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Thirty-fifth session

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

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Annexes

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 1980 (A/35/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.
2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 18 July 1980 (A/35/150).
3. An addendum to this document (A/35/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).
4. The thirty-fifth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 16 September 1980, at 3 p.m.

II. ANNOTATED LIST

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.13), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. 1/

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

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

3. Credentials of representatives to the thirty-fifth 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 first 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.

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

At its thirty-fourth session, 2/ the General Assembly appointed the following States to be members of the Credentials Committee: Belgium, China, Congo, Ecuador, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America (decision 34/301).

At that session, the General Assembly approved the two reports of the Credentials Committee (resolutions 34/2 A and B).

At the thirty-fifth 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 the President has been elected by acclamation.

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

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

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President of the Assembly, 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.

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

- (a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/34/500 and Add.1;
- (b) Resolutions 34/2 A and B and decision 34/301;
- (c) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.1, 3, 4 and 68.

At its thirty-fourth session, 3/ the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

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

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Decision 34/202;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.1.

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

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

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

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II. 4/

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 the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

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

- (a) Decision 34/303;
- (b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/34/PV.1, A/SPC/34/SR.1, A/C.2/34/SR.1, A/C.3/34/SR.1, A/C.4/34/SR.1, A/C.5/34/SR.1, A/C.6/34/SR.1;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, ^{5/} 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

^{5/} References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 6):

- (a) Decision 34/304;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.2.

of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, 6/ the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/34/476) without discussion (decision 34/406).

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

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work:

- (a) Report of the General Committee
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs

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

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

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/476;
- (b) Decision 34/406;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.51.

opening of the session. The provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session (A/35/150) will appear on 18 July 1980.

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/35/200) will be issued on 22 August 1980.

Additional items

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

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

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

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

At the thirty-fifth session, the Secretary-General's memorandum will be issued as document A/BUR/35/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly 7/

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

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

Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, following the consideration by the General Committee of the report of the Secretary-General on rationalization of the procedures and organization of the Assembly (A/34/320), adopted a number of measures concerning the organization of sessions, the work of the Main Committees, documentation, resolutions, the planning of meetings and subsidiary organs of the Assembly (decision 34/401). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, established an Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs, under the chairmanship of the President of the thirty-fourth session, Mr. Salim A. Salim (United Republic of Tanzania), to review the question of the continuation of subsidiary organs with a view to making recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, on the understanding that the Committee would work on the basis of consensus (decision 34/401, para. 35).

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

- (a) Provisional agenda: A/34/150;
- (b) Supplementary list: A/34/200;
- (c) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/34/1;
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/34/2 and 3;
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/320;
- (f) Letter from Mexico: A/34/365;
- (g) Reports of the General Committee: A/34/250 and Add.1-6;
- (h) Amendment: A/BUR/34/L.1;
- (i) Agenda of the session: A/34/251 and Add.1-4;
- (j) Allocation of agenda items: A/34/252 and Add.1-4;
- (k) Decisions 34/401 and 34/402;
- (l) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/34/SR.1-10;
- (m) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.4, 19, 46, 70, 80, 82 and 99.

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The Committee is composed of the following Member States:

- (a) Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guyana, Iceland, Lesotho, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America and Yemen;
- (b) India (as Chairman of the Group of 77);
- (c) Cuba (as Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries);
- (d) States holding the chairmanship of the regional groups.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs, which will be issued as Supplement No. 45 (A/35/45).

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of approximately 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 thirty-fourth session, 26 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/34/PV.5-16, 18-30 and 32), during which 129 speakers took the floor. 8/ The minimum length of statements was 16 minutes and the maximum 73 minutes. The average length was 36 minutes. 9/

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 Assembly usually takes note of the report without discussion.

8/ At the thirty-third session, 28 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 129 speakers took the floor.

9/ At the thirty-third session, the minimum length of statements was 15 minutes and the maximum 73 minutes. The average length was 35 minutes.

At its thirty-fourth session, 10/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 34/441).

At the thirty-fifth session, the report of the Secretary-General will appear as Supplement No. 1 (A/35/1).

11. Report of the Security Council

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

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. At its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, however, the Assembly, in connexion with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the 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/8847 and Add.1, A/9143) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly recalled the resolutions adopted at the three preceding sessions (resolution 3322 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-fourth session, 11/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1978 to 15 June 1979 (decision 34/442).

At the thirty-fifth session, the report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1979 to 15 June 1980, will appear as Supplement No. 2 (A/35/2). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/34/1);
- (b) Decision 34/441;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.106.

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

- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/34/2);
- (b) Decision 34/442;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.106.

- (a) Letters from China: A/35/51-S/13700, A/35/52-S/13701, A/35/93-S/13788, A/35/134-S/13846, A/35/138-S/13853;
- (b) Letter from Viet Nam: A/35/88;
- (c) Letter from Afghanistan: A/35/126-S/13835.

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

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

The report considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session covered the organizational session for 1979 and the first and second regular sessions of 1979. 12/

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/35/3 and addenda), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1).

In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from Lesotho: A/35/68-S/13746;
- (b) Letters from South Africa: A/35/73-S/13758, A/35/84-S/13778;
- (c) Letter from Viet Nam: A/35/120.

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

12/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda items 12 and 76):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/34/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Assistance to South African student refugees (A/34/345);
 - (ii) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/34/359 and Add.1);
 - (iii) Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers (A/34/535 and Add.1);
 - (iv) United Nations Trust Fund for Chile (A/34/658 and Add.1);
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly proclaimed a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988, with a view to supporting the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive global strategy for the development of that sector in Africa and to mobilizing the technical and financial resources required for the purpose; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to provide all possible assistance to the African States in the preparation of a detailed plan of action for the Decade and to co-ordinate the mobilization of the necessary technical and financial resources; and also requested the Secretary-General to propose for consideration one year during the Decade as a World Communications Year and 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, inter alia, endorsed the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa in which the Committee had decided to convene early in 1979 a meeting of African

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- (i) Draft Declaration of Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally (A/34/289);
- (ii) Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (A/34/499);
- (iii) Protection of human rights in Chile (A/34/583 and Add.1);
- (iv) Launching of a programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies (A/34/697);
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/635 and Add.2;
- (e) Reports of the Third Committee: A/34/781, A/34/829;
- (f) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/34/669;
- (g) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/34/788, A/34/796, A/34/826;
- (h) Resolutions 34/14, 34/15, 34/133, 34/134, 34/136, 34/137, 34/152 and 34/170 to 34/179 and decisions 34/440, 34/445, 34/454 and 34/455;
- (i) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.8, 16, 17, 19, 25, 42, 48, 53 and 56;
- (j) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.47-50, 56, 59, 61 and 63-69;
- (k) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/34/SR.12, 13 and 15-24;
- (l) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 71, 74 and 88;
- (m) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.61, 104-108 and 111.

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Ministers in order to adopt Africa's global strategy and a comprehensive plan of action for the implementation of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa; and requested the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements for the convening of a pledging conference of donor countries and institutions in the first half of 1979 on the basis of the global strategy and the comprehensive plan of action and of specific projects contained therein (resolution 33/197).

At its thirty-fourth session, 12/ the General Assembly took note of the global strategy for the implementation of the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, as adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning; requested the Secretary-General to continue his work of organizing a pledging conference with a view to mobilizing the financial resources necessary for implementing the programme for the first phase of the Decade; further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, a report on the outcome of the pledging conference; and decided to take a decision, in the light of that report, on the convening of a further pledging conference for the purpose of mobilizing additional resources for the implementation of the programme for the Decade (resolution 34/15).

The Pledging Conference for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa called for under General Assembly resolution 34/15 was held at Headquarters on 20 November 1979.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/15.

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 session, the General Assembly endorsed the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council concerning assistance to the Palestinian people and called upon the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to intensify its efforts, in co-ordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to implement the relevant resolutions of the Council in order to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people by identifying their social and economic needs and by establishing concrete projects to that end, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the respective Arab host countries, and to provide adequate funds for that purpose (resolution 33/147).

At its second regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (E/1979/61 and Add.1) and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (decision 1979/53).

At its thirty-fourth session, 12/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the action taken by the Administrator and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme; endorsed Governing Council decision 79/18 on the implementation of Assembly resolution 33/147; urged the relevant agencies, organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary steps for the full implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2026 (LXI) and 2100 (LXIII); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council and to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/133).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/133.

Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its thirtieth session a report on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories (resolution 3336 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the interim report of the Secretary-General (A/10290 and Add.2), noted that it had not been prepared in accordance with the request contained in paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX); requested the heads of the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs to co-operate actively and adequately with the Secretary-General in the preparation of a final comprehensive report; and requested the Secretary-General to submit such a report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3516 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the regret expressed by the Secretary-General in his note of 1 November 1976 (A/31/284) concerning his postponement of the submission of the report owing to the difficulties inherent in the recruitment of qualified experts to undertake the assignment and, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to take immediately all the measures necessary to secure the submission to the Assembly at its thirty-second session of a final substantive comprehensive report (resolution 31/186).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/204) on the adverse effects on the Arab States and peoples resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories (resolution 32/161).

At its thirty-fourth session, 12/ the General Assembly, inter alia, emphasized the right of Arab States and 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 those resources were illegal and called upon Israel immediately to desist forthwith from all such measures; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on those aspects of the matter which had not been covered by the previous report (resolution 34/136).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/136.

World social development

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the equitable distribution of national income (E/1978/29), prepared in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 2074 (LXII), requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the conclusions of the study requested by the Council in its resolution 1086 (XXXIX) (resolution 33/48).

At its first regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to include in the report more factual information about country experiences with regard to methods of implementation used to achieve a more just income distribution consistent with balanced social and economic development (resolution 1979/24).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 33/48.

Improvement of the methodology for monitoring social trends

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

At its thirty-fourth session, 12/ the General Assembly, having considered the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to issue such a report every three years, including a report on the social progress made during the third United Nations development decade; and requested him to undertake appropriate measures for the improvement of the methodology for the preparation of the report on the world social situation and the report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/152).

At its organizational session for 1980, the Economic and Social Council decided that, in order to provide the Secretary-General with enough time for consultations with the relevant organs, organization and bodies of the United Nations system, the report requested would be submitted directly to the General Assembly (decision 1980/100).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/152.

Right to education

At its thirty-fourth session, 12/ the General Assembly invited all States to consider the adoption of appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, including material guarantees, in order to ensure the full implementation

of the right to universal education; appealed to all States actively to support through fellowships and other means the efforts of the developing countries in the field of education and training of national personnel needed in industry, agriculture and other economic and social sectors; and requested the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to present to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a preliminary report and, at its thirty-sixth session, a final report containing information on the activities of UNESCO in relation to support for education and training of national personnel of developing countries, his views and suggestions on the need for and the possibility of UNESCO reinforcing its programmes and activities for the purpose of co-operating with developing countries in their efforts to ensure adequate education networks at all levels, as well as fellowships and facilities for the training of qualified national personnel, and information on the difficulties and obstacles encountered in the full implementation of the right to education, particularly in developing countries, in conformity with their own requirements of over-all progress and development, as well as his conclusions on action to be taken in this regard (resolution 34/170).

At the thirty-fifth session the General Assembly will have before it the preliminary report of the Director-General of UNESCO called for under resolution 34/170.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

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

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of resolution 32/127 and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/167).

At its thirty-fourth session, 12/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that a United Nations Seminar on the Establishment of Regional Commissions on Human Rights with Special Reference to Africa had been held at Monrovia from 10 to 20 September 1979 and had adopted the Monrovia proposal for the setting up of an African Commission on Human Rights; expressed the hope that the recommendations would be given due consideration by the Governments and organizations concerned; reiterated its appeal to States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights did not yet exist to consider agreements with a view to the establishment within their respective regions of suitable regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights; requested the Secretary-General to explore with the States in the regions concerned the possibility of holding a seminar as soon as possible for the purpose of discussing methods for the promotion and protection of human rights; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/171).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/171.

