54).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions related to the problem of remnants of war (resolution 36/188) and the session of a special character of the Governing Council of UNEP (resolution 36/189). At the same session, the Assembly decided to review at its thirty-eighth session the progress made in the implementation of resolution 36/179 on interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development (resolution 36/179).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions related to remnants of war (resolution 37/215), international co-operation in the field of the environment (resolution 37/217) and the session of a special character of the Governing Council of UNEP (resolution 37/219).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions related to the process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (resolution 38/161), on remnants of war (resolution 38/162) and on international co-operation in the field of the environment (resolution 38/165), and a decision on reports regarding the environment (decision 38/442).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution relating to the problem of remnants of war in which it requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNEP and other organizations of the United Nations system, to collect all information on expertise and available equipment so as to evaluate, on request, the actual needs of the developing countries affected and to assist those countries in their efforts to detect and clear material remnants of war; and requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of actions they had taken in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/167).

At its fortieth session, 124/ the General Assembly adopted a resolution on remnants of war in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the

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

- (a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 25 (A/40/25);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/644 and A/40/650;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/40/989/Add.6;
- (d) Resolutions 40/197 to 40/200 and decision 40/441;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.22, 30, 34, 36, 43, 47, 49 and 50;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.119.

Assembly at its forty-second session a detailed and comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/197).

At the same session, the Assembly also adopted a resolution on international co-operation in the field of the environment in which it invited the Governing Council to consider changes that might be necessary in the functioning of the Council as a result of the experiment with the organization of a biennial work programme (resolution 40/200).

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

- (a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its fourteenth session: Supplement No. 25 (A/42/25);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/197.
- (f) Desertification and drought
  - (i) Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
  - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and called upon all Governments to consider, on a priority basis, the recommendations for national actions in the Plan of Action; further requested the regional commissions, organs, organizations and other bodies of the United Nations system to assist Governments, at their request, and support international action to combat desertification within the context of the Plan of Action; decided to entrust the Governing Council and the Executive Director of UNEP, as well as the Environment Co-ordination Board, with the responsibility of following up and co-ordinating the implementation of the Plan of Action; requested the Governing Council to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-third session and every two years thereafter (resolution 32/172). At the same session, the Assembly decided to merge the Environment Co-ordination Board with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which would assume the Board's functions, including follow-up of the Plan of Action (resolution 32/197, annex VII, para. 54).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report on financing the Plan of Action, prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Governing Council, and the study on the same subject prepared by a group of high-level specialists in international financing convened by the Executive Director of UNEP, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with UNEP, a full feasibility study and working plan for the establishment of an independent operational financial corporation for the financing of desertification projects (resolution 35/73).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 36/190, 36/191, 37/216, 37/218 and 37/220).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on financing the Plan of Action, noted that again very few replies had been received from Governments in response to paragraph 3 of resolution 37/220; and requested all Member States that had not provided their comments to the Secretary-General to do so as soon as possible, particularly with respect to the establishment of an international financial corporation to finance non-commercial measures to combat desertification and their interest in participating financially therein (resolution 38/163).

At its fortieth session, 125/ the General Assembly urged Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies to intensify their efforts in combating desertification; endorsed the Governing Council's invitation to the Executive Director of UNEP to consult with principal international organizations that are funding desertification control activities in order to ascertain how the Programme could facilitate funding activities, and recommend measures to enhance co-operation in that field; called upon all members of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification to intensify their joint efforts for effective implementation of the Plan of Action; and requested the Governing Council of UNEP to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the Plan of Action; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on financing the Plan of Action; noted the dearth of reactions and replies on the measures for providing additional resources needed for financing the Plan of Action recommended in the three previous reports prepared by the high-level financial experts convened by the Executive Director in accordance with resolution 32/172 (UNEP/GC.6/9/Add.1, A/35/396 and A/36/141); considered that the expert studies deserved further consideration and requested the Executive Director to take due account of them under his responsibility with respect to the implementation of the Plan of Action and within the framework of the mandate of the Consultative Group on Desertification Control; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/198 A). The General Assembly,

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

- (a) Report of the Second Committee (Part XIV): A/40/989/Add.14;
- (b) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.38 and 43;
- (c) Resolution 40/209;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.119.

after having noted decision 13/30 B of 23 May 1985 of the Governing Council of UNEP on implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action and after considering the report of the Secretary-General on the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa, 1984-1985 (A/40/329-E/1985/80), also noted with concern the damage wrought by drought on the countries of Africa south of the Sahara and that insufficient financial resources continued to be a serious constraint in combating desertification; noted with satisfaction the progress that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office had made in assisting, on behalf of UNEP, the Governments of the countries of the region in combating desertification; recommended the Governing Council of UNEP and the Governing Council of UNDP to continue and increase their support for the Office to enable it to respond more adequately to the pressing needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions; and requested the Governing Council of UNEP to make necessary arrangements for submitting to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 40/198 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly, bearing in mind that desertification problems are discussed under a number of agenda items in the Second Committee, requested the Secretary-General to ensure that all problems relating to desertification and drought would in future years be considered under the sub-item, "Desertification and drought", and would be dealt with in odd years, in accordance with the biennial programme of work of the Second Committee (resolution 40/209).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa" (A/C.2/41/L.34) until its forty-second session (decision 41/454).

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

- (a) Reports of the Governing Council of UNEP called for under resolutions 32/172, 35/73 and 40/198 B;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/198 A and 40/209.

(q) Human settlements

- (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements
- (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, in the course of its consideration of item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the General Assembly adopted a number of institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements (resolution 32/162).

In section II of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should transform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a Commission on Human Settlements, which would have 58 members to be elected for three-year terms on the following basis:

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

and that the Commission's reports would be submitted to the Assembly through the Council.

The main functions and responsibilities of the Commission are to develop and promote policy objectives, priorities and guidelines regarding existing and planned programmes of work in the field of human settlements, as formulated in the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (see A/CONF.70/15 and Corr.1) and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly, and to follow closely the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations in the field of human settlements and to propose, when appropriate, ways and means by which the overall policy objectives and goals in the field of human settlements within the United Nations system might best be achieved.

At its fortieth session, 126/ the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the terms of office commencing on 1 January 1987, membership in the Commission

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

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/40/8 and Corr.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/373-E/1985/99 and A/40/689;

on Human Settlements would be for a term of four years instead of three (resolution 40/202 B).

At present the Commission is composed of the following 57 States: 127/

Argentina,\*\*\*\* Banqladesh,\* Bolivia,\*\* Botswana,\* Brazil,\*\*\*\* Bulgaria,\*\*\*\*  
Burundi,\* Cameroon,\*\*\*\* Canada,\*\* Chile,\* Colombia,\*\*\*\* Congo,\*\* Cyprus,\*  
Denmark,\* Dominican Republic,\*\* Ecuador,\*\*\*\* Finland,\*\*\*\* France,\*\* Gabon,\*\*\*\*  
German Democratic Republic,\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\* Greece,\*  
Hungary,\*\* India,\* Indonesia,\*\* Iran (Islamic Republic of),\*\*\*\* Iraq,\*\*  
Italy,\*\* Jamaica,\* Japan,\*\*\*\* Jordan,\* Kenya,\* Lesotho,\* Madagascar,\*\*\*\*  
Malawi,\*\* Malaysia,\*\* Mexico,\* Morocco,\*\* Netherlands,\*\* Niqeria,\*\* Norway,\*  
Pakistan,\*\*\*\* Panama,\*\* Philippines,\*\*\*\* Poland,\*\* Sierra Leone,\*\*\*\* Sri  
Lanka,\* Swaziland,\*\* Sweden,\*\* Togo,\*\*\*\* Tunisia,\* Turkey,\*\*\*\* Ukrainian  
Soviet Socialist Republic,\* Uqanda,\*\*\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics,\*\*\*\* United Kinqdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland\*\*\*\* and  
United States of America.\*\*\*\*

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- \* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.
  - \*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
  - \*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.
  - \*\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

In section III of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that a small and effective secretariat, to be named United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), should be established in the United Nations to service the Commission on Human Settlements and to serve as a focal point for human settlements

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(continued)

- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/40/989/Add.7;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/973;
- (e) Resolutions 40/201 and 40/202;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.22, 24, 29, 30, 43 and 47;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.51;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.119.

127/ There is one vacant seat for the Asian Group.

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action and the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system, and that it should be headed by an Executive Director who would report to the Secretary-General until such time as any relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System could be taken into account.

The Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Mr. Arcot Ramachandran, took up his duties on 12 October 1978. The secretariat of the Centre is at Nairobi.

At its fortieth session, 126/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/40/373-E/1985/99); requested the Secretary-General (a) to organize, by April 1987, a seminar on priority development projects needed for improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, including a comprehensive general housing programme, as recommended in resolution 8/3 of the Commission on Human Settlements; (b) to make the necessary preparations for the seminar, providing for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization; (c) to invite experts to present papers to the seminar; (d) to invite also relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; and (e) to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the seminar (resolution 40/201).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, in accordance with resolution 39/217 on the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee, considered this question under item 12. At that session, the Assembly appealed to all Member States of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, to participate at the highest possible level in the tenth session of the Commission, commemorating its tenth anniversary, in order to highlight the significance of that session and the critical importance of the programme of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless; and decided that for the duration of the tenth session no distinction would be drawn in the application of the rules of procedure between States Members of the Commission and other participating States and for that purpose suspended for the duration of the session the operation of rule 56 of the Commission's rules of procedure (resolution 41/189); endorsed the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on the Year and the Plan of Action for 1986-1987 (HS/C/9/6); urged Governments to demonstrate renewed political commitment to the shelter needs of the poor and disadvantaged by taking significant measures before 1987; also urged Governments: (a) to prepare or review shelter strategies, taking into consideration the options set out in the documentation for the Year; (b) to prepare a programme to implement projects geared to their chosen shelter strategies; requested Governments to submit detailed reports on their activities for the Year to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as soon as possible, giving special attention to measures that would improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged during 1987 and to their strategies to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor by the year 2000; requested all Governments, bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and financial institutions to review their policies and raise the priority of shelter and

settlements improvement programmes; appealed to all Governments to make or increase voluntary contributions to the Year and to all international agencies and financial institutions to provide effective financial and other support to the programme of the Year; and decided to devote at least two plenary meetings at its forty-second session, in 1987, to issues related to shelter, in observance of the Year (resolution 41/190).

At its second regular session of 1986 the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a comprehensive report on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, including recommendations for an agenda for human settlements for the coming decade, taking full account of the views of Member States and the deliberations of the Commission on Human Settlements at its tenth session, to be held in 1987, the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Commission (decision 1986/162).

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

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/42/8);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Living conditions of the Palestinian people, called for under resolution 40/201 (A/42/183-E/1987/53);
  - (ii) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, called for under General Assembly resolution 41/146 and Council decision 1986/162.
- (h) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979, endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development; decided to establish an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, which should be open to the participation of all States as full members, meet once a year and submit its reports and recommendations to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; requested the Committee to establish working procedures and mechanisms necessary for the effective discharge of its responsibilities and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Council; decided that the Committee should establish procedures and mechanisms to ensure it adequate and effective provision of scientific and technical expert advice, should consider modifying the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development so that the latter would be able to provide all necessary assistance and advice, and should report thereon to the Assembly through the Council; requested the Secretary-General to establish a Centre for Science and Technology for Development within the Secretariat; and decided to establish a United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology

for Development, which should report to the Assembly through the Council (resolution 34/218).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (A/35/37), endorsed the resolutions and decisions contained therein (resolution 35/67).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish, in accordance with the Vienna Programme of Action and resolution 34/218, long-term arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and decided that the guiding principles of the Financing System should be, inter alia, that the System should finance a broad range of activities intended to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries, that adequate resources should be allocated to the various activities identified in the Vienna Programme of Action and that the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action would constitute the general framework for the activities of the System (resolution 36/183, sect. I).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on its fourth session, and in particular paragraph 7, on institutional and financial arrangements, of the statement of understanding of the Chairman incorporated therein, decided on the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the Financing System, including the role of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the functions of the Executive Board of the Financing System and the secretariat arrangements; decided that those arrangements should take effect as soon as the provisions of the financing plan had been established together with institutional arrangements for decision-making of the Executive Board of the Financing System and that, in the mean time, the existing operating procedures of the System should continue (resolution 37/244).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on its fifth session (decision 38/440); decided that the Secretary-General should be authorized to convene, in consultation with Governments, a pledging conference for the Financing System prior to the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Committee to enable interested Governments to announce their pledges; decided that thereafter the Intergovernmental Committee would, at its sixth session, proceed to adopt decisions as required, including, if appropriate, the financing plan for the Financing System, and decided that, in the mean time, the existing operating procedures of the present Financing System should continue (resolution 38/157).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on its sixth session, supported the initiatives of the Intergovernmental Committee with a view to strengthening its role and effectiveness and, in particular, its decision to adopt a selective approach that would enable it, at each of its sessions, to conduct deliberations of greater depth by selecting in advance themes for consideration; noted, in that context, that information systems for science and technology for development had been selected as

the theme for consideration at the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Committee in 1985 and that the two themes selected for the eighth session were mobilization of resources for science and technology for development for developing countries and technology applied to agricultural development and related development areas (resolution 39/164).

At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish an informal open-ended intergovernmental working group, which should meet to permit a broad exchange of views on ways and means to facilitate the bringing into effect of the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development; recommended that the working group should complete its work before the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Committee; and decided to continue the existing operating procedures of the Financing System and urged all countries to contribute to its operation (decision 39/428).

At its fortieth session, 128/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on its seventh session (A/40/37); noted that the Committee considered as a substantive theme the question of information systems for science and technology for development and that the setting up and strengthening of national information systems and networks should form the major activity in the process of development of a global information network; noted further that the Committee had decided to undertake in 1989 a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action; and endorsed the resolutions and decisions contained in the report of the Committee (resolution 40/193).

At the same session, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (A/C.2/40/4), requested the Secretary-General to convene a pledging conference for the Financing System to enable Governments to pledge resources for 1986; decided that, to maintain a viable level of operations, the total resources made available to the Financing System in 1986 should be sufficient to permit a level of operations not less than the average level achieved by the System over the past three years; decided further that, should the amounts realized fall below this level, the Secretary-General should report on the results of the pledging

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

- (a) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development: Supplement No. 37 (A/40/37);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/40/989/Add.4;
- (c) Resolutions 40/193 and 40/194;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.30 and 51;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.119.

conference, together with his views on the future of the Financing System, including its orderly termination, to the Intergovernmental Committee at its eighth session; and urged Governments to make every effort to provide the maximum support possible to the financing and operations of the Financing System (resolution 40/194).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the note by the Secretary-General on the termination of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and the transfer of its resources and responsibilities (A/C.2/41/3), decided to terminate the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development as at 31 December 1986 and to transfer its responsibilities and resources to an identifiable facility entitled "United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development", to be established as a trust fund within UNDP; requested the Intergovernmental Committee to provide policy guidance and priorities for activities of the Fund within the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action; invited Governments and the Governing Council of UNDP to give greater emphasis to science and technology for development; and urged all Governments and the international community as a whole to provide the Fund with adequate financial resources to enable it to carry out its functions (resolution 41/183).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its ninth session, which will be issued as Supplement No. 37 (A/42/37).

(i) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of the Philippines (A/37/192). At that session, the Assembly decided to transmit the draft resolution entitled "New international human order: moral aspects of development" to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983; requested Governments to submit their comments on the question to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Council; and decided to take up the question at its thirty-eighth session on the basis of the report of the Council (resolution 37/225).

At its second regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session the draft resolution, to which was annexed a declaration, with comments made thereon by Governments and by the Council (decision 1983/171).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to submit additional comments, particularly on the draft declaration transmitted to the Assembly by the Council in its decision 1983/171; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/170).

At its fortieth session, 129/ the General Assembly requested Member States to submit to the Secretary-General additional comments and suggestions on the question; and decided to consider it at its forty-second session on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General taking into account suggestions of Member States (resolution 40/206).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/206.

84. Operational activities for development:

(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, under his authority, the preparation, after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and taking into account the views of the organs, organizations and bodies concerned, of a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development of the United Nations system for consideration by the Economic and Social Council, and subsequently by the Assembly, in 1980 (resolution 33/201).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Director-General; decided to undertake a comprehensive policy review of operational activities in 1983, and thereafter every three years, on the basis of a coherent, integrated and systematic approach; and requested the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General the submission to the Assembly of an annual report on operational activities for development, which should also be made available to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/199 and 37/226).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/591;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/40/989/Add.11;
- (c) Resolution 40/206;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.24 and 30;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.119.

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the 1983 policy report of the Director-General; requested the Secretary-General, for the purpose of the 1986 comprehensive policy review, as part of the continuous review by the Assembly, to entrust the Director-General with the preparation of a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system, taking into account the views and comments of delegations at the second regular session of 1983 of the Economic and Social Council and at the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-first session through the Council at its second regular session of 1986; and requested the Director-General to include in his report for the 1986 comprehensive policy review: (a) a study, with supporting data, on the progress achieved with respect to greater use by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development, with a view to achieving, inter alia, higher cost-effectiveness, of the capacities of developing countries by engaging national experts and personnel and utilizing local or regional sources for the procurement of material, equipment and services; and (b) a system-wide review of the activities relating to technical co-operation among developing countries as carried out by different organizations, with particular reference to the approaches and methods devised and followed, the kind of activities undertaken by these organizations and the relevant institutional arrangements (resolution 38/171).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolution 39/220).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, having examined the 1985 annual report of the Director-General, requested the latter, within a general framework of broad objectives of operational activities in accordance with resolution 32/197, to include the following in his report for the 1986 comprehensive policy review, in addition to its requests contained in resolution 38/171 and the issues identified in paragraph 3 of his annual report for 1985 and to make recommendations, as appropriate, thereon: (a) measures to strengthen the existing mechanisms within the United Nations system, with a view to furthering the coherence and co-ordination of operational activities; (b) an analysis of the relationship between the increasing responsibilities of UNDP in the area of co-ordination and its essential role in the provision of technical co-operation; (c) an analysis of changing requirements for technical co-operation through multilateral channels and the responsiveness of the United Nations system to them; (d) further analysis of programme delivery and administrative and support costs; (e) developments regarding joint technical co-operation needs assessments; (f) steps taken by United Nations organizations engaged in operational activities to promote the participation of women in development; (g) an analysis of the response of the United Nations system in assisting developing countries in the strengthening of their co-ordination capacity; (h) actions taken to increase programme effectiveness through, inter alia, evaluation; and (i) efforts undertaken to expand the geographical distribution of the sources of supply, including in underutilized donor and developing countries, for the operational activities of the system (resolution 40/211).

At its forty-first session, 130/ the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 86/74 on the policy review of operational activities for development, in which the Council took note with interest of the report of the Director-General for the triennial policy review (A/41/350-E/1986/108, annex); took note of the information provided by some of the organizations of the United Nations system in response to Assembly resolution 40/211 (see A/41/374-E/1986/109 and Add.1 and 2 and E/1986/C.3/L.1); reiterated the need for all organizations of the United Nations system to make greater use of the capacity of developing countries, inter alia, through increasing government execution of projects and employment of

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130/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 80):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/41/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-third session: Economic and Social Council Supplement No. 9 (E/1986/29);
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the triennial policy review of the United Nations system's operational activities for development: A/41/350-E/1986/108;
  - (ii) On information provided by organizations of the United Nations system on the system-wide policy issues affecting operational activities: A/41/374-E/1986/109 and Add.1-3;
  - (iii) Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Field representation of organizations of the United Nations system: structure and co-ordination": A/41/424;
  - (iv) Transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the United Nations Population Award: A/41/503 and Corr.1 and 2;
  - (v) Comprehensive statistical information for the year 1985 on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system: A/41/776 and Corr.1;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/41/869;
- (e) Resolution 41/171 and decisions 41/444 to 41/446;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/41/SR.29-34;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.98.



local consultants and national experts; requested the Director-General to conduct further comparative analyses of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative and support costs; requested organizations of the United Nations system to give high priority to assisting Governments at their request in strengthening their capacity for co-ordination at both the overall and sectoral levels; decided to intensify its efforts to ensure overall co-ordination of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and, in that context, stressed that efforts should be undertaken to strengthen the necessary dialogue and interaction between the governing bodies of the organizations of the system concerned with operational activities; invited the governing bodies to reaffirm their full support for improved coherence of action by the system at the country level and for the role of the resident co-ordinator in accordance with resolution 32/197 and, strongly urged Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to provide resident co-ordinators with the requisite authority to carry out their role and responsibilities as defined in that resolution; requested governing bodies to pay particular attention to the need to rationalize field representation of the organizations; requested the Director-General to study in a few selected donor and recipient countries, with the agreement and co-operation of the Governments concerned, existing co-ordination practices designed to ensure consistence and coherence in their policy and positions; invited him, with the support of extrabudgetary resources, to conduct case studies in one or more countries, with the agreement and co-operation of the Governments concerned, on the functioning of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system; invited the organizations concerned to improve the integration of food aid with overall development efforts; strongly urged UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP to continue their efforts for co-ordinated programming, through the Joint Consultative Group on Policy; requested the Director-General to address the issue of the need for increased participation of women in operational activities; strongly urged the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to integrate economic and technical co-operation among developing countries into operational activities; requested the Director-General, in preparing his report for the next policy review, to provide a general framework of broad objectives for operational activities within the United Nations system, in accordance with resolution 32/197, and to include in his report for the next comprehensive review a specific chapter containing information about measures taken by organs, organizations and bodies of the system aimed at strengthening the capabilities of recipient countries in the preparation and implementation of programmes and projects of technical co-operation (resolution 41/171).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/171.

(b) United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965, to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)).

The financial resources of UNDP come from voluntary contributions of Governments announced at annual pledging conferences. General policy guidance and

direction for the Programme is provided by the Governing Council, which meets annually and reports to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly.

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

At present, the Governing Council is composed of the following 48 States:

Argentina,\*\*\* Austria,\* Belgium,\*\* Benin,\* Brazil,\*\* Bulgaria,\*\* Burkina Faso,\*\*\* Burundi,\*\* Cameroon,\*\* Canada,\*\* Cape Verde,\*\* Chile,\* China,\* Colombia,\*\*\* Cuba,\* Denmark,\*\* Ecuador,\*\*\* Fiji,\*\*\* Finland,\*\*\* France,\* German Democratic Republic,\*\*\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\*\*\*, India,\*\*\* Indonesia,\*\* Italy,\* Japan,\* Kuwait,\*\* Liberia,\*\*\* Malawi,\*\* Mauritius,\*\* Mexico,\* Netherlands,\*\*\* New Zealand,\*\* Pakistan,\* Poland,\*\*\* Republic of Korea,\*\* Saudi Arabia,\* Spain,\*\* Sudan,\*\*\* Swaziland,\* Sweden,\* Switzerland,\*\*\* Thailand,\*\*\* Tunisia,\* Turkey,\*\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland\* and United States of America.\*

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\* Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1989.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1990.

The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. At its resumed fortieth session, the Assembly confirmed the appointment of Mr. William H. Draper III as Administrator, with effect from 1 May 1986, for a term of office ending on 31 December 1989 (decision 40/325).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions on the capacity of the United Nations development system that incorporated a set of principles on the United Nations Development Co-operation Cycle that provided for the introduction of a new system of country programming and appropriate administrative structures (resolution 2688 (XXV)).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting that the Governing Council had decided to retain for the purposes of forward planning for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, an assumed overall average annual growth of resources of about at least 14 per cent, expressed its deep concern that the likely shortfall in 1982 in overall voluntary contributions might adversely affect the proposed programme delivery for the third programming cycle of UNDP; strongly reiterated the

need for a substantial and real increase in the flow of resources for UNDP on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis, and welcomed Governing Council decision 81/37 to review that issue at its twenty-ninth session; and decided that, beginning in 1983, a broad policy review of the funds and programmes under the guidance of the Governing Council and managed by the Administrator of UNDP should be undertaken on a biennial basis, on the understanding that a brief report, including a financial statement, on those funds and programmes should be made available to the Council in the intervening years, and invited the Council to act accordingly (resolution 36/200).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/53 in which the Council took note of Governing Council decision 82/5, by which the Governing Council reaffirmed the provisions relating to the indicative planning figures, the assumed overall average annual rate of growth of voluntary contributions and the level of resources envisaged for the third programming cycle for the purposes of forward planning, and welcomed the establishment of an Inter-sessional Committee of the Whole to study options and recommendations for the longer-term financing of UNDP and for strengthening the work of the Governing Council (resolution 37/227).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by consensus of Governing Council decision 83/5; urged Governments, especially those whose overall performance was not commensurate with their capacities, to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the necessary resources; and expressed its appreciation to the Administrator of UNDP for his efforts to obtain the necessary level of resources, taking into account the need to restrain administrative expenditures (resolution 38/172); and invited the Administrator, the President of the World Bank and the heads of regional development banks to examine further possibilities of co-operation (resolution 38/171).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming the important contribution of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in support of the overall economic and social development of developing countries, took note of the report of the Governing Council of the Programme for 1985 and the decisions contained therein, which included decision 85/16 on the fourth programming cycle; and reaffirmed the central funding role of the Programme in the field of technical co-operation for development (resolution 40/211).

At its forty-first session, 130/ the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/74, in which the Council stressed the importance of the UNDP country programme as the framework for promoting a more coherent and co-ordinated approach to technical co-operation activities by the United Nations development system (resolution 41/171).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, which will be issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/42/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-fourth session.

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(c) United Nations Capital Development Fund

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

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

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, as a provisional measure, authorized the Governing Council of 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)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Governing Council that the Fund should be used to serve first and foremost the least developed among the developing countries (resolution 3122 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, as an interim measure, called upon the Administrator to bear the administrative costs of the Fund from the administrative budget of UNDP (resolution 3249 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the substantial increase in the operations of the Fund, reaffirmed the role and mandate of the Fund as a supplementary source of concessional capital assistance, first and foremost to the least developed among the developing countries; endorsed the proposal in Governing Council decision 81/2 that the Fund should be enabled to play a direct role in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981 (item 83 (b)); endorsed the programme orientation and operational policies of the Fund as described in the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the Fund in 1980; and decided that the Fund's administrative and programme support costs should be met from the Fund's general resources, while UNDP would continue to provide field support services as well as all headquarters administrative support services to the Fund (resolution 36/196).

At the same session, the General Assembly authorized the Governing Council of UNDP to adopt financial regulations in respect of the Fund and to report such regulations to the Assembly (resolution 36/227).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the report on the Fund biennially in odd years (resolution 39/127).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-fourth session.

(d) United Nations technical co-operation activities: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to prepare, in consultation with UNDP and the Governments concerned, a progress report on the implementation of the resolution on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 35/80).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 37/228 and 39/219).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Governments of Member States and to submit a progress report, through the Governing Council of UNDP and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 40/213).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, which will be issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/42/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-fourth session;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General requested under resolution 40/213 (A/42/275-E/1987/76).

(e) United Nations Volunteers programme

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Volunteers, with effect from 1 January 1971; requested the Secretary-General to designate the Administrator of UNDP as the Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers and to appoint a co-ordinator to promote and co-ordinate the recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of the volunteers within the United Nations system; and invited Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, international non-governmental organizations and individuals to contribute to a special voluntary fund for the support of the activities of the volunteers (resolution 2659 (XXV)). The aim of the programme is to provide volunteers, upon the explicit request and approval of recipient Governments, to assist in development activities. They are recruited and serve on as wide a geographical basis as possible, including in particular the developing countries.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed an increase in the number of volunteers in service to 1,000 by 1983, subject to the availability of funds; requested the Administrator of UNDP to undertake appropriate actions to achieve this increase; reiterated its appeal to Governments and other potential

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contributors to consider contributing, or increasing contributions, to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers; and requested the Administrator of UNDP to keep the Assembly informed on a regular basis of the progress made (resolution 34/107).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Volunteers programme had achieved the level of 1,000 volunteers, serving in 93 countries (resolution 36/198).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted the successful outcome of the first High-level Symposium, held at Sana'a, Yemen, in March 1982, and the ensuing recommendations endorsed by the Governing Council of UNDP; expressed the hope that the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations involved in development activities would fully utilize the potential of the programme in the execution of operational development activities (resolution 37/229).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly expressed the hope that full consideration would be given to the use of United Nations Volunteers, as requested in Governing Council decision 83/7 on recruitment and reduction of the cost of project professional personnel; considered that the use of United Nations Volunteers offered particular advantages for community development activities in rural areas; and appealed again to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute or to increase their contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund for the programme (resolution 38/173).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that it would consider the report on the United Nations Volunteers Programme biennially in odd years (resolution 39/217).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly invited Governments to observe annually, on 5 December, an International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development, and urged them to take measures to heighten awareness of the important contribution of volunteer service; also invited specialized agencies, other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations that provide, are affiliated with or benefit from volunteer service to undertake and promote activities to stimulate greater awareness of the contribution to their work made by volunteers; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote world-wide publicity on the important role of volunteer service (resolution 40/212).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-fourth session.

85. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research 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, through appropriate training and research programmes. The statute of UNITAR was promulgated by the Secretary-General in November 1965 (E/4200, annex I) and amended in March 1967, June 1973, June 1979 and May 1983. The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute.

In accordance with article III of the statute, an international Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, is the policy-making organ for the Institute.

In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies. The present Executive Director, Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, has served since 1 January 1983.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on long-term arrangements for UNITAR that would place its financing on a more predictable, assured and continuous basis (resolution 37/142).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, in the light of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report of the Secretary-General, to consider at its thirty-ninth session the question of long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR (resolution 38/177).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, noted with regret that the three options for long-term financing arrangements for the Institute recommended by the Board of Trustees, namely, the setting up of a reserve fund, the adoption of a replenishment system and the establishment of an endowment fund, had not been found acceptable by the major contributors; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive study on the Institute, its activities in training and research, its funding and its future role, and to submit his report, together with the comments of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR thereon, to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and decided to take a decision at its fortieth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, on the future programmes and funding arrangements of the Institute (resolution 39/179).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; reaffirmed the continuing relevance of the mandate entrusted to the Institute; stressed the need to take a final decision on the long-term financing and future of the Institute at the latest at its forty-first session and, to that end, requested the Secretary-General to prepare comprehensive specific plans for the future of the Institute based on the option to close down the Institute, including the possibility of reallocating the functions of the Institute to other agencies and bodies, and the option to restructure the Institute,

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including the possibility of transferring to the Institute appropriate training and research functions of other agencies and bodies; requested the Secretary-General to keep in mind, while preparing those plans, the need for specific suggestions for the improvement of the administrative arrangements to ensure cost-effectiveness and to consult, as appropriate, with all States and the Board of Trustees of the Institute before finalizing the plans (resolution 40/214).

At its forty-first session, 131/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/521) and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/41/14); reaffirmed the continuing relevance of the mandate of the Institute and took note of the view of the Secretary-General that the mandate remained valid and useful; recommended that the Institute be restructured on the basis of a number of parameters, inter alia: training should be the main focus of the Institute's activities during the interim period, whereas ongoing research projects should continue until completed; and in future priority should be given to requests made by the Secretary-General for research and study to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations; in the light of the restructured programme, the Secretary-General was requested to review the management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements of the Institute to ensure that the restructured programme was carried out in a cost-effective manner; the Secretary-General was also requested to ensure full compliance with the decision of the Board that no financial costs should be charged to the budget of the Institute for the functioning of the Board and that the selection of members of the Board of Trustees should include government representatives who were knowledgeable about the work of the Institute and the United Nations (resolution 41/172).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/172.

86. External debt crisis and development: report of the Secretary-General

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-first session the decision on the inscription of an item entitled "External

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131/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 81 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 14 (A/41/14);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/521;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/41/859;
- (d) Resolution 41/172;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/41/SR.15-17 and 28;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.98.

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debt crisis and development" in its agenda and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session the updated portions of the World Economic Survey 1986 132/ relating to those questions (decision 40/477).

At its forty-first session, 133/ the General Assembly decided, at the request of Yugoslavia (A/41/144), to include this item in the agenda.

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/643); agreed on a number of elements to be taken into account in addressing problems of external indebtedness of developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session an updated version of his report on the international debt situation and the indicators related to it, taking into account the resolution (resolution 41/202).

87. Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General

At its forty-first session, 134/ the General Assembly considered the needs for special assistance for a number of countries facing difficulties caused by natural

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132/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.II.C.1.

133/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 143):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/41/144;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/643;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/41/937;
- (d) Resolution 41/202 and decision 41/460;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/41/SR.10-13, 15, 16 and 36;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.100.

134/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 82):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/41/3);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: A/41/295-E/1986/65;
  - (ii) Enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the special economic assistance programmes: A/41/308-E/1986/67;

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disasters, inadequate economic infrastructure, internal or external disruption and serious constraints on economic development and adopted a series of resolutions calling, inter alia, upon the Secretary-General to mobilize international support and to follow and report on developments, as follows:

<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Title</u>
41/193	Assistance to Solomon Islands
41/194	Assistance to El Salvador
41/195	Assistance to Uganda
41/196	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon
41/197	Assistance to Mozambique

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- (iii) International relief to Mexico: A/41/369 and Corr.1;
- (iv) Assistance to Democratic Yemen: A/41/395;
- (v) Assistance to Bangladesh: A/41/396;
- (vi) Summary reports on Djibouti, Madagascar, Mozambique and Vanuatu: A/41/522;
- (vii) Assistance to Nicaragua: A/41/538;
- (viii) Summary reports on Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone: A/41/592;
- (ix) Assistance to Uganda: A/41/593;
- (x) Assistance to Mauritania: A/41/616;
- (xi) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/41/679;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/41/936;
- (d) Resolutions 41/192 to 41/201 and decision 41/459;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/41/SR.18, 19, 22, 23, 26-29 and 33-35;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.100.

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<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Title</u>
41/198	Special economic assistance to Chad
41/200	Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Vanuatu

In the resolutions, the General Assembly appealed to Member States, intergovernmental bodies, as appropriate, and the organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to provide or increase assistance to these countries through bilateral and multilateral channels, including United Nations trust funds for special programmes of economic assistance and, where appropriate, to participate in the donor conferences with a view to assisting national reconstruction and development efforts.

Also at its forty-first session, 134/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa, which had aggravated the economic problems confronting the front-line and other bordering States, arising from the apartheid policies of the Pretoria régime, and mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985), 571 (1985), 581 (1986) by which the Council requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States, strongly urged the international community to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line and other bordering States to withstand the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa, or by the international community against South Africa; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system so that they might respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organization, and further urged all States to respond favourably to such requests; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/199).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 41/195, 41/196 and 41/198-41/201.

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88. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1983 the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; approved the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, annexed to the resolution, and called upon all States to co-operate in its implementation; and requested the Economic and Social Council to take charge, with the help of the Secretary-General, of co-ordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action and of evaluating the activities undertaken during the Second Decade (resolution 38/14).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided upon specific action to be carried out during the period 1985-1989; requested Governments to forward a report every two years on the action taken under the Programme of Action (see resolution 38/14, annex), on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General, which reports should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration. The Assembly also requested the Council, during the period of the Decade, to submit an annual report to the Assembly, containing, inter alia: (a) an enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations; (b) a review and appraisal of those activities; and (c) its suggestions and recommendations (resolution 39/16).

At its forty-first session, 135/ the General Assembly took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General containing information on the activities of Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations organs, to give effect to the Programme of Action (A/41/551); acknowledged the further progress made in

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135/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 83):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/41/550, A/41/551 and A/41/552;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/571;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/785;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/832;
- (e) Resolution 41/94;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.4-15, 23 and 25;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.26;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

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preparing a study on the effects of racial discrimination in the field of education, training and employment as it affects the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers (A/41/552); and requested the Secretary-General to submit the final study to the Assembly at its forty-second session. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to transmit his study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination (A/41/550) to Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in order to obtain their views and further relevant materials in order to submit a final report on this topic to the Assembly at its forty-third session; requested the Secretary-General to prepare and issue as soon as possible a collection of model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination; reiterated its invitation to the Secretary-General to organize in New York in 1987 a training course for legislative draftsmen with the aim of focusing on the preparation of national legislation against racism and racial discrimination; also reiterated its invitation to the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the activities outlined in his report on the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989 (A/39/167-E/1984/33 and Add.1 and 2) and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the outstanding activities. The Assembly also requested him to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1987, a report outlining a proposed plan of activities to be implemented during the second half, 1990-1993, of the Second Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 41/94).

At its forty-third session, held in February and March 1987, the Commission on Human Rights appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to enable the Secretary-General to implement the various programme elements outlined in the plan of activities for 1985-1989; took note with satisfaction of General Assembly resolution 41/94 in which the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to envisage the organization of a seminar of cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers, within the framework of its programme of activities for 1985-1989; reiterated its previous decision to give thematic consideration, each year, to a selected topic within the plan of activities for 1985-1989 and decided that the topic for 1989 would be "The political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors contributing to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid"; welcomed General Assembly resolution 40/22 in which the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to organize in 1988 a global consultation on racial discrimination involving representatives of the United Nations system, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to focus on the co-ordination of international activities to combat racism and racial discrimination (resolution 1987/12).

At its first regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council took note of the reports by the Secretary-General, including a draft plan of activities proposed for 1990-1993; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a comprehensive and updated report on the

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implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade and a revised report outlining a proposed plan of activities to be implemented during the second half (1990-1993) of the Second Decade that will take into account the relevant comments and observations made during the deliberations of the Council; invited the Secretary-General to solicit observations, views and proposals of the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned on the preparation of the draft plan of activities for 1990-1993 and to communicate them to the Assembly at its forty-second session; and further requested the Secretary-General, in his revised reports, to continue to pay special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families (resolution 1987/2).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under paragraphs 5, 16 and 21 of resolution 41/94, revised with reference to Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/2.

89. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement (A/36/115); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, a comprehensive report on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement and to submit it, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 36/18).

At its twenty-eighth session, the Commission for Social Development considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/63).

At its first regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 36/18 (A/38/63); invited the regional commissions and specialized agencies concerned to make further efforts with a view to promoting the co-operative movement as an effective instrument for the improvement of the well-being of all people and, in particular, special population groups; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, a comprehensive report on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement with particular attention to developing countries; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit that report, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 1983/15).

At its twenty-ninth session, the Commission for Social Development considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/78-E/1985/10).

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in response to Assembly resolution 38/25 (A/40/65-E/1985/7); requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in

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consultation with Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, a comprehensive report on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement, paying special attention, inter alia, to the role of co-operatives in overall social and economic development, particularly in rural areas; the role of agricultural, savings, handicraft and other types of co-operative organizations in the production, marketing and consumption of food and related goods and services; the role of co-operative and co-operative-type organizations in promoting development in urban areas; the participation of all people, including women, youth, disabled persons and the aging, in co-operatives; the participation of peasants, including landless peasants, in co-operatives; the role and extent of government support in promoting co-operatives; training and educational programmes to promote the effectiveness of co-operatives and make them more responsive to the needs of their members; difficulties faced by countries in the establishment and development of co-operatives and their experience in overcoming them; progress made in strengthening "movement-to-movement" activities; and progress made in promoting membership in and the growth of co-operatives. The Secretary-General was requested to submit the report, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 1985/22).

At its fortieth session, 136/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/25 (A/40/65-E/1987/5).

At its thirtieth session, the Commission for Social Development considered the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement (A/42/56-E/1987/7).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/23 (A/42/56-E/1987/7).

90. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Question of the elderly and the aged" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the

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

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/40/65-E/1985/7 and Add.1; A/40/78-E/1985/10;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/879;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.16-23, 30 and 37;
- (d) Resolution 40/23;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.96.

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request of Malta (A/7644) and was considered at its twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirty-second sessions (resolutions 2842 (XXVI), 3137 (XXVIII), 32/131 and 32/132).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to organize, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and the organizations concerned, a World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982 (resolution 33/52), and continued its consideration of the item at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 34/153).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to change the name of the World Assembly on the Elderly to the World Assembly on Aging in view of the interrelatedness of the issues of aging individuals and the aging of populations as defined by the Secretary-General's programme; and requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the World Assembly (resolution 35/129).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to consider designating in their respective countries a "Day for the Aging"; and requested the Secretary-General to use the United Nations Trust Fund for the World Assembly on Aging to encourage further interest in the field of aging among developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, within the context of the World Assembly (resolution 36/20).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging adopted by consensus at the World Assembly; requested the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development, to review the implementation of the Plan of Action every four years, beginning in 1985, and to transmit its findings to the Assembly (resolution 37/51).