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

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

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities had decided to continue and complete a study on the question and requested that it should be informed in due course of the contents of the complete study; and invited all States to extend to all migrant workers who entered their countries legally treatment equal to that provided to their own nationals, to promote the adoption of bilateral agreements which would help to reduce the illicit trafficking in migrant workers and to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that the human rights of migrant workers who entered their territory surreptitiously were fully respected (resolution 3224 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations organs active in the field of human rights to continue devoting their attention to the question of migrant workers and urged Governments to grant all facilities to diplomatic and consular agents in order to enable them to fulfil their functions relating to the protection and defence of the human rights of migrant workers, including those that were non-documented or irregular (resolution 3449 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned to continue devoting their attention to the question of migrant workers (resolution 31/127).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly recommended that the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council should consider the question of migrant workers fully and in depth at their next sessions on the basis of the instruments adopted and the documents and studies prepared by the United Nations and the specialized agencies (resolution 32/120).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly expressed the hope that the Commission on Human Rights would submit to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1979 the study recommended in resolution 32/120, on the basis of the concrete proposals formulated by the Working Group established pursuant to Council resolution 1978/22; called upon all States to give consideration to ratifying the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation; and requested the Secretary-General to explore with Member States, and in co-operation with the United Nations agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation, the possibility of drawing up an international convention on the rights of migrant workers (resolution 33/163).

At its thirty-fourth session, 12/ 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; requested the Secretary-General, in application of the provisions contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/13, to give the working group all necessary support; and invited the international organizations concerned to participate in the work of the working group and to co-operate with a view to the elaboration of such a convention (resolution 34/172).

At its thirty-sixth session, in March 1980, the Commission on Human Rights decided to postpone to its thirty-seventh session, to be held in 1981, item 14 of its agenda on measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers (decision 16 (XXXVI)).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council noted the decision of the General Assembly to create at its thirty-fifth session a working group to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families (resolution 1980/16).

At the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, no advance documentation is expected under this question.

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

At its thirty-fourth session, 12/ the General Assembly urged Member States to exchange information on hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products that had been banned in their territories and to discourage, in consultation with importing countries, the exportation of such products to other countries; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations agencies and bodies concerned, especially the World Health Organization, to assist Governments in exchanging information and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council about the experience of Member States and United Nations agencies and bodies concerned (resolution 34/173).

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, 12/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/345); 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; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other United Nations agencies and organizations, to make every effort to mobilize assistance to facilitate the resettlement of refugee families from the border areas of South Africa; requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for these southern African student refugees; urged all States and organizations to contribute generously to the assistance programmes for these students; called upon all agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1980, of the current status of the programmes, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/174).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/174.

International co-operation in drug abuse control

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, 12/ the General Assembly requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to finalize at its next special session, to be held in 1980, a meaningful drug abuse control strategy and policies aimed at eradicating illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980 on the progress achieved in this respect; further requested the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with programmes having an impact on narcotics, as a means of expediting a concerted international effort substantially to reduce illicit drug activities, to report annually to the Assembly on their activities and proposed projects in this field; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly (resolution 34/177).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council adopted two resolutions and one decision in connexion with this question. In the first resolution, entitled "Increased priority for the control of drug abuse and illicit traffic in African countries", the Council, inter alia, recommended that African countries should strengthen their regional co-operation through existing institutions by establishing a special commission; requested the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their assistance to African countries in research, prevention and the treatment of drug addiction and in the training of law-enforcement and control officers; and requested the Secretary-General to provide financial support for the above-mentioned projects and to submit the resolution to the General Assembly (resolution 1980/18). In the second resolution, entitled "Maintenance of a world-wide balance between the supply of narcotic drugs and the legitimate demand for medical and scientific purposes", the Council urged the Governments of the importing countries that had not already done so to take effective steps to support the traditional supplier countries and to give to those countries all the practical assistance they could to avoid the proliferation of sources of production of narcotic raw materials for export; urged the Governments of the major producing and manufacturing countries that had set up additional capacity in recent years for export to take effective measures to restrict substantially their production levels, so as to restore a lasting balance between supply and demand and to prevent drug diversion to illicit channels; requested the International Narcotics Control Board to undertake a detailed study of the situation and to recommend a concrete programme of action for achieving a lasting balance between the demand for and the supply of narcotic drugs for legitimate purposes; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the resolution to all Governments for their consideration and appropriate action (resolution 1980/20). At the same session, the Council decided to bring Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 5 (S-VI), entitled "International drug control strategy and policies", together with the comments made thereon by the Council at that session, to the attention of the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for appropriate action (decision 1980/118).

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

- (a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixth special session;
- (b) Reports called for under paragraph 8 of resolution 34/177;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 12 of resolution 34/177.

/...

The right of amparo, habeas corpus or other legal remedies to the same effect

At its thirty-fourth session, 12/ the General Assembly expressed its conviction that the application within the legal system of States of amparo, habeas corpus or other legal remedies to the same effect was of fundamental importance for protecting persons against arbitrary arrest and unlawful detention, effecting the release of persons who were detained by reason of their political opinions or convictions, including in pursuance of trade union activities, and clarifying the whereabouts and fate of missing persons; considered that the use of these remedies might also forestall opportunities for persons exercising power over detainees to engage in torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; called upon all Governments to guarantee to persons within their jurisdiction the full enjoyment of the right of amparo, habeas corpus or other legal remedies to the same effect, as might be applicable in their legal system; decided that, in order to extend the global understanding and larger applications of institutions such as amparo and habeas corpus or other legal remedies to the same effect, an international seminar on the matter would be timely and useful; and further decided to consider this question again at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/178).

At its thirty-sixth session, in February 1980, the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 33/173, decided to establish for a period of one year a working group consisting of five of its members, who would serve as experts in their individual capacities, to examine questions relevant to enforced or involuntary disappearances of persons; decided that the working group should seek and receive information from Governments, intergovernmental organizations, humanitarian organizations and other reliable sources; requested the Secretary-General to appeal to all Governments to co-operate with and assist the working group in the performance of its tasks and to furnish all information required; requested the working group to submit to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session to be held in 1981, a report on its activities, together with its conclusions and recommendations; and requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to continue studying the most effective means of eliminating enforced or involuntary disappearances of persons, with a view to making general recommendations to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 20 (XXXVI)).

At the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, no advance documentation is expected under this question.

Protection of human rights in Chile

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the recommendation made by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, by resolution 8 (XXVII), that the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-first session should study the reported violations of human rights in Chile (resolution 3219 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-first session, in 1975, the Commission on Human Rights decided to appoint an Ad Hoc Working Group of five of its members to inquire into the situation of human rights in Chile on the basis of oral and written evidence to

be gathered from all relevant sources and of a visit to Chile, and requested the Group to report on the results of its inquiries to the Commission at its thirty-second session and to submit a progress report on its findings to the Secretary-General for inclusion in his report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 8 (XXXI)).

At its thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered the question of the protection of human rights in Chile and on each occasion expressed distress at the continuation of the violations of human rights in that country and invited the Commission on Human Rights to extend further the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group so as to enable it to continue its inquiries and report both to the Assembly and to the Commission (resolutions 3448 (XXX), 31/124 and 32/118).

At its thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, in 1976, 1977 and 1978, the Commission on Human Rights extended the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give close attention to the situation in Chile and, to that end, to appoint, in consultation with the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group from among members of the Group as currently constituted, a Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile who should report to the Commission and to the Assembly (resolution 33/175). At the same session, the Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile to receive contributions and distribute, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to persons whose human rights had been violated by detention or imprisonment in Chile, to those forced to leave the country and to relatives of persons in the above-mentioned categories (resolution 33/174).

At its first regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint Mr. Abdoulaye Diéye Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile and to appoint Mr. Felix Ermacora and Mr. Waleed M. Sadi experts in their individual capacity to study the fate of missing and disappeared persons in Chile (decision 1979/4).

At its thirty-fourth session, 12/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the operation of the United Nations Trust Fund on Chile (A/34/658), appealed to Member States to respond favourably to the request for contributions to the Fund made by the Secretary-General (resolution 34/176). At the same session, the Assembly, having considered the reports of the Special Rapporteur (A/34/583) and of the Expert on the Question of the Fate of Missing and Disappeared Persons in Chile (A/34/583/Add.1), inter alia, requested the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session thoroughly to study the reports; reiterated its indignation at the continued violations of human rights in Chile and its grave concern at the deterioration of the situation in a number of areas compared with that described in the last report of the Ad Hoc Working Group and noted with particular concern that the Chilean authorities had failed to take urgent and effective measures as requested in its resolution 33/175 to investigate and clarify the fate of persons reported to have disappeared for political reasons between September 1973 and the end of 1977; urged the Chilean authorities to investigate

and clarify the fate of these persons and to respect and promote human rights in their country in accordance with the obligations it had undertaken under various international instruments and to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and the Expert on missing and disappeared persons; invited the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give close attention to the situation in Chile and, to that end, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile and requested the Commission to report on the subject, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/179).

At its thirty-sixth session, in February 1980, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year and requested him to report on further developments in the situation of human rights in Chile to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session and to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 21 (XXXVI)).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/176;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile, called for under resolution 34/179.

Question of human rights in southern Africa

At its twenty-third session, in 1967, the Commission on Human Rights established an Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa (resolution 2 (XXIII)). The mandate of this Working Group was regularly renewed by subsequent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

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

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

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts called for under Commission on Human Rights resolution 12 (XXXV) and Economic and Social Council decision 1979/34: E/CN.4/1365;
- (b) Special report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts called for under paragraph 17 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 12 (XXXV): E/CN.4/1366.

Draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the draft declaration on social and

legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally (see E/CN.5/574, sect. IV) to all Member States with a view to obtaining their comments on the matter (resolution 1979/28).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/28.

Draft declaration on the rights of non-citizens

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

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the text of the draft declaration (E/CN.4/1336), together with the comments on the text received from Member States (E/CN.4/1354 and Add.1-6); and recommended that the Assembly should consider the adoption of a declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live (resolution 1980/29).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the draft declaration transmitted by the Economic and Social Council.

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1978 to 31 July 1979 (decision 34/443).

At the thirty-fifth session, the report of the International Court of Justice, covering the period from 1 August 1979 to 31 July 1980 will appear as Supplement No. 4 (A/35/4).

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 14/ and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). Under article I of the Agreement, the United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its intergovernmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by the Agreement.

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

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

- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/34/4);
- (b) Decision 34/443;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.1060.

14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/37/3.

At its thirty-fourth session, 15/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Agency for 1978 (A/34/497); noted with satisfaction the continuing efforts of the Agency to strengthen further its activities in the field of technical assistance to developing countries and urged all States to help the Agency to achieve this objective by increasing their voluntary contributions; noted with appreciation that the negotiations on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material had been concluded successfully at Vienna on 26 October 1979; commended the Agency for its continuing efforts to ensure the safe and secure use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world and noted with satisfaction the steady improvement of the Agency's safeguards system; noted with appreciation the special measures taken by the Agency to expand and strengthen its programmes in nuclear safety; urged all States to support the endeavours of the Agency in furthering the peaceful uses of nuclear power, improving the effectiveness of safeguards and promoting nuclear safety; noted with satisfaction a number of activities undertaken by the Agency; and noted that the recommendation contained in paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 33/3 would be considered by the General Conference of the Agency at its twenty-third regular session and expressed the hope that the matter would be brought to an early conclusion (resolution 34/11). At the same session, the Assembly, inter alia, decided to convene the International Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy under the auspices of the United Nations system, with the Agency fulfilling its appropriate role, in principle by 1983, in accordance with the objectives of Assembly resolution 32/50; invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda, date and duration of the Conference and other matters relevant to its preparation; and requested the Secretary-General to urge all States to communicate to him their views on this question and requested him to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, (resolution 34/63).

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

- (a) Report of the Agency for 1979;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/63.

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

- (a) Report of the Agency: A/34/497;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/197 and Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Draft resolutions: A/34/L.8/Rev.1; A/34/L.10/Rev.1; A/34/L.11;
- (d) Resolutions 34/11 and 34/63;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.52, 53 and 82.

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

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

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

Bangladesh,* China, France, German Democratic Republic,** Jamaica,* Mexico,** Niger,** Philippines,** Norway,* Portugal,* Tunisia,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zambia.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

At its thirty-fourth session, 17/ the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 34/328).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bangladesh, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal and Zambia. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

16/ 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.

17/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 15 (a)):

- (a) Draft resolution: A/34/L.66;
- (b) Amendments: A/34/L.67, A/34/L.68;
- (c) Decision 34/328;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.47 and 120.