At its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/27, 39/25 and 40/29).

Also at the fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to comment on ways and means of implementing the International Plan of Action on Aging and, in particular, on the desirability and viability of elaborating a United Nations programme for the implementation of the Plan of Action and to prepare a report on the basis of those comments; requested the Economic and Social Council to consider that report at its first regular session of 1986 and to submit appropriate recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-first session (resolution 40/30).

At its forty-first session, 137/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote and encourage, within available resources or through

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137/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 85):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/631;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/798;

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voluntary contributions, training centres to train required personnel in the field of aging, especially personnel from developing countries; to give priority attention to the provision of advisory services to developing countries; to respond favourably to the request of the African Regional Conference on Aging for assistance in establishing an African gerontological society; to strengthen the existing programmes on aging and the United Nations system-wide co-ordination of policies and programmes on aging; and to continue and intensify his efforts to promote the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging within its existing structure. The Assembly also invited Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue and, where possible, to increase their contributions to the Trust Fund; called upon other United Nations funding organizations to support the Trust Fund in providing assistance for projects that fall within their mandate; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a progress report on the implementation of the recommendations (resolution 41/96).

At the same session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the revised draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging" to the forty-second session (decision 41/424).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/96.

91. Policies and programmes involving youth: reports of the Secretary-General

Implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly designated 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace; and established an intergovernmental Advisory Committee for it (resolution 34/151).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace" on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee (resolutions 35/126, 36/28, 36/29, 37/48, 37/49, 38/22 and 38/23). The Assembly endorsed the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year, as adopted by the Advisory Committee (A/36/215, annex).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to devote an appropriate number of plenary meetings at its fortieth session to policies and

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- (c) Resolution 41/96 and decision 41/424;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.16-22, 27, 32 and 55;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

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programmes relating to youth and to designate those meetings as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, which should take place in keeping with the procedures and practices of the Assembly; recommended that all Member States should include youth representatives in their delegations to the fortieth session of the Assembly; decided that the fourth session of the Advisory Committee should work out, on the basis of a draft prepared by the Secretary-General, guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth that would be transmitted for approval to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and invited the organizers of international youth conferences and festivals in 1985 to inform the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Secretary-General, of the results of those activities and the documents adopted (resolution 39/22).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, acting as United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, endorsed the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth as contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on its fourth session (A/40/256, annex, sect. III); called upon all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional commissions and intergovernmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines, in accordance with their experience, conditions and priorities; requested the appropriate United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies to consider taking up in their programmes every year one or more specific youth-related projects to be elaborated in close co-operation with non-governmental youth organizations on such themes as communication, housing, culture, youth employment and education; requested the Commission for Social Development to examine, on a regular basis, specific youth issues, in keeping with the International Youth Year; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace" and to evaluate, in that framework, the results of the International Youth Year on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/14).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions entitled "Efforts and measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work" (resolution 40/15) and "Opportunities for youth" (resolution 40/16).

At its forty-first session, 138/ the General Assembly took note of the conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the

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138/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 86):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/621;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/799;
- (c) Resolutions 41/97 and 41/98 and decision 41/425;

International Youth Year and on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth (A/40/256, annex); expressed its appreciation to Member States that continue to maintain the national committees and other appropriate co-ordination mechanisms that were set up at the national level on the occasion of the International Youth Year, and invited all States to proceed in the same manner, in accordance with their specific conditions, to ensure the proper implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely and co-ordinate all youth-related projects and activities within the United Nations system using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a focal point, and to report in concrete terms on their implementation; requested the Commission for Social Development to examine during its 1987 session specific youth issues as follow-up to the International Youth Year; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace" and to review, in this framework, the implementation of the resolution, on the basis of a specific report of the Secretary-General on the subject (resolution 41/97).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Efforts and measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work" (resolution 41/98).

Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations and to promote that implementation at the international, regional and national levels; and further requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by Governments either in their replies or in their statements before the Assembly, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, for adoption, proposals for additional guidelines, consistent with those already adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 32/135, and on the basis of the draft additional guidelines contained in the annex to resolution 34/163, as well as the suggestions of the Secretary-General in his reports to the Assembly at its thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions (A/33/261, A/34/199 and A/35/503) (resolution 35/139).

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(continued)

- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.16-22, 27 and 32;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

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At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations set forth in the annex to the resolution; and requested the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year to promote the implementation of the additional guidelines, together with the guidelines adopted in resolution 32/135, during the preparation for and celebration of the Year (resolution 36/17).

At its thirty-seventh to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (resolutions 37/50, 38/26 and 39/24).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication as adopted in Assembly resolutions 32/135 and 36/17; invited the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to make use of, further improve and extend the existing channels of communication; called upon national youth mechanisms to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and, where such mechanisms did not exist, recommended that national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year should continue to act as channels of communication; took note of the recommendations on the channels of communication, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/631); and decided to consider at its forty-first session the item entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth" on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/17).

At its forty-first session, 139/ the General Assembly called upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, not only in general terms but also by concrete measures reflecting the issues of importance to young people; requested the Secretary-General to continue in this respect to make use at the national, regional and international levels of the already existing structures of co-operation between youth and the United Nations system in accordance with the additional guidelines for the improvement of

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139/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 87):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/578;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/800;
- (c) Resolution 41/99;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.16-22 and 27;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

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the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, contained in the annex to resolution 36/17; further requested the Secretary-General to develop specific ways and means to determine how the channels of communication could effectively be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and specialized agencies, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session; called upon national youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and, where such mechanisms do not exist, recommended that national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year should continue to act as channels of communication; decided to consider at its forty-second session the item entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth" on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/99).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to examine at its forty-second session, under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth", the following subjects: (a) implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth; and (b) channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (decision 41/425).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a consolidated report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/16, 41/97 and 41/99.

92. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: reports of the Secretary-General

At its forty-first session, 140/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the

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140/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 88):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/433 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/809;
- (c) Resolutions 41/100 to 41/102;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.4-15, 23, 25, 26 and 36;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

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issue to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/100); reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle; and decided to consider the item again at its forty-second session on the basis of the reports concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations had been requested to submit (resolution 41/101). The Assembly also condemned the practice of mercenarism and decided to pay due attention to the matter at its forty-second session (resolution 41/102).

At its forty-third session, held in February and March 1987, the Commission on Human Rights adopted six resolutions under the item entitled "The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination of foreign occupation", which related to the question of Western Sahara (resolution 1987/3), to the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people (resolution 1987/4), to the situation in Afghanistan (resolution 1987/5), to southern Africa and Namibia (resolution 1987/7), to the situation in Kampuchea (resolution 1987/6) and to the use of mercenaries as a means to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 1987/16). By the latter resolution, the Commission decided to appoint a special rapporteur on the practice of mercenarism.

At its first regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council called upon the General Assembly to pay due attention to the question of the use of mercenaries as a means to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination at its forty-second session under the appropriate item of its agenda (resolution 1987/61); and endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur on the practice of mercenarism (decision 1987/144).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 41/100 and 41/101.

93. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),\*\* Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu (Nigeria),\*\*  
Mr. Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland),\*\* Mr. Mohamed Omer Beshir (Sudan),\*\* Mr. André Braunschweig

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(France),\*\* Mr. Nikola Čičanović (Yugoslavia),\* Mr. John J. Cremona (Malta),\* Mr. Nicolas de Pierola y Balta (Peru),\* Mr. Matey Karasimeonov (Bulgaria),\* Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana),\*\* Mr. Kjell Öberg (Sweden),\* Mr. Karl Josef Partsch (Federal Republic of Germany),\*\* Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India),\* Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),\*\* Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),\*\* Mr. Shuhua Song (China),\* Mr. Gleb Borisovich Starushenko (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)\* and Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina).\*

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\* Term of office expires on 19 January 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 19 January 1990.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention. However, owing to the non-payment by many States parties of their assessed contributions for a number of years, the thirty-fourth session of the Committee scheduled for 4 to 22 August 1986 was postponed. The postponement of its thirty-fourth session prevented the Committee from reporting on its 1986 activities to the General Assembly at the forty-first session. Under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention, States parties are responsible for the expenses of the members of the Committee while they are in performance of Committee duties.

In a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/561 and Add.1), the General Assembly was informed of the circumstances that had led to the postponement of the thirty-fourth session of the Committee. The note also included information on the activities carried out by the Committee at its thirty-third session held from 3 to 21 March 1986.

At its forty-first session, 141/ the General Assembly, having considered the note by the Secretary-General (A/41/561 and Add.1), expressed its grave concern

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141/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 89):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/41/18);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: A/41/508;
  - (ii) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: A/41/512;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/561 and Add.1;

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that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was unable to hold its thirty-fourth session in 1986 and could not submit its annual report to the Assembly at its forty-first session; commended the Committee for its work in the past with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; called upon States parties to comply fully with their obligation under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures undertaken to implement the Convention; and appealed urgently to the States parties to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention so as to enable the Committee to resume its work (resolution 41/105).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 18 (A/42/18).

(b) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3068 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

The Convention, in accordance with its article XV, paragraph 1, entered into force on 18 July 1976, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 May 1987, 85 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/41/512); appealed once

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- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/793;
- (e) Resolutions 41/103 to 41/105;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.4-15, 23, 25 and 32;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

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again to those States that had not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States that had jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia and without whose co-operation such operations could not be halted; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention (resolution 41/103).

The Group of Three, which had been set up at the forty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights under the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, met for a period of five days before the forty-third session of the Commission in 1987, examined reports submitted by 15 States parties, adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations based on its examination of reports and submitted a report on its activities to the Commission (E/CN.4/1987/28).

At its forty-third session, held in February and March 1987, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the report of the Group of Three; and decided that the Group of Three would meet for a period of not more than five days before the forty-fourth session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention.

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/103.

(c) Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly appealed urgently to the States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention so as to enable the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to resume its work; and requested the Secretary-General: (a) to consider making an urgent appeal to States parties to fulfil their financial obligations; (b) to transmit notices of assessments for 1987 to States parties as soon as possible, urging them to pay their contributions; (c) to explore all appropriate avenues to enable the Committee to meet in 1987; (d) to consider convoking, if necessary and within available resources, a meeting of States parties in 1987 so that they could take stock of the level of assessed contributions and make recommendations on the future of the Committee; and (e) to report on the situation to the Assembly at its forty-second session.

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/105.

94. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-first session in 1976, the General Assembly proclaimed 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons with the theme "Full participation" (resolution 31/123).

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At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for the International Year (A/34/158 and Corr.1) and adopted them as a Plan of Action for the Year; expanded the theme of the Year to "Full participation and equality"; and agreed to a change in the designation of the Year, to be known in English as the International Year of Disabled Persons (resolution 34/154).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; decided to evaluate at its forty-second session, with the help of the Secretary-General, the implementation of the World Programme of Action (resolution 37/52); and proclaimed the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action (resolution 37/53).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of experts, consisting largely of disabled persons, to evaluate progress at the mid-point of the Decade and to prepare a report that would enable the Assembly at its forty-second session to evaluate the implementation of the World Programme of Action; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons" (resolution 39/26).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to reinforce national committees as focal points for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons; urged the Secretary-General to continue to administer the Trust Fund, henceforth to be called the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons; and requested the Secretary-General to report on preparations for a meeting of experts to evaluate progress at the mid-point of the Decade (resolution 40/31).

At its forty-first session, 142/ the General Assembly once again invited Member States to reinforce national committees as focal points for the United

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142/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 90):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/605 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/801;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/833;
- (d) Resolution 41/106;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.16-22, 27 and 32;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.26;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

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Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, to stimulate activities at the national level, to mobilize public opinion on behalf of the Decade, to participate in the implementation of disability projects with regard to the International Year of Disabled Persons and to assist in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; renewed its invitation to all States to give high priority to projects concerning the prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunities of disabled persons within the framework of bilateral assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to administer donated funds, using them for projects under the present structure of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, and, in addition, to continue to make new provisions in order to offer a selection of projects to donor countries willing to finance a particular programme under the "Special Purpose Contributions". The Assembly also welcomed the offer of the Government of Sweden to act as host in 1987 to a meeting of experts, consisting largely of disabled persons, in conformity with the relevant provisions of resolution 39/26; noted with appreciation the status of preparations for the forthcoming meeting of experts; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution and on the outcome of the meeting of experts (resolution 41/106).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the meeting of experts to review achievements of the Decade called for under resolutions 37/53 and 39/26 and the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/106.

#### 95. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress was held in London in 1960, the Third Congress was held at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress was held at Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress was held at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress was held at Caracas in 1980 and the Seventh Congress was held at Milan in 1985.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly approved the Milan Plan of Action adopted by consensus by the Seventh Congress; and recommended the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order for national, regional and international action (resolution 40/32).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules) (resolution 40/33, annex) and the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for

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Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (resolution 40/34, annex) and adopted resolutions entitled "Development of standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency" (resolution 40/35) and "Domestic violence" (resolution 40/36).

At its forty-first session, 143/ the General Assembly urged Member States and the Secretary-General to make every effort to translate into action the respective recommendations, policies and conclusions stemming from the Milan Plan of Action and other resolutions adopted by the Seventh Congress and to ensure that they were adequately followed up; reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and of adequate and timely preparations for such congresses by the Secretary-General and by Member States at national, regional and interregional levels; requested the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987 to examine in depth the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice, taking into account the results of the review undertaken by the Secretary-General; invited Member States and the Secretary-General, in implementing the results of the Seventh Congress, to accord priority attention to the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action; requested the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat to maintain effective support to the United Nations regional crime prevention institutes; invited Member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, at its forty-third session, on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to consider at its forty-second session that part of the report of the Economic and Social Council concerning its examination of the review, under the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice" (resolution 41/107).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the note by the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/107.

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143/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 91):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/41/3), chap. V, sect. D;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/618;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/802;
- (d) Resolution 41/107;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.16-22, 27 and 32;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

96. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- (b) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties (resolution 34/180).

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its sixth session at Vienna from 30 March to 10 April 1987.

At its forty-first session, 144/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on its fifth session; emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; urged States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial reports in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and the guidelines of the Committee; noted with concern the Committee's account of the present constraints within which it operates with regard to the backlog of reports awaiting consideration and encouraged a continuing discussion on ways and means of dealing with this problem, including possible adjustment of the reporting system; took note of the general recommendation and suggestion adopted by the Committee on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention (resolution 41/108).

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

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144/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 92):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 45 (A/41/45 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/608 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/819;
- (d) Resolution 41/108;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.23-30, 38 and 42;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.97.

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- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/42/38);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/108.

97. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000:

- (a) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1985, at the conclusion of the United Nations Decade for Women, a World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 35/136).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the arrangements for the Conference (resolutions 36/126, 37/60, 38/108, 39/124 and 39/129).

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace was held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 40/108).

At its forty-first session, <sup>145/</sup> the General Assembly reaffirmed that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women should contribute to the elimination of all forms of inequality between women and men and to the integration of women in the development process, and should ensure the broad participation of women in efforts to strengthen international peace, security and co-operation; called upon Member States to adopt the necessary effective measures with a view to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies as a matter of priority, including the establishment of strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the advancement of women and for the implementation of

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145/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 93 (d)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/623;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/830;
- (c) Resolutions 41/110 and 41/111;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.23-30, 38, 42 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

the Strategies, in order to ensure the full integration of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their countries; requested the Secretary-General, when preparing future reports on the world social situation, to pay due attention to the question of the status of women, their role in society and the progress achieved in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies; and invited the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the inclusion, in an appropriate form, of the question of the role of women in society in its agenda and programme of work for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 41/110).

Also at its forty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (A/41/623 and A/41/672); reaffirmed the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated immediately into concrete action by Governments, as determined by overall national priorities, as well as by the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; reaffirmed also the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women and called upon the Commission to promote the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000, based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", and urged all organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Commission in this task; reaffirmed further, in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, the role of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, in particular the Branch for the Advancement of Women, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women and as a focal point for matters on women, the catalysing role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the role of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in the advancement of women in the context of the participation of women in development; endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/30, in particular its decision to convene in January 1987 a five-day session of the Commission on the Status of Women to be held in New York as an exception to Assembly resolution 40/243; emphasized, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, having in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries; called upon all Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional and decision-making positions in their countries; called upon the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish new five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in Professional and decision-making positions, in accordance with the criteria established by the Assembly, in particular that of equitable geographical distribution, in order that a definite upward trend in the application of resolution 33/143 of 20 December 1978 be registered in the number of Professional and decision-making positions held by women by 1990, and to set additional targets every five years; requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically, through the Commission on

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the Status of Women, to the Economic and Social Council on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the measures taken to implement the resolution and decided to consider these questions further at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000" (resolution 41/111).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/111.

(b) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly solemnly proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation (resolution 37/63).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly pledged its determination to encourage the full participation of women in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs of society and in the endeavour to promote international peace and co-operation; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the wide publicity of the Declaration; and requested the Commission on the Status of Women, as the preparatory body for the World Conference, to consider measures that might be necessary to implement the Declaration in the context of forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women for the period up to the year 2000 (resolution 39/124).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly called upon all Governments to encourage such social and economic development that would secure the participation of women in all spheres of work, equal pay for work of equal value and equal opportunities for education and for professional and vocational training, taking into consideration the necessity of combining all aspects of the role of women in society; and decided to consider the question of the role of women in society at its forty-first session (resolution 40/101); appealed to all to take the necessary measures for putting into practice the principles and provisions of the Declaration; and requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider measures that may be necessary to implement the Declaration in the context of the forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women for the period up to the year 2000 (resolution 40/102).

At its first regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council urged the Secretary-General to continue to take adequate steps to give wide publicity to the Declaration and to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 1986/20).



At its forty-first session, 146/ the General Assembly pledged its determination to encourage the full participation of women in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs of society and in the endeavour to promote international peace and co-operation; appealed to all Governments to take the necessary measures for putting into practice the principles and provisions of the Declaration; invited all Governments to give wide publicity to the Declaration and its implementation; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take adequate steps to ensure that publicity is given to the Declaration; reaffirmed Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/20, in which the Council called upon Member States to take practical institutional, educational and organizational measures to facilitate women's participation on an equal footing with men in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament negotiations and the solution of conflicts, and to inform the Secretary-General of their activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Declaration as a contribution to the International Year of Peace; recommended that future medium-term plans of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should, in accordance with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, contain intersectoral presentations of the various programmes dealing with issues of concern to women, including those relating to the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation; invited the Commission on the Status of Women at its session in 1987 to consider guidelines for the Commission's long-term programme of work up to the year 2000, including activities for the participation of women in promoting peace and international co-operation; and decided to consider the further implementation of the Declaration at its forty-second session, as a sub-item of an item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000" (resolution 41/109).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/20 and with reference to resolution 41/109 of the Assembly.

(c) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1976, the General Assembly decided that the voluntary fund for the International Women's Year, established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1850 (LVI), should be extended to cover the period of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/10034, p. 100, "Other decisions", items 75 and 76).

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146/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 93 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/830;
- (b) Resolution 41/109;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.23-30, 38, 42 and 45;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

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At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly set forth the criteria for the use of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; requested the Secretary-General to report annually thereon; and requested the President of the Assembly to select five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve, for a three-year period, on a Consultative Committee on the Fund to advise the Secretary-General on the use of the Fund (resolution 31/133).

At its thirty-second to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 32/141, 33/188, 34/156, 35/137, 36/129, 37/62 and 38/186).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women should be continued through establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); endorsed the modalities for the future management arrangements between the Fund and UNDP, annexed to the resolution, and decided that they would enter into force at the latest on 1 January 1986; reaffirmed the criteria laid down in resolution 31/133 on the use of the resources of the Fund; requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Consultative Committee, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the arrangements he had made with the Administrator of UNDP for the future of the Fund; and requested that the Consultative Committee monitor the process of implementing the arrangements for the management of the Fund and that the Committee's views on that matter be reflected fully in the annual report on the Fund to the Assembly, particularly in its initial years (resolution 39/125).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/727 and Corr.1) and of the reports of the Consultative Committee on its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions (*ibid.*, sect. VI), *inter alia*, expressed its satisfaction that the establishment of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, in autonomous association with UNDP, was effected on 1 July 1985 in accordance with resolution 39/125; stressed the need for close and continuous working relationships between the Fund, UNDP and those bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system and other agencies concerned with women's issues and development co-operation; urged Governments to continue and, where possible, to increase their contributions to the Fund and called upon Governments that had not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund; requested the Consultative Committee to continue to monitor the process of implementing the new arrangements for the management of the Fund; requested the Administrator of UNDP to submit to the Governing Council of the Programme an annual report on the operations, management and budget of the Fund, taking into account the advice of the Consultative Committee; and requested the Administrator of UNDP through the Secretary-General, to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the activities of the Fund (resolution 40/104).

At its forty-first session, 147/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/41/600, annex) (decision 41/426).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/133.

98. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided, in accordance with resolution 26 adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, to establish, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, which would be financed through voluntary contributions and would collaborate with appropriate national, regional and international economic and social research institutes (resolution 3520 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision of the Economic and Social Council to create an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; and endorsed the guidelines set out in Council resolution 1998 (LX) regarding the activities of the Institute (resolution 31/135).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the appointment of the Director and the members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, and decided that, as soon as the members of the Board of Trustees were appointed, the Institute should start functioning as a body of the United Nations financed through voluntary contributions with the degree of autonomy necessary to ensure its efficient operation (resolution 33/187).

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147/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 93 (b)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women: A/41/600;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/830;
- (c) Decision 41/426;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.23-30, 38, 42 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Dominican Republic to act as host for the Institute (resolution 34/157).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly invited Governments to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, both financially and in kind; underlined the importance of the contributions of the Institute to the work of all United Nations bodies, agencies and institutions involved with the advancement of women; and requested the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other organs and bodies in the United Nations system to co-operation fully with the Institute in their respective fields of competence (resolution 35/134 and 36/128).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the network concept to be developed in stages with the organizations of the United Nations system and regional and national institutions as a mode of operation for the execution of the programme of the Institute; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the programme activities of the Institute (resolution 37/56).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the official inauguration of the Institute at its permanent headquarters at Santo Domingo; took note with satisfaction of the work programme of the Institute and requested that the Institute continue activities that contributed to the full integration of women in the mainstream of development and that due attention be given to the interdependence of micro and macro economy and its impact on the role of women in the development process; urged the Secretary-General to continue to provide support to the Institute through the various departments of the Secretariat and to secure office space at United Nations Headquarters for liaison purposes in order to ensure prompt execution of the Institute's programme of work as well as to maintain channels of communication between the Institute and the United Nations in conformity with the decision of the Board of Trustees; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session a separate item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (resolution 38/104).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the statute of the Institute (A/39/511, annex) as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1984/124; took note with satisfaction of the programme of activities of the Institute (see A/C.3/37/6, sect. 11), which constituted a valuable contribution to an increased role of women in the development process at all levels and was carried out in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system; stressed the relevance of programmes related to women and international economic relations; requested the Institute, in preparing its future activities, to take into consideration the trends in research and training relevant to women and development; requested the Secretary-General to continue providing support to the Institute, particularly in its fund-raising activities, by encouraging voluntary contributions to the Institute; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the activities of the Institute (resolution 39/122).

At its fortieth session, 148/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Institute on its activities (A/40/707, annex) and noted with interest its mode of operation through the use of networks, in carrying out its functions at the international, regional and national levels; recognized the importance of research, training and information activities for the increased participation of women in the development process at all levels, as well as for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; requested that the Institute strengthen its activities in research and training for the formulation of policy analysis, planning and programming relevant to the increased participation of women in development, especially its activities in statistics, indicators and data relevant to women, in particular in developing countries, at the national and regional levels. The Assembly also requested the Institute to give particular emphasis in its programme of activities to innovative methodological approaches related to women and development in research, training and information programmes; called upon institutions and organizations concerned within and outside the United Nations system to continue their collaboration with the Institute by strengthening the network of co-operative arrangements related to programmes concerning women and development; invited States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, in view of the long-term projection for the work of the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the activities of the Institute and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (resolution 40/38).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/38.

99. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 36/55).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider what measures might be necessary to implement the

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/707;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/40/926;
- (c) Resolution 40/38;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/40/SR.24-34 and 49;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.97.

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Declaration and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/187).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a comprehensive and thorough study of the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on grounds of religion or belief, using the Declaration as terms of reference; and requested the Secretary-General to hold within the framework of the advisory services programme in the period 1984-1985 a seminar on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief (resolution 1983/40).

At its thirty-sixth session, in August 1983, the Sub-Commission appointed a Special Rapporteur to undertake the comprehensive and thorough study requested by the Commission in its resolution 1983/40 (resolution 1983/31). The Special Rapporteur subsequently submitted her study to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-ninth session.

At its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 38/110, 39/131 and 40/109).

Also at its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Seminar on the Encouragement of Understanding, Tolerance and Respect in Matters relating to Freedom of Religion or Belief (see A/40/361, annex).

At its forty-first session, 149/ the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission to accord high priority at its thirty-ninth session to consideration of the study prepared by its Special Rapporteur and to report on this matter to the Commission at its forty-fourth session; and took note of Commission resolution 1986/20 by which a Special Rapporteur had been appointed for one year to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are inconsistent with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures, as appropriate (resolution 41/112).

At its forty-third session, held in February and March 1987, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission to examine as a matter of priority at its thirty-ninth session the report of its Special Rapporteur; requested the

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149/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 94):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/875;
- (b) Resolution 41/112;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.43-51;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

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Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of the information so provided, an addendum to the compendium of national legislation and regulations of States on the question of freedom of religion or belief; invited the Secretary-General to submit a report to the next session of the Commission based on the comments of Member States on the modalities by which a binding international instrument could be pursued; and decided to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission in 1986 to continue his examination of incidents and governmental actions inconsistent with the provisions of the Declaration (resolution 1987/15).

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

100. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General

At its forty-first session, 150/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that all peoples and individuals have an inherent right to life; stressed once again the urgent need for the international community to make every effort to strengthen peace, remove the growing threat of war, particularly nuclear war, halt the arms race and achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control and prevent violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the self-determination of peoples, thus contributing to ensuring the right to life; called upon all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress were used exclusively in the interests of international peace, for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; again called upon all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures with a view to prohibiting, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, any propaganda for war, in particular the formulation, propounding and dissemination of and propaganda for doctrines and concepts aimed at unleashing nuclear war; and looked forward to further efforts by the Commission on Human Rights with a view to ensuring the inherent right of all peoples and all individuals to life (resolution 41/113).

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150/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 95):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/463 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/876;
- (c) Resolutions 41/113 to 41/115;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.43-52;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

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At the same session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and scientific and technological developments (A/41/463 and Add.1), stressed the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms; invited those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had not yet done so to submit their information pursuant to Assembly resolution 35/130 A, requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention, in its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration; and invited the Commission to take appropriate measures to assist the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in preparing the study requested in its resolutions 1982/4, 1984/29 and 1986/11 (resolution 41/115).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/115.

101. Question of a convention on the rights of the child

Since 1978 the Commission on Human Rights has been engaged in the preparation of a draft convention on the rights of the child. At its thirty-fifth to forty-third sessions, the Commission on Human Rights continued to examine this question and, at each of those sessions, established an open-ended working group with a view to completing the work on the draft convention (resolutions 19 A and B (XXXV), 36 (XXXVI), 26 (XXXVII), 1982/39, 1983/52, 1984/24, 1985/50, 1986/40 and 1987/48).

At its thirty-fourth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 34/4, 35/131, 36/57, 37/190, 38/114, 39/135 and 40/113).

At its forty-first session, 151/ the General Assembly requested the Commission to give the highest priority to this question and to make every effort at its forty-third session to complete the draft convention and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/116).

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151/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 96):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/877;
- (b) Resolution 41/116;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.43-51;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.



At its forty-third session, in March 1986, the Commission on Human Rights decided to continue at its forty-fourth session, as a matter of the highest priority, its work on the elaboration of the draft convention on the rights of the child, with a view to completing the draft at that session for transmission, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly, and requested the Council to authorize a one-week session of an open-ended working group prior to the forty-fourth session of the Commission to complete the work on the draft convention on the rights of the child at that session (resolution 1987/48).

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

102. International Covenants on Human Rights:

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 nationals of the States parties to the Covenant. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela),\* Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),\*\*  
Ms. Christine Chanet (France),\*\* Mr. Joseph A. L. Cooray (Sri Lanka),\*\*  
Mr. Vojin Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia),\*\* Mr. Omran El-Shafei (Egypt),\*\*  
Mrs. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),\*  
Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),\* Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus),\*  
Mr. Joseph A. Mommersteeg (Netherlands),\*\* Mr. Anatoly Petrovich Movchan  
(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\* Mr. Birame Ndiaye (Senegal),\*\*  
Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy),\* Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador),\*\*  
Mr. Alejandro Serrano Caldera (Nicaragua),\* Mr. S. Amos Wako (Kenya),\*  
Mr. Bertil Wennergren (Sweden)\*\* and Mr. Adam Zielinski (Poland).\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

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

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

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At its forty-first session, 152/ the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions (A/41/40) and expressed its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee was continuing to perform its functions (resolution 41/119).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, which will be issued in Supplement No. 40 (A/42/40).

(b) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that those instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 27. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on

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152/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 97 (a) and (b)):

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/41/40);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: A/41/509;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/878;
- (d) Resolutions 41/32, 41/117 to 41/120;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.43-48 and 50-55;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.54 and 97.

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23 March 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 49. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force also on 23 March 1976 in accordance with its article 9.

As at 1 May 1987, 90 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 85 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 38 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 in order to assist the Council to fulfil its responsibilities under the Covenant, held its first session at Geneva from 9 to 27 March 1987.

In accordance with subparagraph (b) of the resolution, the Committee is composed of 18 members who are experts with recognized competence in the field of human rights, serving in their personal capacity. In accordance with subparagraph (c), the members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election.

The following 18 experts are members of the Committee:

Mr. Philip Alston (Australia),\*\* Mr. Juan Alvarex Vita (Peru),\* Mr. Ibrahim Ali Badawi El Sheikh (Egypt),\*\* Mr. Adib Daoudy (Syrian Arab Republic),\*\* Mr. Mohamed Lamine Fofana (Guinea),\* Mrs. Maria de los Angeles Jimenez Butragueno (Spain),\* Mr. Samba Cor Konate (Senegal),\* Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador),\*\* Mr. Vassil Mratchkov (Bulgaria),\* Mr. Alexandre Muterahajuru (Rwanda),\*\* Mr. Wladyslaw Neneman (Poland),\* Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),\* Mr. Bruno Simma (Federal Republic of Germany),\*\* Mr. Mikis Demetriou Sparsis (Cyprus),\* Mr. Eduard P. Sviridov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\*\* Ms. Chikako Taya (Japan),\*\* Mr. Philippe Texier (France)\* and Mr. Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

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

At its first session, the Committee considered 11 reports submitted by eight States parties in accordance with the programme established under Economic and Social Council resolution 1988 (LX) and submitted a report on its activities to the Council at its first regular session of 1987.

At its forty-first session, 152/ the General Assembly appealed to all States to pursue policies directed towards the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, its views and recommendations on these human rights; welcomed the establishment by the Economic and Social Council of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; affirmed the importance and relevance, to programmes and activities being undertaken throughout the United Nations system, of reports submitted by States parties to the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 41/117).

At the same session, the General Assembly urged States parties that had not yet done so to submit their reports to the Human Rights Committee as speedily as possible; and again urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 41/119).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/119.

(c) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General

The General Assembly has been considering the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, since 1980 (decision 35/437 and resolution 36/59).

At its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights also to consider that idea at its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, taking into account the documents of the General Assembly on the subject, as well as the views of Governments thereon (resolution 37/192).

At its fortieth session, in February and March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights decided to transmit to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities the draft of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, together with all the pertinent documents and material from the Commission and the Assembly, and invited the Sub-Commission to consider the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol at its next session and to submit its views thereon to the Commission at its forty-first session.

At its thirty-seventh session, in August 1984, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities recommended to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Human Rights, that it

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authorize the Sub-Commission to entrust Mr. M. Bossuyt with the preparation of an analysis concerning the proposition to elaborate a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (resolution 1984/7).

At its thirty-ninth session, 153/ the General Assembly took note of the action taken by the Commission and the Sub-Commission and requested them to consider further the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol; and also requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its forty-second session of the consideration given to this question by the Commission and the Sub-Commission (resolution 39/137).

At its first regular session of 1985, following the recommendations of the Sub-Commission (resolution 1984/7) and the Commission (resolution 1985/46), the Economic and Social Council authorized the Sub-Commission to entrust the Special Rapporteur with the task of preparing an analysis on the subject and to present his recommendations to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1985/41).

At its forty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights decided, pursuant to its decision 1985/109, to consider further at its forty-fourth session the idea of elaborating a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and requested the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly of the contents of its decision (decision 1987/104).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General under Assembly resolution 39/137.

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153/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 98 (c)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/39/535;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/707;
- (c) Resolution 39/137;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.44-46, 48-52, 56, 57 and 60;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.101.

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(d) Efforts and measures for promoting the eradication of illiteracy: report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

At its forty-first session, 154/ the General Assembly approved the appeal made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to proclaim an international literacy year; invited the Economic and Social Council to consider in 1987 the question of declaring 1989 as the international literacy year and to inform the General Assembly of its recommendation at its forty-second session; and requested the Director-General of UNESCO to prepare, in co-operation with other interested organizations, his suggestions on the observance of the international literacy year and to submit them to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council; and encouraged UNESCO to prepare, in accordance with General Conference resolution 4.6, a plan of action designed to assist all States in eradicating illiteracy by the year 2000, whereby the impetus given by the international literacy year would be duly furthered (resolution 41/118).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Director-General of UNESCO called for under resolution 41/118.

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154/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 97):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/878;
- (b) Resolution 41/118;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.43-48 and 50-55;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.54 and 97.

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103. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the Chairman of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments in order to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the reporting obligations of States parties under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other relevant human rights instruments (A/38/393), taking into account the results of Assembly resolution 38/20 and 38/117 (resolution 38/117).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the meeting of the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Group of Governmental Experts and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which made a number of suggestions aiming at improving reporting procedures under human rights instruments (A/39/484, annex); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report containing: (a) updated information on the general situation of the submission of reports of States parties to all conventions that were already in force, thus enabling the Assembly to take an overview of the fulfilment of all reporting obligations and to consider how to achieve an improvement, particularly in the interest of States parties with limited technical and administrative resources, and (b) a consolidated text of the guidelines of the various bodies entrusted with the consideration of the reports of States parties on the implementation of all United Nations conventions on human rights; and decided to consider the question at its fortieth session, in the light of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General and to consider also the eventual convening of another meeting of the Chairman of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of the reports of States parties (resolution 39/138).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the second report of the Secretary-General on reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (A/40/600 and Add.1); requested the Secretary-General to send a note verbale to all States parties to the five United Nations conventions on human rights having at 1 February 1986 more than two overdue reports, inviting them to indicate, if they so wished, the reasons for their difficulties in complying with reporting obligations and their interest, if any, in technical advice and assistance with a view to better fulfilling their reporting obligations; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing updated information on the general situation with regard to overdue reports, an assessment of the operational and financial implications of increasing training activities in this field and the results of his communications with States parties mentioned above; and decided to consider at its forty-first session the convening of another meeting of the Chairmen of the supervisory bodies, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and, if already established, the Committee against Torture, in order to consider jointly the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/116).

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At its forty-first session, 155/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights (A/41/510), urged States parties with overdue reports to make every effort to present their reports as soon as possible and to take advantage of opportunities whereby such reports could be consolidated; encouraged States parties to take the relevant guidelines into account when preparing reports and to provide reports that are as succinct as possible; invited the Chairmen of the supervisory bodies to encourage their respective members: (a) to give priority attention to consideration of remedial measures to deal with the problems highlighted in the Secretary-General's report; (b) to give further consideration to harmonizing and consolidating the reporting guidelines developed by these bodies; (c) to consider rearranging, where possible, the periodicity of reporting; (d) to report on the results of their deliberations to the appropriate meetings of States parties; further invited the Chairmen of these bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common problems and issues; requested the Secretary-General to continue work on developing a compilation of the general guidelines elaborated by the various supervisory bodies; further requested the Secretary-General to consider making provision in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 for a meeting of the Chairmen of supervisory bodies in 1988; endorsed the Secretary-General's proposals to arrange, within existing resources, and taking into account the priorities of the programme of advisory services, training courses for those regions experiencing the most serious difficulties in meeting their reporting obligations under United Nations instruments on human rights; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session a separate item entitled "Reporting obligations of States parties to the United Nations instruments on human rights" (resolution 41/121).

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

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155/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 98):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/510;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/879;
- (c) Resolution 41/121;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.43-49 and 51-53;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.



104. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner
- (b) Question of the continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- (c) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General

At its fourth session, in 1949, the General Assembly decided to establish, as from 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (resolution 319 A (IV)).

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its eighth, twelfth, seventeenth, twenty-second, twenty-seventh, thirty-second and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner (resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (XVII), 2294 (XXII), 2957 (XXVII), 32/68 and 37/196). In its resolution 37/196, the Assembly decided to review, not later than at its forty-second session, the arrangements for the Office with a view to determining whether it should be continued beyond 31 December 1988.

At its forty-first session, 156/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa (A/41/572), requested the High Commissioner to continue to keep the situation of refugees in

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156/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 99):

- (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/41/12), Supplement No. 12 A (A/41/12/Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/572;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Africa": (A/41/380 and Add.1);
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/880 and Corr.1;
- (e) Resolutions 41/122 to 41/124 and decisions 41/427 and 41/428;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.39-43, 46, 48, 50, 53 and 54;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

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Africa under constant review so as to ensure that adequate assistance was available for care and maintenance and for bringing about durable solutions; requested the United Nations Development Programme to increase its efforts to mobilize additional resources for refugee-related development projects and, in general, to promote and co-ordinate with the host countries and the donor community the integration of refugee-related activities into national development planning; called upon all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system concerned, as well as relevant regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their support for the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Conference; requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference, to monitor, in consultation and close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, the High Commissioner and UNDP, the follow-up to the Conference; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/122).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on measures of assistance provided to women inside South Africa and Namibia and to women outside South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid; requested the Secretary-General to ensure close co-ordination between United Nations bodies, in particular the Office of the High Commissioner, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Centre against Apartheid, the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as the Department of Public Information, with a view to maximizing publicity on the situation of refugee women and children; decided to consider the measures of assistance provided to South African and Namibian refugee women and children at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (resolution 41/123).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly strongly reaffirmed the fundamental nature of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection and the need for Governments to continue to co-operate fully with his Office in order to facilitate the effective exercise of that function, in particular by acceding to and implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments and by scrupulously observing the principles of asylum and non-refoulement; condemned all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements and other forms of brutality and the failure to rescue asylum-seekers in distress at sea; welcomed the fact that arrangements introduced by the High Commissioner have increased the rescue of asylum-seekers in distress at sea and that preventive measures have resulted in a decline in the number of refugee boats attacked; noted with concern that large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers are currently the subject of detention or restrictive measures and welcomed the conclusions adopted by the Executive Committee at its thirty-seventh session; recognized the importance of fair and expeditious procedures for determining refugee status or granting asylum in order to protect refugees from prolonged detention or stay in camps; urged all States to support the High Commissioner in his efforts to achieve durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, primarily through

voluntary repatriation or return, including assistance to returnees, as appropriate, or, wherever appropriate, through integration into countries of asylum or resettlement in third countries; recognized that the search for durable solutions included the need to address the causes of movements of refugees and asylum-seekers from their countries of origin; expressed deep appreciation to those developing countries that, despite limited resources, continue to admit, on a permanent or temporary basis, large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers, reaffirming the principle of international solidarity and burden-sharing; emphasized the essential role of development-oriented organizations in the implementation of programmes that benefit refugees and returnees; noted the High Commissioner's efforts on behalf of refugee women and children and urged him to continue these efforts (resolution 41/124).