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

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

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

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended, 18/ the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. As a result of General Assembly resolution 2847 (XXVI), the members of the Council are elected according to the following pattern:

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

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

Algeria,** Argentina,* Australia,*** Bahamas,*** Barbados,** Belgium,***
 Brazil,** Bulgaria,*** Central African Republic,* Chile,*** China,* Cyprus,**
 Dominican Republic,* Ecuador,** Ethiopia,*** Finland,* France,** German
 Democratic Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Ghana,** Hungary,*
 India,* Indonesia,** Iraq,*** Ireland,** Italy,*** Japan,* Jordan,***
 Lesotho,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,*** Malawi,*** Malta,* Mexico,*** Morocco,**
 Nepal,*** Nigeria,*** Pakistan,** Romania,* Senegal,** Spain,** Sweden,*
 Thailand,*** Trinidad and Tobago,* Turkey,** Union of Soviet Socialist
 Republics,* United Arab Emirates,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and
 Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Cameroon,* United Republic of Tanzania,*
 United States of America,*** Venezuela,** Yugoslavia,*** Zaire*** and Zambia.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

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

At its thirty-fourth session, 19/ the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 34/307).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Central African Republic, China, Dominican Republic, Finland, Hungary, India, Japan, Lesotho, Malta, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon and United Republic of Tanzania. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

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

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

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

(a) Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), section II, paragraph 3, the Industrial Development Board (see also item 61 (d)) consists of 45 members elected by the Assembly, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The members of the Board are elected according to the pattern provided for in paragraph 4 and in the annex to the resolution. 20/

At present the Board is composed of the following States:

Argentina,*** Australia,** Austria,*** Belgium,*** Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Burundi,** Central African Republic,*** China,** Czechoslovakia,*** Democratic Yemen,* France,* Gabon,*** German Democratic Republic,* Germany, Federal Republic of,** Guatemala,** India,* Indonesia,*** Iraq,** Italy,*** Japan,* Kenya,*** Madagascar,*** Malaysia,** Malta,** Mexico,** Morocco,*** Netherlands,* Nigeria,** Norway,* Pakistan,* Panama,** Peru,* Philippines,* Poland,** Sierra Leone,* Sweden,*** Switzerland *** Togo,** Trinidad and Tobago,*** Tunisia,* Turkey,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** and United States of America.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

20/ The annex was brought up to date at the thirty-fourth session (resolution 34/97).

At its thirty-fourth session, 21/ the General Assembly elected 15 members of the Board (decision 34/312).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, France, German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and United States of America. As stipulated in resolution 2152 (XXI), section II, paragraph 5, members of the Board are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

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

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

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

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

Algeria,* Argentina,*** Australia,** Austria,* Bangladesh,*** Belgium,*** Botswana,** Brazil,* Bulgaria,*** Burundi,** Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,** Chile,*** China,*** Colombia,* Denmark,* Ethiopia,*** France,*** Gabon,*** German Democratic Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Guinea,** India,** Indonesia,*** Iran,* Iraq,** Italy,** Japan,* Kenya,* Kuwait,** Liberia,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Malawi,** Malaysia,* Mauritania,*** Mexico,** Netherlands,* New Zealand,*** Pakistan,* Panama,** Peru,*** Romania,* Saudi Arabia,*** Sierra Leone,*** Sudan,*** Sweden,*** Thailand,** Trinidad and Tobago,** Tunisia,* Turkey,** Uganda,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Arab Emirates,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Uruguay,** Venezuela,* Yugoslavia*** and Zaire.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

21/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 16 (a)):

- (a) Decision 34/312;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV 104.

At its thirty-fourth session, 22/ the General Assembly elected 19 members of the Governing Council (decision 34/320).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Zaire. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

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

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, the World Food Council (see also item 61 (g)) 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:

Australia,*** Bangladesh,*** Barbados,*** Botswana,** Canada,** Colombia,** Denmark,* Ethiopia,** Gabon,* German Democratic Republic,* Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Ghana,*** Honduras,*** India,** Iran,* Iraq,** Italy,* Japan,* Liberia,** Malawi,* Mexico,** Morocco,* Netherlands,* Nicaragua,*** Philippines,*** Romania,*** Senegal,*** Sri Lanka,* Sudan,*** Thailand,** Trinidad and Tobago,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,** Venezuela* and Yugoslavia.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

At its thirty-fourth session, 23/ the General Assembly elected 12 members of the Council (decision 34/313).

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

(a) Decision 34/320;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.107.

23/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 16 (c)):

(a) Decision 34/313;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.104.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Denmark, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), 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,*** Belgium,** Brazil,* Burundi,* Costa Rica,*** France,*** Ghana,* India,* Indonesia,* Japan,* Kenya,* Norway,** Pakistan,** Romania,** Sudan,*** Trinidad and Tobago,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Tanzania,*** United States of America*** and Yugoslavia.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

At its thirty-fourth session, 24/ the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee (decision 34/314).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Brazil, Burundi, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan and Kenya. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.

24/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 16 (d)):

- (a) Decision 34/314;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.104.

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

In accordance with article 4 of the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (resolution 31/177, annex) the Board of Governors of the Special Fund (see also items 17 (g) and 62 (g)) is composed of 36 States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, elected for a term of three years by the General Assembly, keeping in view, inter alia, the need for balance among the representation of the beneficiary land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, on the one hand, and potential donor countries, both developed and developing, on the other.

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

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

At the resumed thirty-first session and at its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer the election of the members of the Board of Governors (decisions 31/431 and 32/326).

At its thirty-fourth session, 25/ the General Assembly decided to defer to its thirty-fifth session the election of the members of the Board of Governors, since no candidate had been put forward by the regional groups (decision 34/316).

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

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

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

25/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 16 (f)):

- (a) Decision 34/316;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.104.

At its thirty-first session, 26/ the General Assembly elected Mr. Mostafa Tolba Executive Director for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1977 (decision 31/316).

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)***

Mr. Michel Brochard (France)*

Mr. Hamed Arabi El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)**

Mr. Mohamed Malloun Fall (Mauritania)***

Mr. Lucio García del Solar (Argentina)**

Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan)***

Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)*

Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)***

Mr. Valentin Knesofontovich Palamarchuk (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**

Mr. George F. Saddler (United States of America)**

Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)**

Mr. Michael F. H. Stuart (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*

Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)*

26/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 60 (d)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/464;

(b) Decision 31/316;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.107.

Mr. Tang Jianwen (China)*

Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)***

Mr. Norman Williams (Panama)*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

At its thirty-fourth session, 27/ the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 34/305 A and B).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Brochard, Mr. Kuyama, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Talieh, Mr. Tang and Mr. Williams. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/35/211).

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

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the General Assembly concerning the apportionment, under article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see item 98). 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. Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani (Egypt)*

Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan)**

Mr. Mohammed Sadiq Al-Mahdi (Iraq)***

Mr. Denis Bauchard (France)**

Mr. Fathih K. Bouayad-Agha (Algeria)***

Mr. Anatoly Semënovich Chistyakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**

Mr. Miguel Angel Dávila Mendoze (Mexico)**

27/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (a)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/261;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/521 and Add.1;

(c) Decisions 34/306 A and B;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.3 and 72;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.19 and 106.

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Mr. Helio de Burgos Cabal (Brazil)*
Mr. Leoncio Fernández Maroto (Spain)*
Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America)***
Mr. Japhet G. Kiti (Kenya)*
Mr. Wilfried Koschorreck (Federal Republic of Germany)**
Mr. Angus J. Matheson (Canada)*
Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)*
Mr. Katsumi Sezaki (Japan)***
Mr. Ladislav Šmíd (Czechoslovakia)***
Mr. Sung Hsin-Chung (China)**
Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

At its thirty-fourth session, 28/ the General Assembly appointed eight members of the Committee (decision 34/317).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abdel-Ghani, Mr. de Burgos Cabal, Mr. Fernández Maroto, Mr. Kiti, Mr. Matheson and Mr. Molteni. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/35/212).

28/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (b)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/262;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/522;
- (c) Decision 34/317;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.72 and 82;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.106.

(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 General Assembly the financial statements and accounts (see item 91). 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:

Auditor-General of Bangladesh*

Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium***

Auditor-General of Ghana**

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1981.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 1982.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1983.

At its thirty-fourth session, 29/ the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 34/306).

At the thirty-fifth 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 Bangladesh. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/35/213).

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

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see item 101) and other United Nations funds.

29/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (c)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/263;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/523;

(c) Decision 34/306;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.12;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.46.

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

Mr. R. Manning Brown (United States of America)**

Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil)***

Mr. Jean Guyot (France)**

Mr. David Montagu (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*

Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru (India)***

Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland)*

Mr. Stislaw Raczkowski (Poland)***

Mr. Toshio Shishido (Japan)**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

A vacancy arose as a result of the death of Mr. Hamza Mirghani (Sudan), whose term of office was to expire on 31 December 1980.

At its thirty-fourth session, 30/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 34/318).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Montagu and Mr. Oltramare and as a result of the death of Mr. Mirghani. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/35/214).

30/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (d)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/264;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/524;

(c) Decision 34/318;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.72;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.106.

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

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

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

Mrs. Paul Bastid (France)***

Mr. Francisco Forteza (Uruguay)**

Mr. Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire)***

Mr. Francis T. P. Plimpton (United States of America)*

Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India)***

Mr. Endre Ustor (Hungary)**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

A vacancy arose as a result of the death of Sir Roger Bentham Stevens (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), whose term of office was to expire on 31 December 1980.

At its thirty-fourth session, 31/ the General Assembly appointed three members of the Tribunal (decision 34/319).

31/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (e)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/265;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/525;

(c) Decision 34/319;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.72;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.106.

/...

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of Mr. Plimpton and as a result of the death of Sir Roger Bentham Stevens. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/35/215/Rev.1).

(f) International Civil Service Commission:

(i) Appointment of six members of the Commission

(ii) Designation of the Chairman of the Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 XXIX) for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 100).

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

Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)***

Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan)*

Mr. Michael O. Ani (Nigeria)*

Mr. Anatoly Semënovich Chistyakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*

Mr. Gastón de Prat Gay (Argentina)

Mr. Moulaye El Hassen (Mauritania)***

Mr. Pascal Frochaux (Switzerland)***

Mr. Jean de la Grandville (France)**

Mr. P. N. Haksar (India)*

Mr. A. H. M. Hillis (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**

Mr. Akira Matsui (Japan)**

Mr. Jirí Nosek (Czechoslovakia)***

Mr. Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil)**

Mrs. Ersa H. Poston (United States of America)**

Mrs. Halima Warzazi (Morocco)*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

At its thirty-fourth session, 32/ the General Assembly, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Raúl A. Quijano (Argentina) as a member and Chairman of the Commission, deferred to its thirty-fifth session the designation of the Chairman of the Commission; appointed Mr. Gaston de Prat Gay (Argentina) as a member of the Commission until a Chairman was designated at the thirty-fifth session; and decided that Mr. de Prat Gay should serve, on an exceptional basis, full-time as Acting Vice-Chairman (decision 34/325). Mr. Richard M. Akwei, designated as Vice-Chairman at the thirty-third session (decision 33/319), serves as Acting Chairman of the Commission.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Ali, Mr. Ani, Mr. Chistyakov, Mr. Haksar and Mrs. Warzazi and the resignation of Mr. Quijano, and will also have to designate a new Chairman in accordance with decision 34/325. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/35/216).

(g) Appointment of the members of the Committee on Conferences.

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences (see item 97), composed of 22 Member States (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, 33/ the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences, subject to review of its terms of reference as required; and requested the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint Member States, on the basis of an equitable geographical balance, to serve on the Committee for a three-year term.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 22 Member States, whose terms of office will expire on 31 December 1980:

Algeria, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Honduras, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

32/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (j)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/34/102;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/798;
- (c) Decision 34/325;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.88;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.111.

33/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: A/32/32;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/410;
- (c) Resolution 32/72;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.32 and 49;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.99.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have to appoint members of the Committee on Conferences. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General on this subject (A/35/217).

(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit (see item 96), consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its thirty-fourth session, 34/ the General Assembly, inter alia, appointed four of the five members of the Joint Inspection Unit whose terms of office will begin on 1 January 1981 (decision 34/322). At present, the Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

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

Mr. Isaac Newton Kofi Atiase (Ghana)*

Mr. Maurice Bertrand (France)***

Mr. Alexander Sergeevich Bryntsev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**

Mr. Alfred Nathaniel Forde (Barbados)***

Mr. Toman Hutagalung (Indonesia)**

Mr. Sreten Ilić (Yugoslavia)*

Mr. Julio C. Rodríguez Arias (Argentina)**

Mr. Joseph Adolph Sawe (United Republic of Tanzania)**

Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)**

Mr. Earl D. Sohm (United States of America)***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

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

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have to appoint a member of the Joint Inspection Unit, to fill the seat being vacated by Mr. Ilić, for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1981.