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

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner covering the period from 1 April 1986 to 31 March 1987: Supplement No. 12 (A/42/12);
- (b) Addendum to the report of the High Commissioner, containing the report on the thirty-eighth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme: Supplement No. 12A (A/42/12/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/122.

105. International campaign against traffic in drugs

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). At that session, the Assembly recognized the need for an effective international campaign against traffic in drugs in the context of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to Member States, relevant organs of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations for comments and proposals on an effective international campaign against traffic in drugs and report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/132).

At its thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/198, 38/122, 39/141, 39/143 and 40/120 to 40/122).

- (a) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking: report of the Secretary-General

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to convene at Vienna, in 1987, an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the ministerial level as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace, with the mandate to generate universal action to combat the drug problem in all its forms at the national, regional and international levels and to adopt a comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities that focused

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on concrete and substantive issues directly relevant to the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking; and requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to act as the preparatory body for the Conference (resolution 40/122).

At its forty-first session, 157/ the General Assembly requested all States to give the highest priority to the holding of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and to participate actively in the Conference; took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as the preparatory body for the Conference at its first session, and of the recommendations contained in that report, including the decision that the preparatory body for the Conference should convene for its second session immediately following the thirty-second regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; requested the preparatory body to complete its work, particularly the drafting of the comprehensive multidisciplinary outline, so that the Conference might consider it for adoption; requested the preparatory body to report on its work to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987; reaffirmed the importance of the contribution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and requested all States and all United Nations organs and organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to co-operate fully with the Commission and with the Secretary-General of the Conference to ensure effective preparations for it; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session, particularly with regard to the results of the Conference (resolution 41/125).

The Conference will be held at the Vienna International Centre from 17 to 26 June 1987.

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference and the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/125.

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157/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/41/3), chap. V;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/41/558, A/41/559 and A/41/665 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/851;
- (d) Resolutions 41/125 to 41/127 and decision 41/429;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.31-35, 43 and 45;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

(b) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to initiate, as a matter of priority, the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution 39/141).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Commission to decide, at its ninth special session, on the elements that could be included in the convention and to request the Secretary-General to prepare a draft on the basis of those elements, and to submit a progress report, including completed elements of the draft, to the Commission for consideration at its thirty-second session (resolution 40/120).

At its forty-first session, 157/ the General Assembly requested the Commission to continue at its thirty-second session its work on the preparation of the draft convention in the most expeditious manner; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking a report on progress achieved in the preparation of the new convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/126).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/126.

(c) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127: report of the Secretary-General

At its forty-first session, 157/ the General Assembly recommended that the Economic and Social Council request the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider convening a sessional working group to facilitate the exchange of information on experience gained by States in combating the illicit transit traffic in drugs; took note of the recommendations of the first Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider them at its thirty-second session so as to identify measures required for their implementation; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to continue to make the necessary arrangements for holding, within the framework of advisory services, interregional seminars on the experience gained within the United Nations system in integrated rural development programmes that include the substitution of surplus and/or illegal crops in affected areas, including the Andean region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/127).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/127.

106. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 3136 (XXVIII)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly formulated several concepts to be taken into account in the future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions and requested the Commission on Human Rights to undertake, as a matter of priority, an overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the light of those concepts (resolution 32/130).

At its forty-first session, 158/ the General Assembly reiterated its request that the Commission continue its current work on the overall analysis with a view to further promoting and improving human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the Commission's programme and working methods, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of Assembly resolution 32/130 and other relevant texts (resolution 41/131).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to continue its consideration of public information activities in the field of human rights under this item (resolution 41/130).

At its forty-third session, in February and March 1987, the Commission on Human Rights considered the development of public information activities in the field of human rights and welcomed the request made by the General Assembly to Member States to consider nominating national focal points to which the Secretary-General could supply copies of relevant human rights materials in order

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158/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 101):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/464;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/925 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolutions 41/128 to 41/133;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.36-38, 43, 45, 50, 60 and 61;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

to complement existing means by which such materials are disseminated; and requested the Secretary-General to establish and publish a register of such national focal points (resolution 1987/39).

(a) International conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study on international conditions and human rights (resolution 34/46).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the Secretary-General's study, requested him to submit to the Assembly, from the thirty-eighth session on, a biennial progress report updating the study (resolution 36/133).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in the updated study for the thirty-eighth session an overview of trends in the field of human rights with emphasis on the problems still being encountered (resolution 37/200).

At its thirty-eighth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/124 and 40/124).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it an updated report by the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/133 and 37/200.

(b) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General

This topic has been under consideration by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights for some time.

At its forty-first session, 158/ the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to complete as soon as possible and submit to the Assembly, through the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, a consolidated report, for eventual publication as a United Nations handbook, on national institutions for the use of Governments, including information on the various types and models of national and local institutions, taking into account differing social and legal systems; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/129).

At its forty-third session, in February and March 1987, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on national institutions and requested the Secretary-General to submit the report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its forty-second session for consideration with a view to its early dissemination as a handbook of the United Nations (resolution 1987/40).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/129.

(c) Right to development: report by the Secretary-General

This topic has been under consideration by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights for some time.

At its forty-first session, 158/ the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolution 41/128, annex) as well as resolution 41/133 on the right to development. The Assembly reaffirmed that the right to development is an inalienable human right; expressed concern at the situation with regard to the achievement of the objectives and goals for establishing the new international economic order and its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights, in particular the right to development; and again requested the Commission to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development (resolution 41/131).

At its forty-third session, in February and March 1987, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of its Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development to the forty-second session of the General Assembly; requested him to circulate the Declaration and the report of the Working Group to all Governments, United Nations organs and specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, in all the official languages of the United Nations, inviting them as a matter of urgency and high priority to offer their comments and views on the subject of the implementation of the Declaration; and also requested him to take the necessary steps to ensure that an analytical compilation of all replies received was circulated to Governments and other interested parties well in advance of the next meeting of the Working Group (resolution 1987/23).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development called for under resolution 41/131.

(d) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States

At the forty-first session, 158/ the General Assembly invited the regional commissions to consider the relationship between the full enjoyment of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the economic and social development of Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, taking into account the views of Member States, specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system on: (a) the relationship between the full enjoyment by individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration, and the economic and social development of Member States; and (b) the role of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth



in article 17 of the Universal Declaration, in ensuring the full and free participation of individuals in the economic and social systems of States; requested the Secretary-General to report his findings, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-third session; further requested that a preliminary, oral report on this question be made to the Assembly at its forty-second session; invited the Commission at its forty-third session to resume consideration of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others; and decided to consider the question at its forty-second session under this item (resolution 41/132).

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

#### 107. New international humanitarian order

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Jordan (A/36/245). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order and decided to consider the question at its thirty-seventh session on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/136).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/145), requested the Governments that had not yet done so to communicate their views on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order to the Secretary-General; and invited the Secretary-General to provide a more comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/201).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/37/145 and A/38/450), noting the establishment in July 1983 of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, outside the framework of the United Nations, and recognizing that the work of the Independent Commission could be useful for further study of the proposal invited Governments that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their views regarding the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order; and requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments, as well as with the Independent Commission, in order to provide a comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/125).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (A/40/348 and Add.1 and 2); took note of the activities of the Independent Commission and looked forward to the outcome of its efforts and its final report; invited Governments that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their views regarding the proposal to promote a new international humanitarian order; and requested the Secretary-General, in the light of further views received, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session an addendum to his report, including a survey of specific humanitarian issues (resolution 40/126).

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At its forty-first session, 159/ the General Assembly deferred consideration of the item until its forty-second session (decision 41/130).

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

108. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex); and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46).

At its forty-first session, 160/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/41/511); requested all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; invited all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session and to the Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the status of the Convention; and decided to consider the report at its forty-second session under this item (resolution 41/134).

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159/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 102):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/472;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/882;
- (c) Decision 41/430;
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.55;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

160/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 103):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/41/511, A/41/706;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/883;
- (c) Resolutions 41/134 and 41/135;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.43-51;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

At its forty-third session, in February and March 1987, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to continue submitting to the General Assembly and to the Commission annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 1987/30).

As at 1 April 1987, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 18 States. In addition, 44 other States had signed the Convention.

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/134.

#### United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture for the purpose of receiving voluntary contributions for distribution, through established channels of assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals who have been tortured and to their relatives; and decided that the Voluntary Fund would be administered by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees of the Fund, composed of a chairman and four members with wide experience in the field of human rights, acting in their personal capacity, to be appointed by the Secretary-General with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and in consultation with their Governments (resolution 36/151).

At its forty-first session, 160/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Fund (A/40/876), called upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund; and expressed its appreciation to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it had carried out (resolution 41/135).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/151.

109. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:

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

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with the regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its forty-first session, 161/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 41/13).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/42/23, which will be issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/13.

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161/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 104):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23 Part IV), chap. VII;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/641;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/41/746;
- (d) Resolution 41/13;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/41/SR.9 and 11-18;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.52.

110. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second session, the Assembly decided to amend the above-mentioned title to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (resolution 2288 (XXII)). At its thirtieth session, the Assembly decided (see A/10250, para. 19) to amend further the title of the item to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa". At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly decided (see A/35/250, para. 22) to revise that title and to give the item its present wording.

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

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At its forty-first session, 162/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the subject; urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/14).

At the same session, the General Assembly, within the context of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations did not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration; urged the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration; declared that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (decision 41/405).

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162/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chaps. IV and V and annexes thereto; A/AC.109/850, A/AC.109/852, A/AC.109/854, A/AC.109/855, A/AC.109/858 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/860, A/AC.109/862, A/AC.109/863, A/AC.109/865; A/CONF.138/4-A/AC.131/179/Add.1, A/CONF.138/7-A/AC.131/203; E/C.10/1986/9;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/41/726;
- (c) Resolution 41/14 and decision 41/405;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/41/SR.2-8;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.52.

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23).

111. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:

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

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its forty-first session, 163/ the General Assembly expressed its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, was far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned; regretted that the World Bank continued to maintain certain financial and technical links with the racist régime of Pretoria and expressed the view that those links should be discontinued; strongly deplored that the

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163/ References for the forty-first session (agenda items 106 and 12):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23 Part IV), chap. VI;
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/41/3), chaps. I, VI and IX;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/407 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/41/747;
- (e) Resolution 41/15;
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/41/SR.9 and 11-18;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.52.

International Monetary Fund had been assisting the racist régime of South Africa and expressed the view that the Fund should put an end to such assistance; strongly condemned the collaboration between IMF and South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the Assembly, and called upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, as the Assembly was strongly convinced that the apartheid system implied a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus that IMF, according to its rules, should not, as long as apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continued to exist, extend any credits to South Africa; once again urged the executive heads of the Bank and the Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution, with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the small Territories, particularly in the development of their economies; drew the particular attention of the specialized agencies to Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim Government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void; requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report; requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Assembly; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/15).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/42/23, to be issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/42/3, to be issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/42/3);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/15 (A/42/264).

112. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly decided to integrate the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa



(now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans and to include in the integrated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). It decided that the new programme, to be known as the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, should be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions (resolution 2349 (XXII)).

Assistance under the Programme is now provided to inhabitants of Namibia and South Africa. Scholarships granted to inhabitants of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (formerly under Portuguese administration) were continued until completion of the courses for which they were granted. Similarly, the scholarships are now continued for students from Zimbabwe until completion of studies for which they were granted prior to the independence. Scholarships under the Programme are granted for study at senior, secondary, university or higher level, as well as for equivalent professional and technical training, with preference for study in African educational institutions.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, composed of seven members (resolution 2431 (XXIII)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of up to six members, on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General with regional groups (resolution 33/42).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 13 Member States:

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

Since the twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Programme and the General Assembly has adopted resolutions on the continuation and strengthening of the Programme.

At its forty-first session, 164/ the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for

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164/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 107):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/678 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/41/748 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 41/27;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/41/SR.9 and 11-18;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.52.

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Southern Africa (A/41/678); commended the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee for their continued efforts to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental scholarship agencies; expressed its appreciation to all those who had supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions; and appealed to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and steady expansion (resolution 41/27).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/27.

113. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its forty-first session, 165/ the General Assembly, inter alia, invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/28).

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165/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 108):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/664 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/41/749;
- (c) Resolution 41/28;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/41/SR.9 and 11-18;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.52.

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At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/28.

114. Question of East Timor:

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

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor, under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

From its thirty-second session to its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly maintained the item on its agenda and adopted a resolution on this question at each session.

At its thirty-seventh session, <sup>166/</sup> the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned,

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166/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 97):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23), chap. X; A/AC.109/715;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/538;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/37/623;
- (d) Resolution 37/30;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/37/SR.9-24;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.77.

with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/352). On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/38/250, para. 22), the Assembly deferred consideration of the item until its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/402).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly had before it progress reports by the Secretary-General (A/39/361 and A/40/622), in which he outlined the efforts undertaken to facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the problem. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/39/250, para. 23, and A/40/250, para. 27), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its succeeding session (decisions 39/402 and 40/402).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/602), in which he stated that substantive talks undertaken by Indonesia and Portugal under his auspices with a view to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement of the question were continuing and that he was not in a position to report to the Assembly at that time, but would do so as soon as possible. A decision on the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the forty-first session was deferred (decision 41/402).

At the forty-second session, 167/ the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/42/23, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

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167/ The inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session is proposed in accordance with resolution 37/30 of 23 November 1982 and subject to any further action that the General Assembly may take on it at its forty-first session.

115. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

- (a) United Nations Development Programme
- (b) United Nations Children's Fund
- (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- (d) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- (e) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- (f) United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the financial statements of accounts for the regular budget and for the various extrabudgetary accounts of the United Nations and other programmes of the United Nations system for the previous financial period. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Board of Auditors submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of these activities. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its forty-first session, 168/ the General Assembly accepted the various reports of the Board of Auditors; endorsed the comments and observations thereon of

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168/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 109):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/402 and Corr.1;
- (b) Financial reports:
  - (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/41/5), vol. I and Corr.1, vols. II and III;
  - (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/41/5/Add.1 and Corr.1);
  - (iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/41/5/Add.2 and Corr.1);

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the Board of Auditors and of the Advisory Committee; requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned (a) to report to the Assembly and to their governing bodies on ways of improving budgetary and accounting control, and (b) to review internal control procedures relating to the benefits and allowances received by United Nations staff members and to report thereon, through the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the Assembly at its forty-second session. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to undertake an investigation of the Headquarters catering and gift-shop operations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session and also requested the Board of Auditors (a) to submit to the Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings and drawing conclusions for remedial action, and (b) to study the possibility of submitting reports on a biennial basis and to report thereon to the Assembly (resolution 41/176).

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(continued)

- (iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/41/5/Add.3 and Corr.1);
- (v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/41/5/Add.4);
- (vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/41/5/Add.5);
- (vii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/41/5/Add.6);
- (viii) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/41/5/Add.7);
- (ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/41/5/Add.8);
- (x) United Nations Industrial Development Fund: Supplement No. 5I (A/41/5/Add.9);
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/41/632;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/852;
- (e) Resolution 41/176;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.3-8 and 27;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.99.

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

- (a) Financial reports:
  - (i) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/42/5/Add.1);
  - (ii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/42/5/Add.2);
  - (iii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/42/5/Add.3);
  - (iv) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/42/5/Add.4);
  - (v) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/42/5/Add.5);
  - (vi) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/42/5/Add.7);
- (b) Report of the Board of Auditors called for under paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 41/176;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Improvement of internal control procedures, called for under paragraph 3 of resolution 41/176;
  - (ii) Investigation of catering and gift-shop operations, called for under paragraph 4 of resolution 41/176;
- (d) Report of the Advisory Committee.

116. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987

At its forty-first session, 169/ the General Assembly approved revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1986-1987 in the amount of \$1,711,801,200 and

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169/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 110):

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987: Supplement No. 6 (A/40/6);
- (b) Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987: Supplement No. 6A (A/40/6/Add.1);

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revised income estimates for the same period in the amount of \$304,745,100 (résolutions 41/211 A and B). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of various questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987, adopted resolutions relating to the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 41/209, sect. I), 1987 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre (*ibid.*, sect. II), health insurance coverage for locally recruited staff (*ibid.*, sect. III), hiring and use of consultant services; use of experts, consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups; and standards of accommodation for air travel (*ibid.*, sect. IV), News Service of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs (*ibid.*, sect. V), loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (*ibid.*, sect. VI), conferences services at Vienna (*ibid.*, sect. VII), Judgment No. 370 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal related to the suspension of class 12 post adjustment in New York (*ibid.*, sect. VIII), job classification of the General Service and related categories (*ibid.*, sect. IX) and the emoluments of the Secretary-General, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (*ibid.*, sect. X). The Assembly also adopted a resolution on limitation of damages in respect of acts occurring within the Headquarters district (resolution 41/210).

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

- (a) Performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

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(continued)

- (c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/41/38 and Corr.2);
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/41/7 and Add.1-11);
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/954;
- (f) Resolutions 41/209, 41/210 and 41/211 A to C;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.4, 12, 20, 23-26, 28, 29, 34-36, 38-40 and 44;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.101.

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A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

Use of experts, consultants and participants in ad hoc expert groups

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his future reports on consultants and experts detailed information on the employment of former staff members; and decided to review the situation at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 37/237, sect. VIII).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/19) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/39/7/Add.9); confirmed the interim measure instituted by section VIII, paragraph 3, of resolution 37/237 and decided to review the situation at its fortieth session in the light of additional information to be provided by the Secretary-General on former staff members of any organ, organization or body of the United Nations system in receipt of a pension benefit from the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund engaged by the Secretary-General in any capacity (resolution 39/236, sect. XII).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/40) to its forty-first session (decision 40/456). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to programme planning, endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/78 in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Council, a detailed report on the hiring and use of consultant services by the United Nations (resolution 40/240).

At its forty-first session, 169/ the General Assembly deferred consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/40, A/C.5/41/16 and A/41/291-E/1986/58 and Corr.1) to its forty-second session (resolution 41/209, sect. IV).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted to it at its forty-first session (A/C.5/40/40, A/C.5/41/16 and A/41/291-E/1986/58 and Corr.1) and the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XII of resolution 39/236.

Standards of accommodation for air travel

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested that reports to be submitted annually by the Secretary-General on this subject to the General Assembly, after its thirty-sixth session, should cover the period from 1 July to 30 June of the following year (resolution 35/217, sect. X).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/235, sect. V, 37/237, sect. III, 38/234, sect. IV, and 39/236, sect. VII).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/40/22 and Corr.1) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/40/830); endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 2 of its report; and decided that future annual reports on the subject should include information on all expenditures by the United Nations for first class air travel (decision 40/455).

At its forty-first session, 169/ the General Assembly deferred consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/19) to its forty-second session (resolution 41/209, sect. IV).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted to it at its forty-first session (A/C.5/41/19) and the report of the Secretary-General called for under decision 40/455.

117. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

At its fortieth session, 170/ the General Assembly approved the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (resolutions 40/253 A to C).

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170/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 116):

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987: Supplement No. 6 (A/40/6);
- (b) Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987: Supplement No. 6A (A/40/6/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/40/38 and Corr.1 and Add.1);
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/40/7) and Supplement No. 7A (A/40/7/Add.1-18);
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1069;
- (f) Resolutions 40/252, 40/253 A to C, 40/254, 40/255, 40/256 and 40/257 A to C;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.11, 14-23, 25-28, 30-36, 38-43, 47-52, 56-63 and 65-70;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.122.

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At its forty-first session, the General Assembly approved a revised programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (resolutions 41/211 A to C).

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" (see also item 41), the General Assembly decided that the planning, programming and budgeting process shall be governed, inter alia, by the principles set out in paragraph 1 of section II of the resolution; and approved the budget process set forth in annex I to the resolution (resolution 41/213, sect. II).

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

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989: Supplement No. 6 (A/42/6);
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/42/7) and Supplement No. 7A (A/42/7/Add.1- ).

A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

#### United Nations accommodation at Bangkok

At the thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly approved, in principle, the construction project for expansion of the conference facilities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok at a total estimated cost of \$44,177,700 and requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports thereon to the General Assembly (resolution 39/236, sect. XI).

At its fortieth session, 170/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations accommodation at Bangkok (A/C.5/40/29) (resolution 40/252, sect. V).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XI of resolution 39/236.

#### Construction of conference facilities at Addis Ababa

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly approved, in principle, the construction project for conference facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa at an estimated cost of \$73,501,000 and requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports thereon to the Assembly (resolution 39/236, sect. III).

At its fortieth session, 170/ the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/31/Rev.1 and A/C.5/40/36) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/40/7/Add.11), requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the building maintenance projects at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa, in the context

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of his annual progress reports on the construction of conference facilities at Addis Ababa (resolution 40/252, sect. VI).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section VI of resolution 40/252.

Elimination of the backlog in the publication of the United Nations Treaty Series

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General for a plan of action for the elimination of the backlog in the publication of the Treaty Series (resolution 35/217, sect. I).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/240 A and 38/236 A).

At its fortieth session, 170/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/49) (resolution 40/252, sect. IX).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

International Computing Centre: 1988 budget estimates

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that future budgets of the International Computing Centre should be reviewed and approved by the Assembly (resolution 31/208, sect. III).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly approved the 1987 budget estimates for the Centre, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/7) (resolution 41/209, sect. II).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

118. Programme planning:

- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider the medium-term plan and the proposed biennial programme budget in alternate years, beginning in 1976 with a medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981 (resolution 3392 (XXX)).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (A/37/6) as revised (resolution 37/234).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985. At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its request to the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly with programme implications of draft resolutions being considered by the Assembly in accordance with the general guidelines set out in paragraph 7 of the resolution (resolution 38/227 A, sect II).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the revisions to the medium-term plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/6 and Corr.1), as modified; endorsed the proposals by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 18 and 19 of his report on the strengthening of the capacity of the United Nations evaluation units and systems (A/C.5/39/45 and Corr.1) (resolution 39/238); and decided to take note of the information and assurance provided by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management in his statement (A/C.5/39/SR.17, para. 46) concerning Assembly resolution 38/227 A (decision 39/460).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987. At that session, the Assembly reiterated the importance of the programme planning and budgeting cycle; requested the Secretary-General to issue the regulations and rules governing programme planning, the programme aspects of the budget, the monitoring of implementation and the methods of evaluation in the same format as the Financial Rules of the United Nations; and endorsed the decision of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item on the improvement of the work of the Committee under its mandate (resolution 40/240).

At its forty-first session, 171/ the General Assembly adopted the revisions (A/41/6 and Add.1) and the addendum (A/37/6/Add.3) to the medium-term plan, as well

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171/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 111):

- (a) Addendum to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989: Supplement No. 6C (A/37/6/Add.3);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/41/3);
- (c) Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989: Supplement No. 6 (A/41/6 and Add.1);
- (d) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/41/38 and Corr.2);
- (e) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Further experience gained in the provision of statements of programme budget implications: A/41/226;

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as the modifications recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in chapter III of its report (A/41/38 and Corr.2) and the other conclusions and recommendations made by the Committee at its twenty-sixth session and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/51; decided that the twenty-seventh session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be of five weeks' duration, as recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/52; accepted that the topic for the twenty-second series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should be "Co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in human resources development and its contribution to meeting the economic and social objectives of the developing countries" and urged the two Committees to continue to improve these Joint Meetings (resolution 41/203).

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" (see also item 41), the General Assembly decided that the planning, programming and budgeting process should be governed, inter alia, by the principles set out in paragraph 1 of section II of the resolution; reaffirmed the need to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process and resolved to achieve improvement in the consultative process for the formulation of the medium-term plan, as specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of section II of the resolution; and approved the budget process set forth in annex I to the resolution (resolution 41/213, sect. II).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which will be issued as Supplement No. 16 (A/42/16 and Add.1).

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- (ii) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1984-1985: A/41/318 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
- (iii) Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations evaluation units and systems: A/41/670;
- (f) Note by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/59 and Corr.1;
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/941;
- (h) Resolution 41/203;
- (i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.6, 29-33, 39 and 40;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.101 and 111.

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119. Financial emergency of the United Nations:

- (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget, the General Assembly established a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations; decided that the mandate of the Committee should be to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations and to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund as well as the financial regulations governing its operation in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization; requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)).

At present, the Negotiating Committee is composed of the following 48 Member States:

Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly deferred to the thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Committee (resolution 31/191).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee (A/31/37); requested the Committee to submit, if necessary, a supplementary report on further developments to be considered at the thirty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, at that session, detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 32/104). Similar requests were expressed by the Assembly at its thirty-third to forty-first sessions (decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A and 41/204 A).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to issue special postage stamps on the critical social and economic crisis in Africa; decided that one half of the revenues so earned should be earmarked for the implementation of objectives as detailed in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa

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(resolution 39/29, annex) and the remaining revenues should be placed in a special account (resolution 39/239 A); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session detailed information relating to the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 39/239 B).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-first session detailed information relating to the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 40/241 A); decided that the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations be suspended in respect of regular budget surpluses arising at the end of the biennium 1984-1985, as recommended by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 14 of its report (A/40/831); and recommended that the Secretary-General continue to study various options to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Organization, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the fortieth session of the Assembly (resolution 40/241 B). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a financial report on the project of the issue of special postage stamps and to explore the possibility of having recourse to other feasible revenue-producing activities that could be undertaken by the United Nations (resolution 40/242).

At its forty-first session, 172/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-second session updated information, as given in the preceding year, on the deficit and cash-flow situation of the Organization as well as to continue to study various options to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Organization, including, inter alia, a review of the practices of other organizations of the United Nations system for achieving prompt and full payment of assessed contributions. It further requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to economize on the operational expenses of the project on the issue of special postage stamps with a view to increasing the net revenue and to submit a financial report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolutions 41/204 A and B).

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172/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 112):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/41/24;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/949;
- (c) Resolutions 41/204 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.37, 38 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.101.



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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 41/204 A and B;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

120. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:

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

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

Accordingly, the Advisory Committee reports annually to the General Assembly on the administrative budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system and on aspects of inter-agency administrative co-ordination.

At its forty-first session, 173/ the General Assembly deferred consideration of the item to its forty-second session (decision 41/447).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Advisory Committee on this subject submitted to it at its forty-first session (A/41/671) and a report of the Advisory Committee containing tabular

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173/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 113):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/471 and A/C.5/41/8;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/41/23;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/41/671;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/855;
- (e) Decision 41/447;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.24;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.99.

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information with regard to the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as called for under resolution 36/229.

(b) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly recommended that further efforts be made to achieve the maximum possible standardization and comparability in the budgetary and administrative practices of all organizations concerned; invited the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to pursue its efforts to achieve a greater co-ordination of staff regulations; and invited the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session their comments on the matters referred to in the resolution (40/250).

At its forty-first session, 173/ the General Assembly deferred consideration of the item to its forty-second session (decision 41/447).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting a statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on this subject submitted to it at its forty-first session (A/C.5/41/23).

(c) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the report of the International Civil Service Commission, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and his colleagues on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to study the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal for the entire common system and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/119, sect. I).

At its thirty-fourth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question and elaborated on the necessary consultations aiming at the establishment of a single tribunal for the common system (decisions 34/438, 36/453 and 38/409 and resolution 37/129).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/7 and Corr.1-3) to its fortieth session and to consider at its fortieth session how to proceed with the examination of the matter (decision 39/450).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/471) to its forty-first session (decision 40/465).

At its forty-first session, 173/ the General Assembly deferred consideration of the item to its forty-second session (decision 41/447).

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At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted to it at its forty-first session (A/42/328).

121. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies regarding the establishment, for an initial period of four years, of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 2150 (XXI)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Joint Inspection Unit should continue in being for a further period of four years beyond 31 December 1973 and further decided to evaluate the work of the Unit at its thirty-first session (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, which, inter alia, established the Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies that accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978.

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

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

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

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

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

At its forty-first session, 174/ the General Assembly made the following appointments of Inspectors (decision 41/319):

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174/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 114):

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

- (i) Activities of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/41/34);
- (ii) The changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations system at Geneva: management issues:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/40/410;
  - b. Comments of executive heads of organizations concerned: A/40/410/Add.1;
  - c. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/41/686;
- (iii) Some reflections on reform in the United Nations:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/40/988 and Corr.1;
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/40/988/Add.1;
  - c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/41/639;
- (iv) Status of internal evaluation in organizations of the United Nations system:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/201;
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/41/409;
  - c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/41/304;
- (v) Third report on evaluation in the United Nations system: integration and use:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/202;
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/41/409;
  - c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/41/304;

(a) Mr. Ibrahim, Mr. Kaddour, Mr. Schumm and Mr. Williams were re-appointed for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988;

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- (vi) The location of United Nations Information Centres (UNICs):
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/120 (relates also to item 74);
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/41/120/Add.1;
- (vii) Follow-up report on organization and methods for official travel:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/121 (relates also to item 110);
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/41/121/Add.1;
- (viii) Field representation of organizations of the United Nations system: structure and co-ordination:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/424 (relates also to item 80 (a));
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/41/424/Add.1;
- (ix) Publications of the International Court of Justice:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/591 (relates also to item 110);
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General and the International Court of Justice: A/41/591/Add.1;
- (x) Role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Africa:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/380 (relates also to item 99);
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/41/380/Add.1;
- (xi) Management of interpretation services in the United Nations system:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/648;
- (xii) Cash management in the United Nations and four specialized agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO):
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/649;

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(b) Mr. Boris Pavlovich Prokofyev was appointed for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988, upon the departure of Mr. Efimov on 31 December 1987 at the expiration of his term.

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the five recommendations on the Joint Inspection Unit contained in chapter V of the report of the Group of High-level Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (A/41/49) should be implemented in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee (A/41/795) (resolution 41/213, part I).

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- b. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/41/649/Add.1;
- (xiii) Administration of justice in the United Nations:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/640 (relates also to item 117);
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/41/14, sect. V;
  - c. Views of staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat: A/C.5/41/39, paras. 7 to 12;
- (xiv) Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/615 (relates also to item 23);
  - b. Comments of the executive heads of the organizations concerned: A/41/615/Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/41/658;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1986: A/41/237;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/856;
- (e) Decision 41/448; see also resolution 41/213 and decisions 41/319 and 41/444;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.24;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.99.

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At the same session, the General Assembly deferred until its forty-second session consideration of the agenda item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit" (decision 41/448).

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

- (a) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit for the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987: Supplement No. 34 (A/42/34) (including an evaluation of the results of its activities as requested by the Assembly in resolution 40/209);
- (b) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:
  - (i) The changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations system at Geneva: management issues (A/40/410);
  - (ii) Some reflections on reform in the United Nations (A/40/988 and Corr.1);
  - (iii) Status of internal evaluation in organizations of the United Nations system (A/41/201);
  - (iv) Third report on evaluation in the United Nations system: integration and use (A/41/202);
  - (v) Follow-up report on organization and methods for official travel (A/41/121) (relates also to item 116);
  - (vi) Publications of the International Court of Justice (A/41/591) (relates also to item 117);
  - (vii) Management of interpretation services in the United Nations system (A/41/648);
  - (viii) Cash management in the United Nations and four specialized agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO) (A/41/649);
  - (ix) Administration of justice in the United Nations (A/41/640) (relates also to item 124);
  - (x) Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions: Economic Commission for Africa (A/42/110 and Add.1) (relates also to item 84 (d));
  - (xi) Review of the activities and structure of the United Nations Children's Fund (A/42/136) (relates also to item 84);

- (xii) Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (relates also to item 84 (d));
- (xiii) Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (relates also to item 84 (d));
- (xiv) Arrangements for autonomous research institutes;
- (xv) The economics of providing office accommodation at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;
- (xvi) Human resource development through technical co-operation (relates also to items 83 and 84);
- (xvii) Problems of storage and its costs in the United Nations system and addendum to the report (A/41/806 and Corr.1) (relates also to item 117);
- (xviii) Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia: a review and evaluation (relates also to item 84 (d));
- (xix) Technical co-operation between organizations of the United Nations system and the least developed countries (relates also to item 83);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/41/658);
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1987 (A/42/133).

122. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting for the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Committee to include, inter alia, advising the Assembly on the pattern of conferences, acting on its behalf in dealing with departures from the approved calendar that had administrative and financial implications, recommending to the Assembly means to provide the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, including documentation, and advising the Assembly on the

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current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services and on means to ensure improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system (resolution 32/72).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly approved the draft calendar of conferences for the biennium 1986-1987 as contained in the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/40/32, annex II); reaffirmed the general principle that United Nations bodies should plan to meet at their respective established headquarters; decided that United Nations bodies could hold sessions away from their established headquarters when a Government issuing an invitation for a session to be held within its territory had agreed to defray the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved; reaffirmed or laid down a number of other instructions to its subsidiary organs and to the Secretariat regarding the efficient provision and utilization of conference services; and requested the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General, when drawing up the draft calendar of conferences and meetings, to take into account a number of principles (resolution 40/243, sect. I); again urged United Nations organs to make full use of the conference-servicing resources allocated to them; urged intergovernmental bodies reporting to the Second Committee of the General Assembly that had not yet adjusted their meeting cycles to conform to that Committee's biennial programme of work to do so as soon as possible; and requested the Secretary-General to review the composition and frequency of planning missions for meetings and conferences held away from Headquarters, especially those sent to cities where United Nations conference facilities already existed, and to report to the Committee on Conferences on the results of that review (*ibid.*, sect. II); decided that the Committee on Conferences should review the question of the provision of summary records in 1986; and further decided that the experimental arrangements for summary records, established by General Assembly resolution 37/14 C, should remain in effect until the Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences, took further action (*ibid.*, sect. III).

At its forty-first session, 175/ the General Assembly approved the draft revised calendar of conferences for 1987 contained in the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/41/32, annex II); authorized the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, on an exceptional basis, to meet during the second part of September 1987;

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175/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 115):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/41/32 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/933;
- (c) Resolutions 41/177 A to D;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.4, 8-10 and 37;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.99 and 102.

invited the Committee on Conferences to review in 1987 the pattern of meetings of the Advisory Board in and after 1988 in the light of the prevailing situation (resolution 41/177 A); renewed the mandate of the Committee on Conferences for a further one year from 1 January 1987; requested the President of the Assembly to appoint 22 Member States to serve on the Committee for a one-year term; and requested the Committee on Conferences, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-first session of the Assembly, to consider, as a matter of priority, at its organizational and substantive sessions in 1987, the possibility of changing its terms of reference and becoming a permanent intergovernmental body and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/177 B); invited the Committee to maintain its communications with United Nations organs, especially those that still utilized inadequately the conference-servicing resources allocated to them, with a view to securing further improvements, and adopted guidelines for the dispatch of planning missions in respect of meetings and conferences held away from United Nations headquarters locations (resolution 41/177 C); decided to extend for a further three years the experimental period established by resolution 37/14 C, during which no subsidiary organ of the Assembly should be entitled to summary records, with certain exceptions; decided that certain meetings should no longer receive such records, and invited other organs to consider dispensing with records in the future; called on Member States to strive for maximum brevity in replying to questionnaires and to refrain, to the extent possible, from requesting the circulation of individual communications as documents of the Assembly; and invited the Committee on Conferences to examine the matter of the number of communications from Member States that were circulated as United Nations documents and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 41/177 D).

At the 102nd plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 19 December 1986, the President informed the Assembly that, following consultations with the Chairmen of regional groups, he had appointed 22 Member States to serve on the Committee on Conferences for a one-year period. The Committee is composed of the following 22 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

At the forty-second session, the Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Conferences, which will be issued as Supplement No. 32 (A/42/32).

123. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolution 3101 (XXVIII), has also been used to apportion the appropriations for peace-keeping operations among all Member States.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1983, 1984 and 1985 (resolution 37/125 A); decided that the Committee on Contributions should submit to the Assembly no later than at its thirty-ninth session a study on alternative methodologies and a set of guidelines for the collection and presentation of data called for in resolution 36/231 A; and requested the Committee on Contributions to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made in carrying out the work called for in the resolution (37/125 B).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on Contributions on the work in progress (A/38/11, sects. II-IV); and requested the Committee to carry out the mandate entrusted to it by resolution 37/125 B, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions of the Assembly (resolution 38/33).

At its thirty-ninth session, on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the rates of assessment of two new Member States (resolution 39/247 A). At the same session, the Assembly adopted a resolution providing specific guidelines to be followed by the Committee on Contributions in the preparation of the next scale of assessments for 1986-1988 (resolution 39/247 B).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1986, 1987 and 1988 (resolution 40/248) and decided to continue at its forty-first session the negotiations on the methodology for the elaboration of future scales of assessments (decision 40/464).

At its forty-first session, 176/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/41/11), requested the Committee on Contributions to continue, on the basis of its mandate, its work on the methodology for drawing up an equitable scale of assessments, taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee, and to submit to it, at its forty-second session, a progress report on this subject (resolution 41/178).

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176/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 116):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/41/11);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/912;
- (c) Resolution 41/178;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.5, 9, 10, 22, 23, 25 and 28;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.28 and 99.

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At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Contributions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 11 (A/42/11 and Add.1).

124. Personnel questions:

- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General

The General Assembly has sought a balanced geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat since its second session, in 1947 (resolution 153 (III)). Since 1963, the Secretary-General has reported annually on the composition of the Secretariat pursuant to a succession of resolutions, which laid down the principles and factors for the recruitment of the staff and attainment of an equitable geographical distribution of the staff (resolutions 1852 (XVII), 33/143, 35/210, 37/235, 38/231, 39/245 and 40/258 A).

At its forty-first session, 177/ the General Assembly, reiterating the obligation of the staff in the conduct of their duties to observe fully the laws and

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177/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 117):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Composition of the Secretariat: A/41/627;
  - (ii) Job classification of the General Service and related categories in New York and Geneva: A/C.5/40/84 and Corr.1, A/C.5/41/30 and A/C.5/41/34 (relates also to item 110);
  - (iii) Amendments to the Staff Rules: A/C.5/41/2;
  - (iv) System of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above: A/C.5/41/6;
  - (v) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: A/C.5/41/12 and Corr.1;
  - (vi) Establishment of an office of ombudsman in the Secretariat and streamlining of the appeals procedures: A/C.5/41/14;
  - (vii) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat of the United Nations: A/C.5/41/18;

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regulations of Member States, took note with concern of the report submitted to the Assembly by the Secretary-General, which represented a deterioration of the situation with regard to the observance of the principles related to the respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations; took note with particular concern of the views expressed by the Secretary-General with respect to interference in the contractual relationship between an official and his organization, and actions to impose restrictions on official travels; deplored the growing number of cases where the functioning, safety and well-being of officials had been adversely affected, including cases of detention in Member States and abduction by armed groups and individuals; also deplored the increasing number of cases in which the lives and well-being of officials had been placed in jeopardy during the exercise of their official functions; called upon the Secretary-General to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of the officials by using all such means as are available to him; urged the Secretary-General to give priority to the reporting and prompt follow-up of cases of arrest, detention and other possible matters; requested the Secretary-General to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the proper functioning, safety and protection of international civil servants (resolution 41/205).

At the same session, the General Assembly, noting that, despite the suspension of recruitment, vacant posts were being filled by internal candidates through promotion, and concerned that the targets set in the first phase of the 1986-1987 medium-term plan of recruitment were not achieved because, inter alia, of the

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- (viii) Situation of the staff in the General Service category:  
A/C.5/41/29;
- (ix) List of staff members: A/C.5/41/L.2;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/41/640 (relates also to item 114) and A/C.5/41/39;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/41/7/Add.8 (relates also to item 110);
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/950;
- (e) Resolutions 41/205, 41/206 A to D and 41/209 and decisions 41/462, 41/463 and 41/464;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.27-30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39 and 44-46;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.101.