34/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (g)):

(a) Notes by the President of the General Assembly: A/34/548 and Add.1;

(b) Decision 34/322;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.111.

(i) 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 27), 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 thirty-fourth session, 35/ the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, appointed Mr. Martti Ahtisaari as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 (decision 34/326).

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

In accordance with article 6, paragraph 1, of the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, the Executive Director of the Fund (see also items 16 (e) and 62 (g)), shall be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to confirmation by the General Assembly (resolution 31/177, annex).

At its thirty-fourth session, 36/ the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General informing the Assembly that he was not submitting an appointment to the office of Executive Director of the Fund (decision 34/327).

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

35/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 27 (d)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/840;
- (b) Decision 34/326;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.111.

36/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 59 (j)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/832;
- (b) Decision 34/327;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.111.

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

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

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

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

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (see item 84), 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, 37/ the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/34/23 and Add.1-9),

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/34/23 and Add.1-9, to be issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Western Sahara: A/34/483;
 - (ii) New Hebrides: A/34/852;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/34/638 and Add.1 and 2; see also A/34/667, A/34/668, A/34/669, A/34/670, A/34/673, A/34/696, A/34/699 and A/34/820;

approved that report and, inter alia, requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which had not attained independence, and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/94). At that session, the Assembly also called for further concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 34/95).

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of New Hebrides (resolution 34/10), the question of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands (resolution 34/34), the question of American Samoa (resolution 34/35), the question of the United States Virgin Islands (resolution 34/36), the question of Western Sahara (resolution 34/37), the question of Belize (resolution 34/38), the question of Guam (resolution 34/39), the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (decision 34/409), the question of Tokelau (decision 34/410), the question of St. Helena (decision 34/411) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 34/412), and deferred to its thirty-fifth session consideration of the question of Brunei (decision 34/413), the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (decision 34/414), the question of Pitcairn (decision 34/415) and the question of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (decision 34/416).

In a communication dated 22 October 1979 (A/34/617), the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations stated that his Government had decided to withdraw from membership in the Special Committee. In a communication dated 6 December 1979 (A/34/799), the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations stated that his Government wished to rejoin the Special Committee as from January 1980. On 13 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425). On the same date, the Assembly confirmed the nomination by its President of Denmark and Venezuela as members of the Special Committee (decision 34/310). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 25 Member States:

(continued)

- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/823;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/34/L.51/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/34/L.52/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1; see also A/34/L.45 and Add.1, A/34/L.46 and Add.1, A/34/L.47 and Add.1, A/34/L.48 and Add.1, A/34/L.49 and Add.1, A/34/L.50/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/34/L.56 and Add.1;
- (f) Resolutions 34/10, 34/34 to 34/39, 34/94 and 34/95 and decisions 34/409 to 34/416 and 34/425; see also resolutions 34/31 to 34/33, 34/40 to 34/42, 34/92 A to G and 34/192, and decisions 34/421 and 34/424;
- (g) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/34/SR.12-28;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.77;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.52, 75 and 99-102.

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

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/35/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara, called for under resolution 34/37.

In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: A/35/113-S/13817;
- (b) Letter from the German Democratic Republic: A/35/190-S/13914.

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

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

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, 38/ the General Assembly admitted Saint Lucia to membership in the Organization (resolution 34/1), which now numbers 152 Member States.

38/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 19):

- (a) Application for admission: A/34/455-S/13530;
- (b) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/34/464;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/34/L.1 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 34/1;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.1.

As at 1 June 1980, the following documents had been circulated under this item:

- (a) Application for admission from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines:
A/35/89-S/13784;
- (b) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/35/107.

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

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

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

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

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

The third session of the Conference was held at Geneva from 17 March to 9 May 1975.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, in the light of a request addressed to it by the Conference (A/10121), inter alia, approved the convening of the fourth session in New York and the convening of a fifth session if such decision was taken by the Conference (resolution 3483 (XXX)).

The fourth session of the Conference was held in New York from 15 March to 7 May 1976, and the fifth session was also held in New York, from 2 August to 17 September 1976.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, in the light of a request addressed to it by the Conference (A/31/225), inter alia, approved the convening of the sixth session in New York (resolution 31/63). At the same session, the Assembly also adopted a decision concerning the financial assessment of non-member States participating in the Conference (decision 31/407).

The sixth session of the Conference was held in New York from 23 May to 15 July 1977.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, in the light of a request addressed to it by the Conference (A/32/239), inter alia, approved the convening of the seventh session at Geneva and empowered the Conference, if the progress of its work warranted, to decide to hold further meetings under arrangements to be determined in consultation with the Secretary-General (resolution 32/194).

The seventh session of the Conference was held at Geneva from 28 March to 19 May 1978 and in New York from 21 August to 15 September 1978.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, in the light of a request addressed to it by the Conference (A/33/270 and Corr.1), inter alia, approved the convening of the eighth session at Geneva and empowered the Conference, if the progress of its work warranted, to decide at that stage to hold further meetings under arrangements to be determined in consultation with the Secretary-General (resolution 33/17). At the same session, the Assembly also decided to continue the existing arrangements for the President of the Conference for the year 1979 and further decided that, in order to enable the President to discharge his functions properly, he should be deemed to have the status of an official of the United Nations for the purposes of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (decision 33/405).

The eighth session of the Conference was held at Geneva from 19 March to 27 April 1979 and in New York from 19 July to 24 August 1979.

At its thirty-fourth session, 39/ the General Assembly, in the light of a request addressed to it by the Conference (A/34/479), inter alia, approved the convening of the ninth session in New York for the period from 27 February to 4 April 1980 and at Geneva for the period from 28 July to 29 August 1980; and requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Secretary-General of the Conference, to prepare a study on the training needs of developing countries in deep-sea mining and related activities for submission to the Conference as early as possible in 1980 (resolution 34/20). At that session, the Assembly also decided to continue during 1980 the existing arrangements with regard to the status of the President of the Conference (decision 34/407).

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

39/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 22):

- (a) Letter from the President of the Conference: A/34/479;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/34/L.6 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/663;
- (d) Resolution 34/20 and decision 34/407;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.39;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.61.

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, ^{40/} the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/482); 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, in co-operation with OAU, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa; reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to work closely with OAU to promote social and economic development and to move towards the establishment of the new international economic order in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Assembly and taking into account the Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development in Africa; called upon all Member States and regional and international organizations to participate actively in the implementation of the special economic

^{40/} References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 23):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/482;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/34/L.12/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 34/21;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.61.

assistance programmes for various African States; requested the Secretary-General and the organizations within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate facilities continued to be made available for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of OAU as required; requested him to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and OAU, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa; called upon all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular the specialized agencies, to come to the aid of African States affected by natural and other disasters and also to increase their aid to refugees in Africa; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of OAU, to arrange for a meeting to be held in Africa, before the thirty-fifth session of the Assembly, between representatives of OAU and the organizations within the United Nations system to study means of effective implementation of programmes of mutual concern, including assistance to liberation movements; called upon United Nations bodies to continue to associate closely OAU with all their work concerning Africa; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/21).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/21.

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

Following the outbreak of hostilities in December 1978, the situation in the Democratic Republic of 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.

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly at the request of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. ^{41/} At that session, the Assembly strongly appealed to all States and national and international humanitarian organizations to render, on an urgent and non-discriminatory basis, humanitarian relief to the civilian population of Kampuchea, including those who had sought refuge in neighbouring countries (see also item 78); called upon all States to take urgent measures to resettle from those countries the displaced Kampucheans; urged all parties to the conflict to co-operate to facilitate the humanitarian relief efforts, to observe fully the

^{41/} References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 123):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/34/191;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/34/L.7/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/34/L.13/Rev.2 and A/34/L.38;
- (c) Resolution 34/22;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.62-67.

fundamental principles of human rights and to cease all hostilities forthwith; called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and called upon all States to refrain from all acts or threats of aggression and all forms of interference in the internal affairs of States in South-East Asia; urged all parties to the conflict to settle their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; appealed to all States to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea in order to enable its people to decide their own future and destiny free from outside interference, subversion or coercion, and to respect scrupulously the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Kampuchea; resolved that the people of Kampuchea should be enabled to choose democratically their own government, without outside interference, subversion or coercion; requested the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a peaceful solution of the problem; also requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of holding an international conference on Kampuchea as one of the means for implementing the resolution; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity (resolution 34/22).

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

- (a) Letters from Democratic Kampuchea: A/35/53-S/13707, A/35/58-S/13722, A/35/61-S/13733, A/35/65-S/13742, A/35/67-S/13745, A/35/69-S/13748, A/35/72-S/13757, A/35/75-S/13763, A/35/80-S/13769, A/35/85-S/13780, A/35/91-S/13786, A/35/96-S/13790, A/35/106-S/13808, A/35/108-S/13809, A/35/117-S/13823, A/35/121-S/13828, A/35/124-S/13833, A/35/132-S/13841, A/35/135-S/13847, A/35/137-S/13850, A/35/140-S/13856, A/35/159-S/13866, A/35/163-S/13871, A/35/167-S/13875, A/35/168-S/13877, A/35/169-S/13881, A/35/173-S/13891, A/35/177-S/13896, A/35/179-S/13902 and Corr.2, A/35/185-S/13906;
- (b) Letters from Viet Nam: A/35/54, A/35/62, A/35/74, A/35/119-S/13826, A/35/120, A/35/122, A/35/123, A/35/125, A/35/174, A/35/183, A/35/189;
- (c) Letters from Thailand: A/35/56-S/13709, A/35/114-S/13818;
- (d) Letter from Italy and Malaysia: A/35/129;
- (e) Letter from the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam: A/35/172-S/13884.

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

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus arising from the conflict between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, and involving also the Governments of Greece and Turkey, have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In 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 December 1979 (resolution 451 (1979)). An account of the establishment and activities of UNFICYP is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Council, which have been regularly circulated before the end of each mandate period, and also when developments in the island warranted. The last regular report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 1 December 1979 (S/13672 and Add.1).

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

Subsequently, the General Assembly in its resolutions 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15 and 33/15 reaffirmed the need to implement resolution 3212 (XXIX).

General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) was endorsed by the Security Council in December 1974 (resolution 365 (1974)). In 1975, the Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to undertake a new mission of good offices and, to that end, to convene the parties under new agreed procedures and place himself personally at their disposal, so that the resumption, the intensification and the progress of comprehensive negotiations, carried out in a reciprocal spirit of understanding and moderation under his personal auspices and with his direction as appropriate, might thereby be facilitated (resolution 367 (1975)).

Subsequently, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and to report to the Council (resolutions 370 (1975), 383 (1975), 391 (1976), 401 (1976), 410 (1977), 422 (1977), 430 (1978), 443 (1978) and 458 (1979)). In pursuance of this mission, six rounds of intercommunal talks

have been held under the auspices of the Secretary-General and the results reported to the Council. The first three rounds were held at Vienna from 28 April to 3 May 1975 (see S/11684), from 5 to 7 June 1975 (see S/11717, paras. 53 and 66-68) and from 31 July to 2 August 1975 (see S/11789). A fourth round was held in New York from 8 to 10 September 1975 (see S/11789/Add.1 and 2). The fifth round was held at Vienna from 17 to 21 February 1976 (see S/11993 and S/12093, sect. V and annexes I to VII). On 27 January 1977, a high-level meeting between Archbishop Makarios and Mr. Denktas, representing the two Cypriot communities, was held at Nicosia in the presence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. Archbishop Makarios and Mr. Denktas met in Nicosia a second time on 12 February under the Secretary-General's personal auspices and agreed upon guidelines providing a framework for the intercommunal negotiations. The first round of the new series of talks was held at Vienna from 31 March to 7 April 1977 (see S/12323). The main aspects of the new Turkish Cypriot proposals were submitted to the Secretary-General at Vienna on 13 April 1978 and were conveyed by him on 19 April to President Kyprianou, who rejected them (see S/12946, para. 57 and S/13369, paras. 46-50). On 18 and 19 May 1979, a high-level meeting was held in Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General during which a ten-point agreement was reached between the leaders of the two communities (*ibid.*, para. 51). As called for by the agreement, the intercommunal talks were resumed in Nicosia on 15 June 1979; they were recessed on 22 June 1979 (see A/34/620, para. 8). The Secretary-General and his representatives have since engaged in intensive consultations with the parties with a view to resolving the difficulties that had arisen in the talks (see A/34/620, paras. 9-19 and S/13672, paras. 45-55).

At its thirty-fourth session, 42/ the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of resolution 33/15 and, in addition, 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 Cyprus to exercise the above-mentioned rights; welcomed the proposal for the demilitarization of Cyprus; expressed its support for and called for the urgent resumption of the negotiations on the basis of the 19 May 1979 agreement; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly by 31 March 1980 on the progress achieved in the negotiations between the two communities on the basis of that agreement; authorized the President of the thirty-fourth session of the Assembly, in the event of the Secretary-General's

42/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 21):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/620 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/34/690;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/34/L.40 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 34/30 and decision 34/408;
- (e) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/34/PV.33;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.68 and 70-74.

reporting lack of progress in the above-mentioned negotiations, to appoint an ad hoc committee composed of no more than seven Member States; requested the committee to maintain contact with the Secretary-General in his task of facilitating the successful conclusion of the negotiations between the two communities; further requested the committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General to recommend steps for and promote implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Assembly on Cyprus; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/30).

In his report to the General Assembly in pursuance of resolution 34/30 (A/35/161), the Secretary-General indicated that, owing to the divergent and firmly held positions of the parties, the efforts to resume the negotiations between the communities on the basis of the 19 May 1979 agreement had not, thus far, borne fruit. He added that he would pursue the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council, as he continued to hold to the opinion that the intercommunal talks, if properly used, represented the best available method for negotiating a just and lasting political settlement of the Cyprus problem.

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 12 of resolution 34/30 (A/35/161);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 16 of resolution 34/30.

In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letters from Cyprus: A/35/57-S/13719, A/35/136-S/13848, A/35/180-S/13904;
- (b) Letters from Turkey: A/35/70-S/13751, A/35/115-S/13821, A/35/165-S/13873, A/35/204-S/13920.

24. Question of Palestine: report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine; recognized that the Palestinian people was a principal party in the establishment of peace in the Middle East; and further recognized the right of the Palestinian

people to regain its rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly, inter alia, decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of 20 Member States; requested the Committee, inter alia, to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 3236 (XXIX); and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, established pursuant to resolution 3376 (XXX), was expanded by the addition of three members at the thirty-first session (decision 31/318). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States:

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

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

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

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly once again urged the Security Council to consider and take, as soon as possible, a decision on the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (resolution 33/28 A). At the same session, the Assembly authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations (resolution 33/28 B). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights continued to discharge its tasks; and further requested the Secretary-General to consider the strengthening and possible reorganization and renaming of the Special Unit (resolution 33/28 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, 43/ the General Assembly expressed its grave concern that the unresolved Palestine problem, the core of the Middle East conflict, continued to endanger international peace and security; reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be established without the achievement, inter alia, of a just solution to the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; called once more for the invitation of the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East held under the auspices of the United Nations, on an equal footing with other parties; endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and expressed its regret and concern that these recommendations, endorsed by the Assembly in its resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A and 33/28 A, had not been implemented; noted with regret that the Security Council had not taken the action it had been urged to take by the Assembly in its resolution 32/40 A; once again urged the Council to consider and to take, as soon as possible, a decision on the recommendations endorsed by the Assembly; and authorized and requested the Committee, in the event of the Council failing to consider or to take a decision on those recommendations by 31 March 1980, to consider that situation and to make suggestions it deemed appropriate (resolution 34/65 A). At the same session, the Assembly noted with concern that the Camp David accords had been concluded outside the framework of the United Nations and without the participation of the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people; rejected those provisions of the accords which ignored, infringed upon, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and which envisaged and condoned

43/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 24):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/34/35 and Corr.1);
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/34/L.41/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/34/L.42 and Add.1, A/34/L.43 and Add.1/Rev.1, A/34/L.44 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/794;
- (d) Resolutions 34/65 A to D;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.74;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.77-81, 83 and 100.

continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967; strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties which constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter and various international resolutions on the Palestinian issue; and declared that the Camp David accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (resolution 34/65 B). The Assembly also requested the Committee to keep the situation relating to the question of Palestine under review and to report and make suggestions to the Assembly or to the Council as appropriate; authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations and to send representatives to appropriate international conferences; and requested the United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine to co-operate fully with the Committee (resolution 34/65 C). Furthermore, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in the light of consultations held in accordance with resolution 33/28 C, to redesignate the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights as the Division for Palestinian Rights, and to provide it with the resources necessary to discharge the increased responsibilities assigned to it by the Assembly; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division, in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance, should continue to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of resolution 32/40 B and should undertake an expanded programme of work; invited all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee and the Division in the performance of their tasks; requested the Secretary-General to direct the United Nations Postal Administration to issue a series of United Nations commemorative postage stamps to publicize the grave situation and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people; requested Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and to issue special postage stamps for the occasion; and requested the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to set up, in consultation with the Committee, a photographic display in the public areas of the United Nations Headquarters (resolution 34/65 D).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable rights of the Palestinian People called for under resolution 34/65 C, which will be issued as Supplement No. 35 (A/35/35). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letters from Egypt: A/35/102-S/13795, A/35/133-S/13845 and Corr.1, A/35/155-S/13861;
- (b) Letter from Pakistan: A/35/109-S/13810;
- (c) Letter from the Chairman of the Committee: A/35/111.

25. 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, *inter alia*, 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, 44/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte; appealed to the Government of France to begin negotiations with the Government of the Comoros as soon as possible with a view to implementing the relevant United Nations resolutions on the Comorian island of Mayotte; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in liaison with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, 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 the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/69.

26. The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General

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

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

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

44/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 29):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/665;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/34/L.54 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 34/69;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.92.

By resolutions adopted on 25 and 27 October 1973, the Security Council established the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). The Force, which was deployed in the Egypt-Israel sector, was set up for an initial period of six months (resolutions 340 (1973) and 341 (1973)). Its mandate was subsequently extended by the Council, the last time until 24 July 1979 (resolution 438 (1978)). On that day the mandate of UNEF lapsed, and subsequently the Force was withdrawn.

On 15 December 1973, the Security Council, noting that a peace conference on the Middle East was to begin shortly at Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations, expressed the hope that the conference would make speedy progress towards the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East and expressed its confidence that the Secretary-General would play a full and effective role at the conference, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council (resolution 344 (1973)). The Secretary-General submitted a report on this matter to the Council on 24 December 1973 (S/11169).

On 31 May 1974, following the conclusion of the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces (S/11302 and Add.1 and 2), the Security Council decided to establish a United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for an initial period of six months (resolution 350 (1974)). The mandate of the Force has been subsequently extended by the Council, the last time until 30 November 1980 (resolution 470 (1980)). An account of the establishment and activities of UNDOF is contained in the reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council on the subject (S/11310 and Add.1-4, S/11563 and Add.1, S/11694, S/11883 and Add.1, S/12083 and Add.1, S/12235, S/12453, S/12710, S/12934, S/13350, S/13637, S/13957).

On 19 March 1978, the Security Council established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The Force, which is deployed in southern Lebanon, was set up for an initial period of six months (resolution 425 (1978) and 426 (1978)). The mandate of the Force has been subsequently extended by the Council, the last time until 19 June 1980 (resolution 459 (1979)). An account of the establishment and activities of UNIFIL is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Council on the subject (S/12620 and Add.1-5, S/12845, S/12929, S/13026 and Corr.1, S/13254, S/13258, S/13308, S/13384, S/13391). In addition, as a result of incidents which took place in southern Lebanon in March and April 1980, the Secretary-General submitted a special report to the Security Council (S/13888 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3). Following consideration of the situation, the Council adopted resolution 467 (1980).

The cease-fire observation operations established by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) in the Suez Canal sector, the Israel-Syria sector and the Israel-Lebanon sector were discontinued when United Nations peace-keeping forces in their respective areas, namely UNEF, UNDOF, and UNIFIL, were set up. Observers of UNTSO now assist and co-operate with UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks, as a separate group in the case of UNIFIL and as an integral part of the Force in the case of UNDOF. They also maintain a presence in Egypt, in accordance with existing decisions of the Security Council.

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth session in 1970 (resolution 2628 (XXV)), at its twenty-sixth session in 1971 (resolution 2799 (XXVI)), at its twenty-seventh session in 1972

(resolution 2949 (XXVII)), at its thirtieth session in 1975 (resolution 3414 (XXX)), at its thirty-first session in 1976 (resolutions 31/61 and 31/62), at its thirty-second session in 1977 (resolution 32/20) and at its thirty-third session in 1978 (resolution 33/29).

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/20 and 33/29, the Secretary-General has submitted to the Assembly comprehensive reports covering developments in the Middle East from May 1973 until October 1978 (A/33/311-S/12896) and from October 1978 until October 1979 (A/34/584-S/13578).

At its thirty-fourth session, ^{45/} the General Assembly, *inter alia* condemned Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and relevant resolutions of the United Nations; declared once more that peace was indivisible and that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East question must be based on a comprehensive solution, under the auspices of the United Nations, which took into account all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in particular the attainment by the Palestinian people of all its inalienable rights and the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem; condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties which violated the recognized rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of just and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area; reaffirmed that until Israel, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations, withdrew from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, and until the Palestinian people attained and exercised its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by the Assembly in resolution 3236 (XXIX), a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in which all countries and peoples in the region lived in peace and security within recognized and secure boundaries, would not be achieved; called anew for the early convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and the co-chairmanship of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with the participation on an equal footing of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization in accordance with Assembly resolution 3375 (XXX); urged the parties to the conflict and all other interested parties to work towards the achievement of a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the problem and worked out with the participation of all parties concerned within the framework of the United Nations; requested the

^{45/} References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 25):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/584-S/13578;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/338-S/13419;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/34/L.53 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 34/70;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.84-88, 90 and 92.

Security Council, in the exercise of its responsibilities under the Charter, to take all necessary measures in order to ensure the implementation of relevant resolutions of both the Council and the Assembly, and to facilitate the achievement of such a comprehensive settlement aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region; requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of its resolution, to forward the records of the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East to the Council and to inform all concerned, including the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report covering, in all their aspects, the developments in the Middle East (resolution 34/70).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/70. In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letters from Israel: A/35/59-S/13723, A/35/63-S/13736, A/35/64-S/13738, A/35/77-S/13766, A/35/78-S/13767, A/35/86-S/13781, A/35/90-S/13785, A/35/95-S/13789, A/35/97-S/13792, A/35/98-S/13793, A/35/131-S/13838, A/35/166-S/13874, A/35/170, A/35/171, A/35/207-S/13923;
- (b) Letter from Iraq: A/35/110-S/13816;
- (c) Letter from the Syrian Arab Republic: A/35/112;
- (d) Letters from Lebanon: A/35/139, A/35/153;
- (e) Letter from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: A/35/188-S/13912.