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suspension of recruitment, once again requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the role and emphasize the authority of the Office of Personnel Services of the Department of Administration and Management; also requested him to apply, to the extent possible, the 1986-1987 medium-term plan of recruitment, with specific recruitment targets for unrepresented and underrepresented Member States and to make every effort to increase the number of staff recruited from Member States below the mid-point of their desirable ranges; further requested him to ensure the representation of developing countries and other countries in senior and policy-making posts; regretted the increase in the number of unrepresented or underrepresented Member States resulting from the suspension of recruitment of external candidates, including most of the successful candidates in the 1985 national competitive examinations, and requested the Secretary-General to recruit these successful candidates as soon as possible; requested the Secretary-General to lift the freeze on recruitment activities for external candidates at the earliest possible date; and further requested him to examine ways and means of conducting the internal and external competitive examinations according to a comparable set of standards and criteria and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/206 A).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in order to preserve the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the need for rotation in the composition of the upper echelons of the Secretariat, to ensure that equal opportunity was given to nationals of all Member States when making appointments to all posts at the levels of Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General; called upon the Secretary-General in making appointments at the levels of Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General to strive to appoint only a national of a country other than that of the incumbent to be replaced in order to reinforce the principle of rotation of post in the upper echelons of the Secretariat, unless the Secretary-General considered that there were exceptional circumstances, in the light of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter (resolution 41/206 B).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly, reaffirming paragraph 3 of section II of its resolution 35/210 by which it decided to review further at its forty-first session the question of desirable ranges, taking into account the concept of parity between the membership and contribution factors and discussions on this concept at the thirty-fifth session, requested the Secretary-General to submit updated calculations on desirable ranges for all Member States, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the forty-first session and, in particular, the following criteria: (a) the desirability of the base figure for the calculations being related to the actual number of posts subject to geographical distribution; (b) the movement towards the establishment of parity between the membership and contribution factors; (c) the direct allocation of posts subject to the population factor of 7.2 per cent to Member States in proportion to their populations; and (d) the need for flexibility upwards and downwards from the mid-point of the desirable ranges; and requested the Secretary-General to present proposals thereon to the Assembly with a view to reaching a decision at its forty-second session (resolution 41/206 C).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly, concerned at the low proportion of women in senior and policy-making posts, took note of the first

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progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the action programme and, in particular, of section I of the report, which contained the measures accepted by the Secretary-General, on the recommendation of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat, to overcome the current constraints; endorsed the development of monitoring and accountability systems covering all aspects of the employment of women in the Organization; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution with a view to achieving, to the extent possible, an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990; urged to make every effort to appoint more women to senior decision-making positions throughout the Organization on as wide a geographical basis as possible and from all groups of Member States; reiterated its request to Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above by, inter alia, nominating more women candidates (resolution 41/206 D).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an office of ombudsman in the Secretariat and the streamlining of the appeals procedures (A/C.5/41/14) to its forty-second session (decision 41/462); took note of paragraph 20 of the report of the Fifth Committee (A/41/950) in which the Committee requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-second session, the information specified in the paragraph (decision 41/463); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules (A/C.5/41/2) (decision 41/464).

Also at the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the programme budget (see also item 116), the General Assembly approved the proposals of the Secretary-General in his reports relating to the job classification of the General Service and related categories in New York (A/C.5/41/30) and Geneva (A/C.5/41/34) (resolution 41/209, sect. IX).

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

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Composition of the Secretariat;
  - (ii) Establishment of an office of ombudsman in the Secretariat and streamlining of the appeals procedures: A/C.5/41/14 and the report called for under section XII of resolution 40/252;
  - (iii) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations, called for under resolution 41/205;
  - (iv) Role and authority of the Office of Human Resources Management in personnel matters, called for under resolution 41/206 A;

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- (v) System of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above, called for under resolution 41/206 C;
  - (vi) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat of the United Nations, called for under resolution 41/206 D and decision 41/463;
  - (vii) Amendments to the Staff Rules;
  - (viii) List of staff members;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the administration of justice in the United Nations (A/41/640) (relates also to item 121) and the views of the United Nations staff representatives, called for under resolution 35/213.

125. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)).

Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to resolution 3357 (XXIX), the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations that participate in the United Nations common system.

In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, serve full-time.

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

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

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- \* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
  - \*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.
  - \*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.



Under article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission to continue its studies of the post adjustment system as it relates to United Nations officials posted outside the base city of the system, the effects of exchange rate fluctuations and the possibility of eliminating post adjustment at the base city of the system, and to report thereon to the Assembly no later than at its forty-second session (resolution 40/244, sect. I).

At its forty-first session, 178/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1986 (A/41/30 and Corr.1 and 2) requested the Commission to review, taking into account the views expressed at the forty-first session of the Assembly, the issues dealt with in paragraph 69 (b) and (c) of its report and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session its recommendations on the methodology for calculating the margin based on net remuneration (resolution 41/207, sect. I); requested the Commission to examine the total entitlements (salaries and other conditions of service) of both services with a view to determining the feasibility and usefulness of a comparison and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session; approved, with effect from 1 April 1987, for staff in the Professional and higher categories, the revised scale of staff assessment, the revised base salary scale and the scale of separation payments (A/41/30 and Corr.1 and 2, annexes I, X and XI), and consequently approved, with effect from 1 April 1987, the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as set forth in the annex to the resolution, to replace, for staff in the Professional and higher categories, the current scale of net and gross salaries and the scale of staff assessment (resolution 41/207, sect. II); approved, with effect from 1 January 1987, the

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178/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 118):

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/41/30 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/41/9);
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/41/28;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/951;
- (e) Resolutions 41/207 and Corr.1, 41/208 and 41/213;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.22-26, 28, 41, 42 and 44;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.101.

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introduction of the revised scale of staff assessment for staff in the General Service and related categories, as well as the manner of application, including the transitional arrangements, as recommended by the Commission (A/41/30, paras. 139 and 140, and annex XIII); approved, with effect from 1 January 1987, the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as set forth in the annex to the resolution, to replace the current scale of staff assessment for staff in the General Service and related categories (resolution 41/207, sect. III); took note of the recommendations of the Commission outlining measures for the recruitment of women (A/41/30, para. 209); invited each organization of the common system to collect and analyse statistics regarding the relative time spent by women and men in each grade of the Professional and higher categories and to submit to the Commission proposals for removing obstacles to equality in promotion prospects for women and men and invited the Commission to co-ordinate these proposals with a view to making recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-third session and to other legislative organs of the common system (resolution 41/207, sect. IV); requested the Commission to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on further progress in performance appraisal and the recognition of merit of staff; reiterated its request to the Commission to undertake a study of the mobility of Professional staff in the United Nations common system, including the frequency and average length of their assignments at different duty stations, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/207, sect. V); recalled section IV of its resolution 40/244 concerning the maintenance and strengthening of the United Nations common system and requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and, through him, the other executive heads of organizations participating in the common system, to ensure that all necessary measures are taken to promote uniform and co-ordinated action in the common system regarding conditions of service; stressed the importance of ensuring that the governing organs of the specialized agencies do not take, on matters of concern to the common system, positions conflicting with those taken by the Assembly; requested the Commission to continue reporting on the implementation of its decisions and recommendations by participating organizations; and requested, through the Secretary-General, the executive heads of organizations participating in the United Nations common system to inform their respective governing bodies of the resolution (resolution 41/207, sect. VI).

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "United Nations pension system" (see also item 126), the General Assembly requested the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to monitor regularly the pensionable remuneration for staff in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations and that of the United States federal civil service employees in comparable grades, and to report thereon to the Assembly as appropriate; and requested the Commission to undertake, in full co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, a further comprehensive review of the methodology for the determination of the scale of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories, for monitoring the level of the scale and for its adjustment in between comprehensive reviews and to present its recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 41/208, sect. I).

Also at the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" (see also item 41), the General Assembly decided that the Secretary-General should transmit to the Commission those recommendations having direct impact on the United Nations common system (recommendations 53 and 61), with the request that it report to the Assembly at its forty-second session, so as to enable the Assembly to make a final decision; and that the expertise of the Commission should be availed of in dealing with the other recommendations over which the Commission had a mandate to advise and make recommendations (resolution 41/213, sect. I).

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

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/42/30);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Association.

126. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulation for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, consisting of 21 members, one third of whom are elected by the General Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third are nominated by the executive heads and one third are elected by the participants.

The United Nations, 11 specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property and the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization are members of the Fund. As at 31 December 1986, the total number of participants was 54,289.

At its forty-first session, 179/ the General Assembly approved for implementation with effect from 1 April 1987 a scale of pensionable remuneration

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179/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 119):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/41/9);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/41/1;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/41/790;

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for participants in the Professional and higher categories, a procedure for adjusting pensionable remuneration between comprehensive reviews and transitional measures in respect of final average remuneration; accordingly amended, with effect from 1 April 1987, article 54 (b) and supplementary article C of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund; requested the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to monitor regularly the pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations and that of the United States federal civil service employees in comparable grades, and to report thereon to the Assembly as appropriate; also requested the Commission to undertake, in full co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, a further comprehensive review of the methodology for determining the scale of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories, for monitoring its level and for its adjustment in between comprehensive reviews and to present its recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 41/208, sect. I). The Assembly took note of the report of the Pension Board on the method of calculating the lump-sum commutation of benefits and established a limit on the amount that may be received by a participant through the commutation of a portion of his or her periodic benefit; accordingly approved, with effect from 1 April 1987 and without retroactive effect, an amendment to article 28 (g) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and a new supplementary article D of the same Regulations, which set out transitional measures in respect of the lump-sum commutation to provide protection related to the contributory service performed prior to 1 April 1987; took note of the report of the Pension Board on inequalities of benefits caused by different separation dates and requested the Board to keep the situation under review; took note of the Pension Board's report on the review of the two-track pension adjustment system and requested it to continue to monitor that system; approved, with effect from 1 April 1987, and without retroactive effect changes in the application of the pension adjustment system that had been recommended by the Pension Board; deferred consideration of the question of an increase in the rate of contribution to the Fund until the forty-second session of the Assembly; and requested the Pension Board to continue its study of measures to improve the actuarial situation of the Pension Fund (*ibid.*, sect. II). The Assembly also took note of the decision of the Pension Board to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of the review of the size and composition of the Board and requested the Board to include in its report its views on observer participation and related costs

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- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/952;
- (e) Resolution 41/208;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.22, 24-26, 28, 41, 42 and 44;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.1 and 101.

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(ibid., sect. III); authorized the Pension Board to supplement voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for a further period of one year, by an amount not exceeding \$100,000 (ibid., sect. IV); approved additional expenses of \$900,000 (net) for the biennium 1986-1987, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, for the administration of the Fund, and requested the Pension Board to continue reporting on the fees paid to the institutional advisers (ibid., sect. V); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund (A/C.5/41/1) (ibid., sect. VI).

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

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/42/9);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

127. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force was established by the Security Council in 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-first session, 180/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$18,282,000 gross (\$17,934,498 net) for the

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180/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 120):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/41/705;
  - (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/41/783 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/41/820;
- (c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/41/913 and A/41/919;
- (d) Resolutions 41/44 A and B, 41/179 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.35 and 38;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/41/PV.94 and 99.

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operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1986, inclusive (resolution 41/44 A, sect. I); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$17,400,000 for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1986 to 31 May 1987, inclusive; and decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of \$17,400,000 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 41/44 A (ibid., sect. II); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$2,900,000 gross (\$2,850,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1987, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 590 (1986), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 41/44 A (ibid., sect. III); and decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of \$1,496,703, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, that amount to be entered in the account referred to in resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly (resolution 41/44 B).

On 26 November 1986, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, until 31 May 1987 (resolution 590 (1986)). On 29 May 1987, the Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1987 (resolution 596 (1987)).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)). On the same date, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/12611) on the implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and decided to establish the Force for an initial period of six months to be extended for a further period, should the Council so decide (resolution 426 (1978)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-first session, 180/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$35,872,000 gross (\$35,287,000 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 19 April to 18 July 1986, inclusive (resolution 41/179 A, sect. I); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$59,787,500 gross (\$58,812,500 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 19 July to 18 December 1986, inclusive (ibid., sect. II); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$16,579,000 for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 19 December 1986 to 18 January 1987, inclusive; and decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of \$16,579,000 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 41/179 A

(ibid., sect. III); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$12,125,000 gross (\$11,922,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 19 January 1987, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 586 (1986), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 41/179 A (ibid., sect. IV); and decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of \$4,763,620, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, that amount to be entered in the account referred to in resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly (resolution 41/179 B).

On 15 January 1987, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months and twelve days, that is, until 31 July 1987 (resolution 594 (1987)).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
- (c) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General

At its fortieth session, 181/ the General Assembly decided that the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States should be reviewed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the troop-contributing States, and requested him to report thereon to the Assembly, at least once every two years, if in the light of inflation and currency-exchange fluctuations or other factors

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181/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 126):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/845;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/40/954;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/40/1037;
- (d) Resolution 40/247;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/40/SR.60;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.121.

brought to his attention, these rates appreciably affect the absorption factor of two or more of the troop-contributing States (resolution 40/247).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

128. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members. The membership of the Committee was as follows:

Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973, 1977 and 1979 and reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth sessions.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/34/37), welcomed the results achieved by the Committee during its session held in 1979; adopted the recommendations submitted to the Assembly relating to practical measures of co-operation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism; unequivocally condemned all acts of international terrorism which endangered or took human lives or jeopardized fundamental freedoms; condemned the continuation of repressive and terrorist acts by colonial, racist and alien régimes in denying peoples their legitimate right to self-determination and independence and other human rights and fundamental freedoms; appealed to States that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism; invited Governments to submit their observations and concrete proposals, in particular on the need for an additional



international convention or conventions on international terrorism; urged all States to co-operate with one another more closely, especially through the exchange of relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of international terrorism, the conclusion of special treaties and/or the incorporation into appropriate bilateral treaties of special clauses, in particular regarding the extradition or prosecution of international terrorists; recognized that, in order to contribute to the elimination of the causes and the problem of international terrorism, both the Assembly and the Secretary-General should pay special attention to all situations, including, inter alia, colonialism, racism and situations involving alien occupation, that might give rise to international terrorism and might endanger international peace and security, with a view to the application, where feasible and necessary, of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation on the basis of material provided by Member States of relevant provisions of national legislation dealing with the combating of international terrorism and to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/145).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; re-endorsed the recommendations submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism to the Assembly relating to practical measures of co-operation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism; called upon all States to observe and implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 36/109).

At its fortieth session, 182/ the General Assembly, unequivocally condemned as criminal all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those that jeopardize friendly relations among States and their security; invited all States to take all appropriate measures at the national level with a view to the speedy and final elimination of the problem of international terrorism, such as the harmonization of domestic legislation with existing international conventions, the fulfilment of assumed international obligations, and the prevention of the preparation and organization in their

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182/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 129):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/445 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/1003;
- (c) Resolution 40/61;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.18-22, 54 and 55;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.108.

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respective territories of acts directed against other States; urged all States to co-operate with one another more closely, especially through the exchange of relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism, the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of the perpetrators of such acts, the conclusion of special treaties and/or the incorporation into appropriate bilateral treaties of special clauses, in particular regarding the extradition or prosecution of terrorists; further urged all States, unilaterally and in co-operation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien occupation, that might give rise to international terrorism and might endanger international peace and security; called upon all States to observe and implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session; called upon all States to take all appropriate measures, as recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organization and as set forth in relevant international conventions, to prevent terrorist attacks against civil aviation transport and other forms of public transport; requested the International Maritime Organization to study the problem of terrorism aboard or against ships with a view to making recommendations on appropriate measures; and requested the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the above recommendations and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 40/61).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/61.

129. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). Its continuation was subsequently authorized by the Assembly at its annual sessions until 1971 and thereafter at its twenty-eighth, thirtieth, thirty-second, thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and fortieth sessions (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129 and 40/66.

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly. At its thirty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to appoint 13 Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for the period of four years beginning on 1 January 1984; and decided to entrust its President with the task of appointing the members of the Advisory Committee (resolution 38/129). At its thirty-ninth session, 183/ the Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 12 of its resolution 38/129, confirmed the nomination by its President of the following members of the Advisory Committee (decision 39/308):

Barbados, Cyprus, France, Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Romania, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela.

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have to appoint the 13 States members of the Advisory Committee for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

At its fortieth session, 184/ the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1986 and 1987 the activities specified in his

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183/ The item was not included in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session.

184/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 128):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/893;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/1010;
- (c) Resolution 40/66;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.50, 51, and 53;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

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report (A/40/893), including the provision of a minimum of 15 fellowships each in 1986 and 1987, at the request of Governments of developing countries, a minimum of one scholarship each in 1986 and 1987, under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea to be financed by the voluntary contributions specifically made for the Fellowship, and assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who would be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1986 and 1987; requested the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and to invite periodically Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the Programme during 1986 and 1987 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 40/66).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 40/66.

130. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/10467, para. 58), took note of the draft resolution entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law" and decided to include that question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session in the hope that it would be allocated to the Sixth Committee for consideration.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly included the item in its agenda, allocated it to the Sixth Committee and decided, on the recommendation of that Committee (A/31/398), to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (decision 31/409).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session (decision 32/440).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session under the modified title "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order" (decision 33/424).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training

and Research (UNITAR) and in co-ordination with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to study the question of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order, with a view to embodying them in one or more instruments, as appropriate (resolution 34/150).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a list of the existing and evolving principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order concerning the economic relations among States, international organizations and other entities of public international law, and the activities of transnational corporations, to prepare an analytical study, on the basis of that list, on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order and to complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session under an item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order" to be included in the provisional agenda of that session (resolution 35/166).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the study prepared by UNITAR (UNITAR/DS/4), requested the Institute to prepare and complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/107).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/103).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/366 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1), particularly of the progress report prepared by UNITAR (A/37/409, sect. II), of the analytical papers and analysis of texts of relevant instruments (UNITAR/DS/6), of the views submitted by States (A/38/366/Add.1) and the report of the Panel of Experts (A/38/366, annex), requested UNITAR to continue preparing the third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/128).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to UNITAR for the completion of the analytical study on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (A/39/504/Add.1, annex III); and urged Member States to submit their views and comments on the study, including proposals concerning further action and procedures to be adopted within the framework of the Sixth Committee with regard to the consideration of the analytical study (resolution 39/75).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged Member States that had not done so to submit, not later than 30 June 1986, their views and comments with respect to the study, including proposals concerning further action and procedures

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to be adopted within the framework of the Sixth Committee with regard to the consideration of the analytical study; and recommended that the consideration of the most appropriate procedure for completing the elaboration of the process of progressive development of the relevant principles and norms of international law, and of the forum that would be entrusted with the task, be undertaken by the Assembly at its forty-first session, with a view to making a final decision after taking into account all the proposals and suggestions made by Member States on the matter (resolution 40/67).

At its forty-first session, 185/ the General Assembly urged Member States that had not done so to submit their views and comments with respect to the analytical study; requested the Secretary-General to seek proposals of Member States concerning the most appropriate procedures to be adopted with regard to the consideration of the analytical study, as well as the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order and to include the proposals received in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-second session; and recommended that the consideration of the most appropriate procedure for completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, and of the forum that would be entrusted with the task, be undertaken by the Assembly at its forty-second session, with a view to making a final decision after taking into account the proposals and suggestions made by Member States on the matter (resolution 41/73).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/73.

### 131. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

The item entitled "Settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Romania (A/34/143). At that session, the Assembly called upon all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the principle that States should settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice were not endangered and to co-operate in the elaboration of a declaration of the Assembly on

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185/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 123):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/536;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/888;
- (c) Resolution 41/73;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.47-49, 52 and 54;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

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the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States" (resolution 34/102).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, noting the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/35/33 and Corr.1), especially the work done on the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes, considered that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States; and requested the Committee to continue the elaboration of the draft Manila declaration with a view to submitting it for further consideration to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/160).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to finalize the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes with a view to its consideration and adoption by the Assembly, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/110).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, the text of which was annexed to the resolution; expressed its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration; and urged that all efforts be made so that the Declaration became generally known and fully observed and implemented (resolution 37/10).

At its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/131, 39/79 and 40/68).

At its forty-first session, 186/ the General Assembly again urged all States to observe and promote in good faith the provisions of the Manila Declaration on

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186/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 124):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/41/33);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/889;
- (c) Resolution 41/74;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.15-21, 33, 34, 38, 47, 48 and 50;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

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the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes in the settlement of their international disputes; stressed the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through progressive development and codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field; requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, during its session in 1987, to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in particular, to continue the consideration of the proposal contained in the working paper on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations aiming at submitting conclusions thereon to the Assembly at the earliest possible date; and requested the Secretary-General to continue the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee and in the Special Committee, and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1987 on the progress of work, before submitting to it the draft handbook in its final form, with a view to its approval at a later stage (resolution 41/74).

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

132. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of Barbados, Fiji, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/32/247). At that session, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its thirty-third session (decision 32/441).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that the International Law Commission had submitted a draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, in 1954, requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to submit their comments and observations on the draft Code, including comments on the procedure to be adopted, and to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/97).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to reiterate the above-mentioned invitation, and, on the basis of the replies submitted and the statements made during the debate on the item, to prepare an analytical paper in order to facilitate the further consideration of the item (resolution 35/49).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it; requested the Commission to consider at its next session the question of the draft Code in the context of its five-year programme and to report to the Assembly at its

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thirty-seventh session on the priority it deemed advisable to accord to the draft Code (resolution 36/106).

At its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to continue its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code of Offences (resolutions 37/102, 38/132, 39/80 and 40/69).

At its forty-first session, 187/ the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind by elaborating an introduction as well as a list of the offences, taking into account the progress made at the thirty-eighth session of the Commission, as well as the views expressed during the forty-first session of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 185 of the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session, taking into account the conclusions contained in paragraph 69 (c) (i) of the Commission's report on the work of its thirty-fifth session; and further requested the Secretary-General to include the views received from Member States in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/75).

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

- (a) The relevant part of the report of the Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/42/10);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/75.

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187/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 125):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/537 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/41/10);
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/890;
- (d) Resolution 41/75;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.27-34, 36-44, 49 and 50;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

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133. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations

The item entitled "Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/31/243). At that session, the Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/31/250/Add.1, para. 2), to allocate the item to the First Committee and, at the appropriate stage, to refer it to the Sixth Committee for examination of its legal implications.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly invited Member States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations (A/31/243, annex) as well as other proposals and statements made during the consideration of the item (resolution 31/9).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations, composed of 35 Member States to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world; and instructed the Committee to consider proposals and suggestions submitted by any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debates on the item at the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, with the goal of drafting a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deemed appropriate (resolution 32/150).

At its thirty-third to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolutions 33/96, 34/13, 35/50, 36/31, 37/105, 38/133 and 39/81).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee should continue its work with the goal of drafting a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations and, at the earliest possible date, as an intermediate stage, a declaration on the non-use of force in international relations, as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deemed appropriate (resolution 40/70).

At its forty-first session, 188/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Committee (A/41/41); decided that the Special Committee should complete a draft declaration on the enhancement of the effectiveness of the

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188/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 126):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 41 (A/41/41);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/860;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/914;

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principle of non-use of force in international relations, including, as appropriate, recommendations on the peaceful settlement of disputes; decided that the Special Committee should hold its session for a period of three weeks in 1987 and informal consultations at the appropriate time to enable the work to be completed; and invited the Special Committee to submit its final report containing a draft declaration to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/76).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 27 March 1987. At its 1987 session, the Special Committee was composed of the following 35 Member States:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 41 (A/42/41).

134. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. The last election took place at the fortieth session (decision 40/313). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 36 Member States:

Algeria,\* Argentina,\*\* Australia,\* Austria,\* Brazil,\* Central African Republic,\* Chile,\*\* China,\* Cuba,\*\* Cyprus,\*\* Czechoslovakia,\*\* Egypt,\*

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(continued)

- (d) Resolution 41/76 and decision 41/309;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.9-14 and 45;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.36;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

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France,\* German Democratic Republic,\* Hungary,\*\* India,\*\* Iraq,\*\* Iran (Islamic Republic of),\*\* Italy,\*\* Japan,\* Kenya,\*\* Lesotho,\*\* Libyan Arab Jamahiriva,\*\* Mexico,\* Netherlands,\*\* Nigeria,\* Sierra Leone,\*\* Singapore,\* Spain,\*\* Sweden,\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\* United Republic of Tanzania,\* United States of America,\*\* Uruguay\*\* and Yugoslavia.\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the twenty-second session of the Commission in 1989.

\*\* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission in 1992.

At its forty-first session, 189/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its nineteenth session (A/41/17); noted the progress made by the Commission in the preparation of a draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes; reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work carried out by the Working Group on the New International Economic Order on a legal guide on the drawing up of international contracts for construction of industrial works, and noted with satisfaction the progress made in the preparation of the legal guide; welcomed the decision of the Commission to commence work on the subject of international procurement as a matter of priority; noted with particular satisfaction the completion by the Commission of the Legal Guide on Electronic Funds Transfers and welcomed its decisions to authorize the publication of the Legal Guide as a product of the work of the Secretariat, and to undertake work on the formulation of model legal rules on electronic funds transfers; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to co-ordinate legal activities in this field; reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law; and stressed the importance of bringing into effect the conventions

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189/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 127):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/41/17);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/861;
- (c) Resolution 41/77;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.3-7 and 34;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

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emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law (resolution 41/77).

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

- (a) Report of the Commission on the work of its twentieth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/42/17);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board in accordance with resolution 2205 (XXI).

135. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142). At that session, the Assembly invited all States to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and invited the State in which the violations had taken place to report also on measures taken to bring to justice the offenders and to prevent a repetition of such violations and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offenders; requested the Secretary-General to circulate to all States upon receipt the reports received by him under these terms and to invite all States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 35/168).

At its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/33, 37/115, 38/136, 39/83 and 40/73).

At its forty-first session, 190/ the General Assembly strongly condemned acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well

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190/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 128):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/547 and Add.1-4;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/891;
- (c) Resolutions 41/78 and 41/79;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.22-24, 43, 45, 48 and 49;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

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as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations and urged States to observe and to implement the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to take all necessary measures in conformity with their international obligations to ensure effectively the protection, security and safety of all diplomatic and consular missions and representatives officially present in territory under their jurisdiction. It furthermore requested all States to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations; and the States in which the violation took place - and, to the extent possible, the State where the alleged offender was present - to report as promptly as possible on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him under the above-mentioned terms; to draw the attention, when appropriate, of the States directly concerned to the reporting procedures provided for above, when a serious violation had been reported; to address reminders to States where such violations had occurred and had been reported, if no follow-up report had been made by such States within a reasonable period of time; to send, in due time before the issuance of his yearly report on the present item, a circular note to all States requesting them to indicate whether they had had any such violations, as referred to above, to report for the preceding 12 months; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare guidelines embodying the relevant questions that States might wish to consider when reporting and to invite States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 41/78).

At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted a resolution entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations", in which it reaffirmed the essential role of the Vienna Convention in the field of diplomatic relations, called upon all States to observe its provisions strictly and urged them to take effective action with a view to suppressing terrorist and other acts of violence against diplomatic missions and representatives (resolution 41/79).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 41/78.

136. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

The item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against activities of mercenaries" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Nigeria (A/34/247 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to consider the drafting of an international convention to outlaw mercenarism in all its manifestations; urged all States to consider effective measures to prohibit the recruitment, training, assembly,

transit and use of mercenaries within their territories; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and comments on the need to elaborate urgently such an international convention; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries" (resolution 34/140).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/366 and Add.1-3), decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries composed of 35 Member States; requested the President of the Assembly, after due consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint the members of the Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world; requested the Committee to elaborate at the earliest possible date an international convention to prohibit the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; authorized the Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate to consider suggestions and proposals from any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate on the item during the thirty-fifth session; and further requested the Committee to submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/48).

At its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item and renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee (resolutions 36/6, 37/109, 38/137, 39/84 and 40/74).

At its forty-first session, 191/ the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee to enable it to continue its work on the drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; requested the Ad Hoc Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to use the draft articles contained in chapter V of its report on its fifth session, entitled "Consolidated negotiating basis of a convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries", as a basis for future negotiation on the text of the proposed international convention; invited the Ad Hoc Committee to take into account the suggestions and proposals of Member States submitted to the

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191/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 129):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/872;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/922;
- (c) Resolution A/41/80;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.25, 26 and 44-47;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.38;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

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Secretary-General on the subject and the views and comments expressed at the fortieth and forty-first sessions of the Assembly during the debate in the Sixth Committee devoted to the consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to make every effort to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it by the Assembly and to proceed with all deliberate speed with the drafting of a convention (resolution 41/80).

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 19 January to 6 February 1987. At that session, the Ad Hoc Committee was composed of the following 35 Member States:

Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Suriname, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, Supplement No. 43 (A/42/43).

137. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), as subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39), regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the forty-first session (decision 41/308). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 34 members, whose term of office expires on 31 December 1991:

Mr. Bola Adesumbo Aijibola (Nigeria), Mr. Husain M. Al-Baharna (Bahrain),  
Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan), Mr. Riyadh Mahmoud Sami Al-Qaysi (Iraq),  
Mr. Gaetano Arancio-Ruiz (Italy), Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina),  
Mr. Yuri G. Barsegov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),  
Mr. J. Alan Beesley (Canada), Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco),  
Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali (Egypt), Mr. Carlos Calero Rodriguez (Brazil),  
Mr. Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela), Mr. Gudmundur Eiriksson (Iceland),  
Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica), Mr. Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic



Republic), Mr. Francis Mahon Hayes (Ireland), Mr. Jorge E. Illueca (Panama), Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus), Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Mr. Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria), Mr. Stephen C. McCaffrey (United States of America), Mr. Frank X. Njenga (Kenya), Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan), Mr. Stanislaw M. Pawlak (Poland), Mr. P. S. Rao (India), Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar), Mr. Paul Reuter (France), Mr. Emmanuel J. Roukounas (Greece), Mr. César Sepulveda Gutierrez (Mexico), Mr. Shi Jiuyong (China), Mr. Luis Solari Tudela (Peru), Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal), Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany) and Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

At its forty-first session, 192/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session (A/41/10); expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at that session; recommended that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the Assembly, the Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme; expressed its satisfaction with the conclusions and intentions of the Commission concerning its procedures and methods of work as reflected in paragraphs 250 to 261 of its report; requested the Commission to consider thoroughly both the planning of its activities for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics, and its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind the possibility of staggering the consideration of some topics, and to indicate in its annual report those subjects and issues on which views expressed by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work; took note of the comments of the Commission on the question of the duration of its session and expressed the view that the needs of the work of codification and progressive development of international law and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the Commission's agenda made it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained; reaffirmed its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of

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192/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 130):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/41/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/498;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/892;
- (d) Resolution 41/81;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.27-34, 36-44, 50 and 51;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the Commission; urged Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work; further urged Governments to give full attention to the request of the Commission, transmitted through the Secretary-General, for comments and observations on the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, adopted on first reading by the Commission; reaffirmed its wish that the Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work was of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification; expressed the wish that seminars would continue to be held in conjunction with sessions of the Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries would be given the opportunity to attend those seminars and appealed to States that could do so to make the voluntary contributions urgently needed for the holding of the seminars; and requested the Secretary-General to forward to the Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-first session of the Assembly and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate (resolution 41/81).

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

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/42/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the draft articles that were adopted by the Commission on the topics considered at its thirty-ninth session.

138. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States:

Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Senegal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

In resolution 2819 (XXVI), the General Assembly instructed the Committee to deal with the question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, as well as with all the categories of issues previously considered by the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations.

At its forty-first session, 193/ the General Assembly strongly condemned any criminal acts violating the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel; urged the host country and the Member States that raised the issues in response to the request and action by the host country to reduce the size of their missions to follow the path of consultations with a view to reaching solutions to this matter, in accordance with the Headquarters Agreement; stressed the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations and urged that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining the importance played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it for the strengthening of international peace and security; requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country and to continue to stress the importance of effective measures to avoid acts of terrorism, violence and harassment against the missions and their personnel; decided to consider at its forty-second session the question of the composition of the Committee; and requested the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971 (resolution 41/82).

At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, which will be issued as Supplement No. 26 (A/42/26).

139. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly, not having had the time to examine the item adequately, decided to consider it at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968 (XXVII)).

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193/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 131):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/41/26);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/893;
- (c) Resolution 41/82;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.53 and 54;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals that had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792). At that session, the Assembly recognized that the Organization should become a more effective instrument in safeguarding and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of all States; expressed the conviction that it was necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations so that it might bring an increased contribution to the settlement of international issues; and invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in international life (resolution 2925 (XXVII)). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3073 (XXVIII) and 3282 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States; the Committee was also enlarged to include five more Member States (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 27 February 1987. At that session, the Special Committee was composed of the following 47 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

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Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88 and 40/78).

At its forty-first session, 194/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/41/33); requested the Special Committee at its session in 1987: (a) to accord priority, by devoting more time, to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, and to enable it to discharge fully its responsibilities under the Charter in this field and to work with the aim of submitting its conclusions to the Assembly bearing in mind the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that had significance for the outcome of its work, and in doing so (i) concentrate its efforts on the question of the prevention and removal of threats to peace and of situations that might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, on the basis of the working paper and on any other proposals specific to this question, with a view to completing its consideration thereof and elaborating appropriate conclusions thereon for submission to the General Assembly as soon as possible, and (ii) continue its consideration of the proposal contained in the working paper on the role of Member States and of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security; and (b) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States in accordance with resolution 41/74. The Assembly also requested the Special Committee to keep the question of rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under active review; urged members of the Special Committee to participate fully in its work in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it; requested the Secretary-General to continue the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, in accordance with resolution 41/74; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/83).

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194/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 132):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/41/33);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/894;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/923;
- (d) Resolution 41/83;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.15-21, 46-48;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.38;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

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At the forty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/42/33).

140. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", invited Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness; invited the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of relations of good-neighbourliness between States; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the matter; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (resolution 34/99).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report containing an orderly presentation of the views and suggestions received concerning the content of good-neighbourliness, as well as ways and modalities to enhance it (resolution 36/101).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, deemed it appropriate to clarify the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaborating, at an appropriate time, a suitable international document on the subject (resolution 37/117).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that good-neighbourliness fully conformed with the purposes of the United Nations; deemed it appropriate, on the basis of the working paper concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (A/38/440, annex), as well as of other proposals and ideas that had been or would be submitted by States, and the replies and views of States and international organizations, to start clarifying and formulating the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaboration of a suitable international document on the subject (resolution 38/126).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the generalization of the long practice of good-neighbourliness and of principles and rules pertaining to it was likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter; decided to proceed with the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a working group or other appropriate organ of the Sixth Committee as could be decided upon by the Committee when organizing its work at the fortieth session of the Assembly (resolution 39/78).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to take note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness (A/C.6/40/L.28 and Corr.1), set up by the Sixth Committee during its fortieth session; and to continue and

complete, on the basis of its resolution 39/78, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a sub-committee of the Sixth Committee, at its forty-first session (decision 40/419).

At its forty-first session, 195/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness (A/C.6/41/L.14), which functioned within the Sixth Committee during that session, and decided to continue and complete at its forty-second session the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a sub-committee on good-neighbourliness (resolution 41/84).

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

41. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-second session to study the question of torture and any necessary steps for the formulation of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment (resolution 453 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, in March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to draw up such a body of principles and to transmit it to the Commission for its consideration (resolution 10 (XXXII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, noting the decision of the Sub-Commission to appoint a rapporteur to prepare the first draft of the body of principles and its recommendation to appoint a working group to analyse the material received on the question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment, requested the Commission on Human Rights, through the Economic and Social Council, to submit to the Assembly a comprehensive report on the elaboration of the body of principles (resolution 31/85).

At its first regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the draft body of

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195/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 133):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/895;
- (b) Resolution 41/84;
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.50-52;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

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principles contained in the report of the Sub-Commission on its thirty-first session (E/CN.4/1296, para. 109), to solicit their comments and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1979/34).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the constructive work undertaken by the open-ended working group of the Third Committee (see A/C.3/35/14 and Corr.1) which had been established to elaborate a final version of the draft body of principles, which task, however, it had not been able to conclude; decided to refer the draft body of principles to its thirty-sixth session, for consideration by the Sixth Committee; and decided to establish, at that session, an open-ended working group with the intention of concluding the consideration of the draft body of principles with a view to its adoption by the Assembly (resolution 35/177).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in accordance with resolution 35/177, referred the question to the Sixth Committee (decision 36/402). At the same session, the Assembly decided to refer to its thirty-seventh session the draft Body of Principles (A/34/146, annex) for further consideration by the Sixth Committee, and to establish, at that session, an open-ended working group to conclude the consideration of the draft Body of Principles with a view to its adoption by the Assembly (decision 36/426).

At its thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (decisions 37/427, 38/426, 39/418 and 40/420).

At its forty-first session, 196/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (A/C.6/41/L.19); decided that an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee would be established at its forty-second session in order to conduct a further examination of the draft Body of Principles with a view to the completion of the Principles; and requested the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the report of the open-ended Working Group established at the forty-first session (decision 41/418).

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

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196/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 134):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/896;
- (b) Decision 41/418;
- (c) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.53;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.



142. Aggression against and occupation of Chad by Libya

By a letter dated 2 March 1987 (A/42/141), Chad requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session.

143. Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 12 May 1987 (A/42/142), Côte d'Ivoire requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session.

ANNEX I

Presidents of the General Assembly

<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948 <u>a/</u>	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953 <u>a/</u>	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956 <u>a/</u>	Prince Wan Waithavakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Monqi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan

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a/ The session ended during the following year.

<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Twenty-second	1967 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Anqie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976 <u>a/</u>	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Banqladesh
<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland

<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
<u>Emergency special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	(1980 ( ( 1982)	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
		Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorjay (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. Orr (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Albaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	

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<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Ojavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Ilkka Ojavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aigán Mulloy (Ireland)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
		Mr. Alejandro D. Yergo (Philippines)	

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A. First Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	
		Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba)	
		Mr. Bagheni Adeida Nzengeya (Zaire)	
		Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	

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E. Special Political Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Gofi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Fady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akhel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal)	
		Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	
		Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
		Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdurizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	

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B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina)	Mr. Faruk Icooglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
		Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo)	
		Mr. Abdaldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	
		Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria)	
		Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	
		Mrs. Turkia Ould Dadéah (Mauritania)	
		Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	
		Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairmen</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman)	Mr. Jorge F. Cher Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	
		Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	
		Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	

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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. Ramaholimbaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christjansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	

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C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairmen</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)  Mr. Mohan Prasad Iohani (Nepal)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)  Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleimen Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)  Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)  Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)  Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Shihl (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)  Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leonardo I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands)  Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)  Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)

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C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
		Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)	
		Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	
		Mr. Finn Jónck (Denmark)	
		Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	

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<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>D. Third Committee</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Amineta Marico (Mali)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Gholam Ali Sayer (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Gholam Ali Sayer (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
		Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon)	
		Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	

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D. Third Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia)  Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)  Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal)  Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India)  Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Arana (Peru)  Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica)  Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzoogi (Kuwait)  Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)

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<u>D. Third Committee (continued)</u>			
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick I. Bell (Canada)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. María A. Fjórez (Cuba)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
		Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia)	
		Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	



E. Fourth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanuel Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakarathne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Sudan)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Rui Quartim Santos (Portugal)
		Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq)	
		Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	

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E. Fourth Committee (continued)			
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Khaled Ç. Al-Said (Oman)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Mampuya-Musungayi Nkumbe (Zaire)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba)	Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quiros (Costa Rica)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
		Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho)	
		Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	
		Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania)	
		Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	
		Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt)	
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	

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E. Fourth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Iohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
		Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic)	
		Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	

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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. Vladimír Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Gregor Koschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Koschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph O. Cleland (Ghana)	Mr. Bahooram Rambisoor (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleq N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
		Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
		Mr. Kemel Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
		Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	

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F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan)  Mr. Youri M. Matsseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan)  Mr. Atillio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela)  Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ciarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados)  Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)  Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)  Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)  Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)

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<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada)	Mr. Sceprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
		Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	

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<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (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. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sabovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sabovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria) Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic) Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklc (Federal Republic of Germany)

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G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Reporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)  Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)  Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awm S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)  Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic)  Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhanj Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)  Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt)  Mr. Jargalsaikhanj Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Vinal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania)  Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berheri (Sudan)

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G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamed Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
		Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	
		Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde)	
		Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	

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ANNEX VII

Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

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