27. 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

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 and of the fifth and ninth special sessions 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) and 447 (1979). In addition, the International

Court of Justice has examined and delivered opinions on related aspects of the question, including an advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 46/ in response to General Assembly resolution 338 (IV) and an advisory opinion of 21 June 1971 47/ in response to Security Council resolution 284 (1970).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

47/ 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-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 reiterated that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence were achieved in the Territory and, for that purpose, reaffirmed the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence; strongly condemned the intensified preparation by South Africa to impose in Namibia a so-called "internal settlement", designed to give a semblance of power to a puppet régime and a cover of legality to the racist occupation, to foster civil war and to propagate the fiction that the struggle of the Namibian people for the liberation of the Territory would be aggression perpetrated from the outside (resolution S-9/2).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly condemned the South African régime for unilaterally holding elections in Namibia from 4 to 8 December 1978, in contravention and defiance of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 439 (1978); declared those elections and their results to be null and void; called upon Member States not to accord any form of recognition to any representative or organ established as a result of those elections; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the progress achieved (resolution 33/182 B). The Assembly also decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should open a special account in the United Nations Fund for Namibia for the financing of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme in consultation with SWAPO; decided to allocate the sum of \$500,000 as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1979 and to include the Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and a representative of the United Nations Development Programme in the Senate of the Institute for Namibia as full members; and proclaimed 1979 the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia (resolution 33/182 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, 48/ the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the question; and decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should, inter alia, denounce all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate its system of colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia; endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed in 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; secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State comprising, inter alia, the total area of Walvis Bay; counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations; mobilize international political support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal administration of South Africa from Namibia; hold a series of plenary meetings in Africa in 1980 at the highest possible level; inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions and other concerned non-governmental organizations of Member States about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO; represent Namibia to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia were protected, as appropriate, in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences; take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and such other measures as might be necessary for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia; formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate aid for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system; act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage

48/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 27):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/34/23/Add.2;
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 12A (A/34/24/Add.1);
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: A/34/840;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/34/696;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/34/L.45 and Add.1, A/34/L.46 and Add.1, A/34/L.47 and Add.1, A/34/L.48 and Add.1, A/34/L.49 and Add.1, A/34/L.50/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/34/L.56 and Add.1;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/807;
- (g) Resolutions 34/92 A to G and decisions 34/326 and 34/421;
- (h) Meeting of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/34/SR.27;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.75;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.91-96, 100 and 111.

the Fund; co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with SWAPO; and provide broad guidelines and formulate the principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka (resolution 34/92 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted six other resolutions under this agenda item. They related to intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia (resolution 34/92 B); action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia (resolution 34/92 C); the Nationhood Programme for Namibia (resolution 34/92 D); the United Nations Fund for Namibia (resolution 34/92 E); dissemination of information on Namibia (resolution 34/92 F); and the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa (resolution 34/92 G).

At the same session, the General Assembly reappointed the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (see item 17 (i)) (decision 34/326).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/35/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports
- (c) 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, in 1962, they were combined under the present title.

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

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)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to shorten the title of the Special Committee to "Special Committee on Apartheid", to expand its membership by not more than seven additional members and to widen its mandate so that it could constantly review all aspects of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions (resolution 2671 A (XXV)). At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to change the name of the Committee to "Special Committee against Apartheid" and to enlarge further its membership (resolution 3324 D (XXIX)). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the regional groups, to expand the membership of the Special Committee, bearing in mind of principle of equitable geographic distribution (resolution 34/93 R). As at 1 June 1980, no additional members had been appointed. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 Member States:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, 49/ the General Assembly adopted resolutions relating to the situation in South Africa (resolution 34/93 A), the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 34/93 B), the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa (resolution 34/93 C), the arms embargo against South Africa (resolution 34/93 D), nuclear collaboration with South Africa (resolution 34/93 E), the oil embargo against South Africa (resolution 34/93 F), the bantustans (resolution 34/93 G), political prisoners in South Africa (resolution 34/93 H), assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement (resolution 34/93 I), dissemination of information on apartheid (resolution 34/93 J), women and children under apartheid (resolution 34/93 K), the role of the mass media in international action against apartheid (resolution 34/93 L), the role

49/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 28):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/34/22);
- (b) Special report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 22A (A/34/22/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 36 (A/34/36);
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Inquiry into the reports concerning a nuclear explosion by South Africa: A/34/639, A/34/674 and Add.1 and 2;
 - (ii) United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: A/34/661 and Corr.1;
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa: A/34/499;
- (f) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/34/675;
- (g) Draft resolutions: A/34/L.21 and Add.1, A/34/L.22 and Add.1, A/34/L.23 and Add.1, A/34/L.24/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/34/L.25/Rev.1, A/34/L.26 and Add.1, A/34/L.27 and Add.1, A/34/L.28 and Add.1, A/34/L.29/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/34/L.30 and Add.1, A/34/L.31 and Add.1, A/34/L.32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/34/L.33 and Add.1, A/34/L.34/Rev.2, A/34/L.35 and Add.1, A/34/L.36/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/34/L.37 and Add.1, A/34/L.39 and Add.1;
- (h) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/822;
- (i) Resolutions 34/93 A to R and decisions 34/404 and 34/423;
- (j) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/34/PV.26;
- (k) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.76;
- (l) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.47, 54-61, 69, 100, 101 and 106.

of non-governmental organizations in international action against apartheid (resolution 34/93 M), apartheid in sports (resolution 34/93 N), the Declaration on South Africa (resolution 34/93 O), relations between Israel and South Africa (resolution 34/93 P), investments in South Africa (resolution 34/93 Q), and the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolution 34/93 R). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make an immediate inquiry into reports that South Africa had conducted an atomic explosion and to report to the Assembly on the matter (decision 34/404).

The question of race conflict in South Africa has been before the Security Council since 1960, when the Council, inter alia, recognized that the situation in the Union of South Africa was one that had led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security (resolution 134 (1960)). In 1963, the Council called on all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa (resolution 181 (1963)). This ban was later extended to include the sale of equipment and material for the maintenance and manufacture of arms and ammunition to South Africa and was reiterated and strengthened in 1964, 1970 and 1972. In 1974, the Council reviewed the relationship between the United Nations and South Africa, but failed to adopt a resolution. In 1976, following the shooting of demonstrators in Soweto, the Council strongly condemned the Government of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people and called upon it urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 392 (1976)). In 1977, the Security Council strongly condemned the South African racist régime for violence and repression against the black people and expressed its support for, and solidarity with, all those struggling for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 417 (1977)). The Council also decided that all States should cease any provision to South Africa of arms and related matériel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for them, and decided that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons (resolution 418 (1977)). Furthermore, the Council established a committee to examine the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977), to study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa could be made more effective and to seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of that resolution (resolution 421 (1977)).

Several other organs of the United Nations deals with various aspects of this question which are considered under different agenda items (see, for example, items 75 and 87).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22);
- (b) Special reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid: A/35/22/Add.1- ; to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 22A;

- (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 36 (A/35/36);
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 34/93 A, B, F and L.

In addition, a letter from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/35/160-S/13869) has been circulated under this item.

29. Drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries: report of the Secretary-General

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 at the request of Nigeria. 50/ At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, 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 the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/140.

30. 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 at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka. 51/ 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).

50/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 129):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/34/247 and Corr.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/34/L.58 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 34/140;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.104.

51/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 128):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/34/246;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/34/L.57 and Add.1;
- (c) Amendments: A/34/L.63 and Add.1;
- (d) Decision 34/431;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.103 and 104.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1970, at the request of Romania (A/7994). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, a report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures and to submit it to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session (resolution 2667 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures; 52/ recommended that the widest possible distribution should be given to the report and that its conclusions should be taken into account in future disarmament negotiations; and decided to keep the item under constant review (resolution 2831 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States to make renewed efforts aimed at adopting effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, including the reduction of military budgets; requested the Secretary-General to pursue the study of the consequences of the arms race; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session (resolution 3075 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, repeated its call to all States to adopt effective measures for the cessation of the arms race; and requested the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, the above-mentioned report, 52/ covering the basic topics of that report and taking into account any new developments which he would consider necessary (resolution 3462 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, 53/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the up-dated report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures (A/32/88 and Corr.1 and Add.1); decided

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

53/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 33):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/88 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/32/367;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/415;
- (d) Resolution 32/75;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.7-30;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.51;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.100.

to transmit the report to the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; recommended that the conclusions of the report should be taken into account in future disarmament negotiations; requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication; reaffirmed its decision to keep the item under constant review; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session (resolution 32/75).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly declared that the economic and social consequences of the armaments race were so detrimental that its continuation was incompatible with the implementation of the new international economic order; and requested the Secretary-General to submit periodically reports on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (resolution S-10/2, paras. 16 and 93 (c)).

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

32. Reduction of military budgets: 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 with the following wording: "Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries" (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the matter (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

In connexion with resolution 3093 A (XXVIII), the Secretary-General on 2 August 1974 invited the Permanent Representatives of the States appointed by the President of the General Assembly to serve on the Special Committee to inform him of the names of the representatives of their Governments to the Committee; the same invitation was sent to China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom 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 examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/9770) called for under resolution 3093 B (XXVIII), *inter alia*, invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General 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 examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/10165 and Add.1 and 2), appealed to all States to strive to reach agreed reductions in their military budgets; and requested the Secretary-General, assisted by a group of qualified experts, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis of various aspects of the problem, including conclusions and recommendations (resolution 3463 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/222 and Corr.1), inter alia, invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments with regard to matters covered in the report and, in particular, their views and suggestions on the proposed standardized reporting instrument; 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, inter alia, noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/194 and Add.1); requested the Secretary-General to ascertain which States would be prepared to participate in a pilot test of the reporting instrument and to report thereon to the Assembly at its tenth special session; and 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 (resolution 32/85).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly expressed the view that gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis would contribute to curbing the arms race and decided to continue to consider what concrete steps should be taken to facilitate such reduction (resolution S-10/2, paras. 89-90).

At its thirty-third session, 54/ the General Assembly, after recognizing that the work of the Assembly on the subject had moved the whole exercise to a position where practical steps for testing and refining the proposed reporting instrument could be taken, requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting, to carry out

54/ References for the thirty-third session (agenda item 45):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/33/433;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/33/506;
- (c) Resolution 33/67;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/33/PV.29-50 and 55;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/33/SR.59;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/33/PV.84.

a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument with the voluntary co-operation of States from different regions and representing different budgeting and accounting systems, to assess the results of the practical test and to develop recommendations for further refinement and implementation of the reporting instrument; 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, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" (see also, item 44), considered that a new impetus should be given to endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned; requested, to this end, the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving such agreements; and appealed to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development (resolution 34/83 F).

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

33. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/71 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, 55/ which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States which were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all the measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

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

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, 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)).

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

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

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

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the United States of America to make every effort to ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty as soon as possible; and welcomed the declaration made by the President of the French Republic on 25 May 1978 regarding the adherence of his country to Additional Protocol I of the Treaty and invited the Government of that country to make every effort to adhere to the Protocol as soon as possible (resolution 33/58).

At its thirty-fourth session, 56/ the General Assembly invited France and the United States of America to take all necessary steps in order to secure the ratification of Additional Protocol I at the earliest possible date (resolution 34/71).

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

34. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 48). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was for the first time on the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, in 1969.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the effects of the possible use of such weapons (resolution 2454 A (XXIII)). The report 57/ was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

56/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 30):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/34/740;
- (b) Resolution 34/71;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-37;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

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

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth session (resolution 2603 (XXIV)) and at its twenty-fifth session (resolution 2662 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and requested the depositary Governments to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date (resolution 2826 (XXVI)). The Convention was opened for signature and ratification on 10 April 1972. The Assembly also requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to seek agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons (resolution 2827 A (XXVI)), a request which was repeated at subsequent sessions (resolutions 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65 and 32/77).

On 26 March 1975, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered, inter alia, 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, 58/ that all States which had not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction was one of the most urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations (resolution S-10/2, paras. 72, 73 and 75).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to submit their joint initiative to the Committee on Disarmament in order to assist it in achieving early agreement on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; requested the Committee on Disarmament to undertake negotiations with a view to elaborating such an agreement; and invited all States that had not yet done so to accede to the Convention, as well as to accede to or ratify the Protocol (resolution 33/59 A). At the same session, the Assembly, referring to a review conference of the Parties to the Convention, noted that, after appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee of parties to the Convention was to be arranged (resolution 33/59 B).

58/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

At its thirty-fourth session, 59/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Committee on Disarmament to undertake, at the beginning of its session in 1980, negotiations on an agreement 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, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives; and requested the Committee to report on the result of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/72).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from Viet Nam: A/35/71;
- (b) Letters from Democratic Kampuchea: A/35/96-S/13790, A/35/173-S/13891, A/35/185-S/13906.

59/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 31):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/34/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/34/741;
- (c) Resolution 34/72;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

35. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/73: report of the Committee on Disarmament

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests independently of agreement on other disarmament measures was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. 60/ 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, inter alia, stressed the importance of the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all States within the framework of an effective nuclear disarmament process (resolution S-10/2, para. 51).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly regretted that a draft treaty on the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing had not been concluded during the previous year; urged the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to expedite their negotiations and to use their utmost endeavours to transmit the results to the Committee on Disarmament; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to take up immediately the agreed text resulting from the negotiations with a view to the submission as soon as possible of a draft treaty (resolution 33/60).

At its thirty-fourth session, 61/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate negotiations on a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear test explosions by all States for all time, as a matter of the highest priority; called upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to use their best endeavours to bring their negotiations to a positive conclusion in time for consideration during the next session of the Committee on Disarmament; and invited Governments of Member States to contribute to the further development

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

61/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 32):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/34/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/34/742;
- (c) Resolution 34/73;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-43.
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

of national and international co-operative measures to detect seismic events aimed at setting up a global verification system of a comprehensive test ban treaty and to co-operate with the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events for the fulfilment of its mandate (resolution 34/73).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27).

36. Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Disarmament Commission

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Question of general and complete disarmament" (see also item 48), declared the 1970s as the Disarmament Decade (resolution 2602 E (XXIV)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the purposes of the Disarmament Decade; invited Member States to report on the measures and policies they had adopted to achieve the purposes and objectives of the Decade; and decided to include an item entitled "Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade" in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session (resolution 3261 A (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated the central interest of the United Nations in all disarmament negotiations; called upon Member States and the Secretary-General to intensify their efforts in support of the link between disarmament and development so as to promote disarmament negotiations; and invited the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to review the work done in the implementation of the purposes and objectives of the Decade (resolution 3470 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade; requested the Secretary-General to ensure a proper co-ordination of disarmament and development activities within the United Nations system of organizations; urged the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to adopt a comprehensive programme dealing with all aspects of general and complete disarmament; and called upon non-governmental organizations and international institutions and organizations to further the goals of the Decade (resolution 31/68).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the decision of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to set up an ad hoc working group to elaborate a comprehensive programme for disarmament; and requested the Conference to continue its work on this subject and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its tenth special session (resolution 32/80).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted that the Disarmament Commission should, inter alia, consider the elements of a comprehensive programme for disarmament to be submitted as recommendations to the Assembly and, through it, to the Committee on Disarmament (resolution S-10/2, para. 118 (a)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again called upon the Disarmament Commission to give priority consideration to the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament; expressed its satisfaction that the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development had been convened by the Secretary-General to commence its study; and took note of the preparations for the strategy for the third United Nations development decade and stressed the need to continue to promote the link between the strategy for disarmament and the strategy for development (resolution 33/62).

At its thirty-fourth session, 62/ the General Assembly decided to declare the decade of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade; directed the Disarmament Commission to prepare elements of a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" and submit them to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for consideration and adoption; determined that the draft resolution should embody, inter alia, an indication of targets during the Second Disarmament Decade for accomplishing the major objectives and goals of disarmament, as well as ways and means of mobilizing world public opinion in that regard; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views and suggestions of Member States and of relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on possible elements in the declaration (resolution 34/75).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Disarmament Commission, which will be issued as Supplement No. 42 (A/35/42). In addition, a letter from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/35/175) has been circulated under this item.

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

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see also item 48), the General Assembly reaffirmed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone; reiterated its call upon all States to respect and abide by the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa issued by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in 1964; 63/ and reiterated further its call upon all States to refrain from

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/34/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/34/744;
- (c) Resolution 34/75;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

63/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

testing, manufacturing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons on the African continent (resolution 3261 E (XXIX)). At subsequent sessions, the Assembly reaffirmed the calls contained in resolution 3261 E (XXIX) (resolutions 3471 (XXX), 31/69 and 32/81).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered, inter alia, that in Africa, where the Organization of African Unity 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, inter alia, 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; requested the Security Council to exercise a close watch on South Africa and to take appropriate effective steps to prevent South Africa from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons; 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, 64/ the General Assembly, inter alia, condemned the reported explosion of a nuclear device by South Africa; reaffirmed that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; and further requested the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action, bearing in mind the recommendations of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London on 24 and 25 February 1979, against the racist régime of South Africa, so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 34/76 A). At the same session, the Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject of reports of a nuclear explosion by South Africa (A/34/674 and Add.1 and 2) (see also item 28), appealed to all Member States in a position to do so to provide all relevant information at their disposal to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-

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

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/34/745;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/809;
- (c) Resolutions 34/76 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-43;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.75;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

General to follow the situation closely and to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/76 B).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/76 B.

38. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

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, inter alia, commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area should proclaim their intention to refrain from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons; called upon the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3263 (XXIX)).

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

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

At subsequent sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 31/71, 32/82 and 33/64).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered, inter alia, 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-fourth session, 65/ the General Assembly urged all parties concerned to consider taking the steps required for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; invited them, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, to declare, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (resolution S-10/2), their support for establishing such a zone in the region and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; reaffirmed its recommendation to the nuclear-weapon States; and renewed its invitation to the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone (resolution 34/77).

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

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706). At that session, the Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned (resolution 3265 A (XXIX)). The Assembly also endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the States of the South Asian region and 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)). The Assembly also 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 subsequent sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 31/73, 32/83 and 33/65).

65/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 36):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/34/746;
- (b) Resolution 34/77;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-41;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted that all States in the region of South Asia had expressed their determination to keep their countries free of nuclear weapons, and considered that no action should be taken by them which might deviate from that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (e)).

At its thirty-fourth session, 66/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged the States of South Asia and other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States to continue to make all possible efforts to establish the zone and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective; called upon the nuclear-weapon States to respond positively to the proposal; and requested the Secretary-General to render such assistance as might be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of the zone and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/78).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/78.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly took note of the draft agreement submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/L.711/Rev.1) and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 31/74).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations aimed at working

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/527;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/34/747;
- (c) Resolution 34/78;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

out the text of such an agreement; and urged all States to refrain from any action which would impede international talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (resolution 32/84 A). At the same session, the Assembly 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), which defined weapons of mass destruction as atomic explosive weapons, radio-active material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons and any weapons developed in the future which might have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of the atomic bomb or other weapons mentioned above; and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to consider the desirability of formulating agreements on the prohibition of any specific new weapons which might be identified (resolution 32/84 B).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered, inter alia, that a convention should be concluded prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, that efforts should be pursued aiming at the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction, and that the question should be kept under continuing review (resolution S-10/2, paras. 76 and 77).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/66 A and B).

At its thirty-fourth session, 67/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Committee on Disarmament actively to continue negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and, where necessary, specific agreements on particular types of such weapons; requested the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and urged all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect the talks aimed at working out such an agreement or agreements; (resolution 34/79).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/34/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/34/748;
- (c) Resolution 34/79;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly declared that the Indian Ocean was designated as a zone of peace, and called upon the great Powers, the littoral and hinterland States and other maritime users of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with each other with a view to realizing the aims of the Declaration (resolution 2832 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, consisting of 15 members (resolution 2992 (XXVII)). At the twenty-ninth session, the Committee was enlarged to 18 members (resolution 3259 B (XXIX)). At the thirty-second session, the Committee was further enlarged to 23 members (resolution 32/86). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee (resolution 34/80 B). By a communication dated 10 June 1980, the President of the Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee, he had appointed 11 additional members (A/34/854). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 44 Member States:

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

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work and 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 (resolution 3080 (XXVIII)).

The factual statement was considered by the Ad Hoc Committee, which decided to annex it to the Committee's report to the General Assembly (A/9629).

At subsequent sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88 and 32/86).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted, inter alia, 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, inter alia, decided to convene a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979, and decided that other States could attend upon the invitation of the Committee; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee would make the necessary preparations for convening the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean; and requested the Meeting to submit its report to the Assembly at the thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/68).

At its thirty-fourth session, 68/ the General Assembly, inter alia, renewed the general mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions (resolution 34/80 A); 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 Ad Hoc Committee; 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; 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, as referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 2832 (XXVI), and to hold its preparatory sessions at United Nations Headquarters and at least two such sessions, including the final one, in Mauritius (resolution 34/80 B).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 29 (A/35/29).

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/8491). At that session, the Assembly expressed the conviction that it was most desirable to take immediate steps in order that careful consideration might be given to the convening of a world disarmament conference open to all States; invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on any relevant questions relating to a world disarmament conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report containing those views and suggestions (resolution 2833 (XXVI)).

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

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/34/29);
- (b) Report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 45 (A/34/45 and Corr.1);
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/34/749;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/810;
- (e) Resolutions 34/80 A and B;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13, 15-44 and 50;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.74;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

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

By a letter dated 20 December 1972 (A/8990), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, pursuant to resolution 2930 (XXVII), he had decided to appoint the following 31 Member States to serve on the Special Committee:

Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The President also informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the general wish, the remaining four seats would be reserved for the nuclear States which might wish to become members of the Special Committee in the future.

The designated members of the Special Committee held an informal exchange of views between 26 April and 14 September 1973.

By a note dated 17 October 1973 (A/9228), the Secretary-General, in view of the absence of a report by the Special Committee, informed the General Assembly about the developments which had taken place in regard to the implementation of resolution 2930 (XXVII).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems, including conditions for the realization of such a conference, and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session; further decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should consist of the following 40 non-nuclear-weapon States:

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia;

and invited the States possessing nuclear weapons to co-operate or maintain contact with the Ad Hoc 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 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 subsequent sessions, the General Assembly, inter alia, continued its consideration of this item and renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee (resolutions 3469 (XXX), 31/190, 32/89 and 33/69).

At its tenth special session, 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-fourth session, 69/ the General Assembly, inter alia, renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee; and noted with satisfaction that in its report the Committee had stated that, having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the Assembly might wish to decide that after its second special session devoted to disarmament a world disarmament conference would take place as soon as the necessary consensus on its convening had been reached (resolution 34/81).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 28 (A/35/28).

43. United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Conference

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 48). At that session, the Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled Napalm and Other

69/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 40):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference: Supplement No. 28 (A/34/28);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/34/750;
- (c) Resolution 34/81;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use, 70/ 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, inter alia, invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the question (resolution 3255 A (XXIX)); urged all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons; and invited all Governments and international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General all information about the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts (resolution 3255 B (XXIX)).

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

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions (resolution 31/64).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted resolution 22 (IV) on follow-up regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons, adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977, in which the Conference had recommended, inter alia, that a conference of Governments on such weapons should be convened not later than 1979; and decided to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference on this question and to convene a preparatory conference for the United Nations conference (resolution 32/152).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered, inter alia, that the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects should seek agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of certain conventional weapons, including those which might cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects, and that all States were called upon to contribute towards carrying out that task (resolution S-10/2, paras. 86 and 87).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Preparatory Conference for 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 (A/33/44); and 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, 71/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Conference; noted with appreciation that the Conference had reached agreement with regard to a draft proposal banning the use of non-detectable fragments; took note of the progress made by the Conference Working Group on a General Treaty, which had been entrusted with the preparation of the text of a convention to which optional protocols or clauses embodying prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons, deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, would be attached; and endorsed the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session at Geneva for a period of up to four weeks, starting on 15 September 1980, with a view to completing negotiations (resolution 34/82).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference called for under resolution 34/82.

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

- (a) Report of the Conference: A/CONF.95/8;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/34/751;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/811;
- (d) Resolution A/34/82;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-39;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.75;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

44. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:
- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament
 - (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission
 - (c) Preparation for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament
 - (d) Paragraph 125 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session
 - (i) Report of the Committee on Disarmament
 - (ii) Report of the Disarmament Commission
 - (e) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session
 - (f) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
 - (g) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Committee on Disarmament
 - (h) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General
 - (i) Nuclear weapons in all aspects: report of the Committee on Disarmament
 - (j) Programme of research and studies on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
 - (k) United Nations studies on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly, inter alia, 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 its thirty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions related to military and nuclear collaboration with Israel (resolution 33/71 A), non-use of nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear war (resolution 33/71 B), the urgent need for cessation of further testing of nuclear weapons (resolution 33/71 C), Disarmament Week (resolution 33/71 D), the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament (resolution 33/71 E), the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session (resolution 33/71 F), the dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament (resolution 33/71 G), disarmament negotiations and disarmament machinery (resolution 33/71 H), disarmament and

development (resolution 33/71 I), the monitoring of disarmament agreements and strengthening of international security (resolution 33/71 J), the programme of research and studies on disarmament (resolution 33/71 K), paragraph 125 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (resolution 33/71 L), the study on the relationship between disarmament and development (resolution 33/71 M) and the new philosophy on disarmament (resolution 33/71 N). At that session, the Assembly decided to convene a second special session devoted to disarmament in 1982 at United Nations Headquarters and to set up, at its thirty-fifth session, a preparatory committee for the special session (resolution 33/71 H, sect. III).

At its thirty-fourth session, 72/ the General Assembly adopted 13 resolutions and one decision under this item.

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/34/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/34/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Monitoring of disarmament agreements and strengthening of international security: A/34/374, A/34/540;
 - (ii) Disarmament Week: A/34/436, A/34/457 and Add.1 and 2;
 - (iii) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: A/34/456 and Add.1;
 - (iv) Dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament: A/34/458 and Add.1, A/34/547;
 - (v) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: A/34/495;
 - (vi) Study on the relationship between disarmament and development: A/34/534;
 - (vii) United Nations studies on disarmament: A/34/588;
 - (viii) Programme of research and studies on disarmament: A/34/589;
 - (ix) New philosophy on disarmament: A/34/590;
 - (x) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: A/34/640;
- (d) Report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament: A/34/147;
- (e) Report of the First Committee: A/34/752;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/812;
- (g) Resolutions 34/83 A to M and decision 34/422;

In the first resolution, entitled "Disarmament and international security", the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/465 and Corr.1); considered that the halting of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, should be the first step in the implementation of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session; called upon all States to eliminate tensions and conflicts in their relations and to pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States; and requested the organs of the United Nations to initiate or accelerate work on developing and strengthening institutions for maintaining peace and security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter (resolution 34/83 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament", the General Assembly urged the Committee to proceed to substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda; invited the members of the Committee involved in separate negotiations on specific priority questions of disarmament to make every effort to achieve a positive conclusion of these negotiations for submission to the Committee and, failing this, to submit to the Committee a full report on the status of their separate negotiations; requested the Committee to initiate negotiations at its next session on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, with a view to completing its elaboration before the second special session of the Assembly on disarmament, and, in doing so, to take as a basis the recommendations adopted by the Disarmament Commission; and requested the Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/83 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session", the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its deep concern over the continued arms race and urgently called upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and all other major military Powers, immediately to undertake steps leading to effective halting and reversing of the arms race and to disarmament and, to this end, to make every effort to bring to a successful end the negotiations under way in the Committee on Disarmament and to resume or undertake as soon as possible negotiations on a bilateral, regional or multilateral basis on measures which had been agreed upon by consensus at the tenth special session; and invited all States which were engaged in bilateral, regional or multilateral disarmament or arms limitations negotiations outside the United Nations framework to keep the Assembly informed of the results of such negotiations (resolution 34/83 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament", the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of

(continued)

- (h) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-44;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.75;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

/...

the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament (A/34/640); decided to continue the programme; requested him to make adequate arrangements regarding the programme for 1980 in accordance with the guidelines approved by the Assembly at its thirty-third session; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the programme (resolution 34/83 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Monitoring of disarmament agreements and strengthening of international security", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out an in-depth study on the technical, legal and financial implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Question of the Establishment of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency; and requested him to submit a comprehensive report on the subject in time for the Assembly to take a decision at its special session devoted to disarmament in 1982 and to submit the report no later than June 1981 to the preparatory committee for the special session (resolution 34/83 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Freezing and reduction of military budgets" (see also item 32), the General Assembly considered that a new impetus should be given to endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned; requested, to this end, the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving such agreement; and appealed to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries (resolution 34/83 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war", the General Assembly decided to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament the views of States concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons, avoidance of nuclear war and related matters; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to take those views into appropriate consideration and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/83 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/34/42) and the recommendations contained therein on the elements of a comprehensive programme on disarmament; requested the Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate and to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1980, beginning on 12 May 1980; further requested the Commission to continue the consideration of the agenda item contained in section II of resolution 33/71 H, with the aim of elaborating a general approach to negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament; and requested the Commission to submit a report on its work and its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/83 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Disarmament Week", the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the reports of the Secretary-General on measures taken by the governmental and non-governmental organizations to foster the objectives of disarmament (A/34/457 and Add.1 and 2) and on elements of a model programme for Disarmament Week (A/34/436); invited all States to take into account the elements of the model programme proposed by the Secretary-General; invited the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race and requested them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly; invited Governments to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objective of Disarmament Week, invited international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in holding Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/83 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to continue, at the beginning of its session of 1980, consideration of the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects"; requested the Committee to initiate, as a matter of high priority, negotiations, with the participation of all nuclear-weapon States, on the question of the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and to undertake preparatory consultations on those negotiations; and further requested the Committee to report on the results of those negotiations to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/83 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Study on the relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General (A/34/534); with respect to the study, requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate action to provide the resources and expertise necessary to complete successfully the study; and appealed to Governments to make available data and information relevant to a meaningful completion of the study (resolution 34/83 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Committee on Disarmament", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the staff and the necessary assistance and services needed by the Committee and by any subsidiary bodies which it might establish in accordance with the arrangements contained in its rules of procedure (resolution 34/83 L).

In the thirteenth resolution, entitled "Programme of research and studies on disarmament", the General Assembly noted the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the programme of research and studies on disarmament (A/34/589), welcomed the recommendations concerning the United Nations institute for disarmament research submitted by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and set forth in the report of the Secretary-General; noted that, under those recommendations, the United Nations institute for disarmament research would be set up within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) as an interim arrangement, for the period until the second special session

of the Assembly devoted to disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to hold consultations with UNITAR regarding the establishment of the United Nations institute for disarmament research; expressed the hope that appropriate steps would be taken as soon as possible to implement the recommendations set forth in the report of the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/83 M).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare the study on the question of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban recommended by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and to complete it in time to be transmitted to the Committee on Disarmament in the spring of 1980 (decision 34/422).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission, called for under resolution 34/83 H; Supplement No. 42 (A/35/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General, called for under resolutions 34/83 D, I and M.

In addition, a letter from Romania (A/35/164) has been circulated under this item.

45. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, 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, 73/ the General Assembly, after welcoming the consideration by the Committee on Disarmament of the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" and the establishment of an ad hoc working group to conduct negotiations on the subject, inter alia, noted with satisfaction that in the Committee there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention; requested the Committee to continue the negotiations on the subject on a priority basis during its session of 1980 with a view to their early conclusion with the elaboration of a convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/84).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27).

46. Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, 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).

73/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 43):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/34/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/34/753;
- (c) Resolution 34/84;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

At its thirty-fourth session, 74/ the General Assembly affirmed the conclusion of the Committee on Disarmament that there was a wide recognition of the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear-weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Committee there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; recommended that the Committee should conclude, during its session of 1980, effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and decided to include in the provisional agenda at 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 the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27).

47. Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States: report of the Committee on Disarmament

At its thirty-fourth session, 75/ in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (see also item 46), the General Assembly, after recalling that each of the five nuclear Powers had stated its willingness to take action to affirm its support for and to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, inter alia, welcomed the report of the Committee on Disarmament on the subject; requested the Committee to continue its efforts at its next session with a view to reaching agreement on arrangements to strengthen the security of the non-nuclear-weapon States and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States" (resolution 34/86).

74/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 44):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/34/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/34/754;
- (c) Resolution 34/85;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

75/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 44):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/34/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/34/754;
- (c) Resolution 34/86;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97. /...

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27).

48. General and complete disarmament:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament
- (b) Study on nuclear weapons: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Study on all aspects of regional disarmament
- (d) Review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament: report of the Committee on Disarmament
- (e) Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General
- (f) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament
- (g) Confidence-building measures: report of the Secretary-General
- (h) Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Secretary-General
- (i) Strategic arms limitation talks

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session and has been given considerable attention by the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (resolution 1722 (XVI)), which became in 1969 the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament with a membership of 26 (resolution 2602 B (XXIV)), was further enlarged to 31 members in 1974 (resolution 3261 B (XXIX)) and was reorganized as the Committee on Disarmament in 1978 (resolution S-10/2, para. 120).

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, 76/ which had been submitted to the Assembly by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America; endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the composition of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament; and recommended that the Committee should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles, agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control (resolution 1722 (XVI)).

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

At the first session of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, in 1962, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a "Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament Under Strict International Control" and the United States of America and "Outline of Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World", which were extensively discussed. In subsequent years, the Committee increasingly turned its attention to the conclusion of partial or collateral measures of disarmament. Under that approach, several important, though limited, measures were negotiated, including the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, 77/ 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)).

The General Assembly considered this item at its twenty-seventh session (resolutions 2932 A and B (XXVII)), twenty-eighth session (resolutions 3184 A to C (XXVIII)), twenty-ninth session (resolutions 3261 A to G (XXIX)), thirtieth session (resolutions 3484 A to E (XXX)), thirty-first session (resolutions 31/189 A to D), thirty-second session (resolutions 32/87 A to G) and thirty-third session (resolutions 33/91 A to I and decision 33/422).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, 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 tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly established a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States and decided, inter alia, 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).

At the same session, the General Assembly 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 thirty-second session of the Assembly (ibid., para. 120). The President of the Assembly 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:

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

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the final report relating to the study on nuclear weapons (resolution 33/91 D); recommended that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed during the next special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, and requested the Committee to consider the modalities of the review of its membership and to report on that subject to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/91 G); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the final report on the relationship between disarmament and international security (resolution 33/91 I).

At its thirty-fourth session, 78/ the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under this item.

In the first resolution, entitled "Conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the report of the Committee on Disarmament with regard to radiological weapons and, particularly, its stated intention to continue consideration at its next annual session of proposals for a convention banning these weapons; and requested the Committee to proceed as soon as possible to reach agreement, through negotiations, on the text of such a convention and to report to the Assembly on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/87 A).

78/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 45):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/34/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/34/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Confidence-building measures: A/34/416 and Add.1-3;
 - (ii) Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security: A/34/465 and Corr.1;
 - (iii) Study on all the aspects of regional disarmament: A/34/519;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/34/755;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/813;
- (f) Resolutions 34/87 A to F;
- (g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-44;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.75;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

In the second resolution, entitled "Confidence-building measures", the General Assembly recommended that all States should continue to consider arrangements for specific confidence-building measures, taking into account the specific conditions and requirements of each region; decided to undertake a comprehensive study on confidence-building measures; requested the Secretary-General to carry out the study with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him on an equitable geographical basis and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and invited States which had not yet done so to respond to the request of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 33/91 B and to acquaint the group of experts with their views and experiences through the Secretary-General (resolution 34/87 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present", the General Assembly believed it necessary to examine possibilities for an international agreement on that matter; and requested the Secretary-General to call upon all States to transmit their opinions and suggestions regarding the possibility of concluding such an agreement and to submit a report on this question to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/87 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament 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 34/87 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Study of the institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study, to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, assessing present institutional requirements and future estimated needs in the United Nations management of disarmament affairs and outlining possible functions, structure and institutional framework that could meet those requirements and needs, including legal and financial implications, and formulating recommendations for possible later decisions on the matter; recommended that the Secretary-General, in carrying out this study, should seek the views of Member States; and invited all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study might be achieved (resolution 34/87 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Strategic arms limitation talks", the General Assembly noted that the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the SALT II agreement) had finally been signed on 18 June 1979; welcomed the agreement reached by both parties; trusted that the two contracting States would implement all the agreements and provisions of the Treaty and do their utmost in order that the new agreement which would replace the Treaty (SALT III) might constitute an important step towards the final goal of achieving the complete, total destruction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and ensuring the

establishment of a world free of such weapons; and invited the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the Assembly appropriately informed of the results of their negotiations (resolution 34/87 F).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 33/91 D, E and I and 34/87 B and C.

In addition, a letter from Poland (A/35/116) has been circulated under this item.

49. Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly at the request of Iraq. ^{79/} At that session, the Assembly appealed to all States to put an end to any co-operation with Israel which might assist it in acquiring and developing nuclear weapons and also to dissuade corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from any co-operation that might result in providing Israel with nuclear weapons; called upon all States to take all necessary measures to prevent the transfer to Israel of fissionable material and nuclear technology which could be used for nuclear arms; called upon Israel to submit all its nuclear facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency; strongly condemned any attempts by Israel to manufacture, acquire, store or test nuclear weapons or introduce them into the Middle East; requested the Security Council to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions concerning Israeli nuclear armament; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on the Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and further requested him to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/89).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/89. In addition, a letter from Iraq (A/35/118-S/13825) has been circulated under this item.

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

- (a) Implementation of the Declaration: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Non-interference in the internal affairs of States

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)).

79/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 121):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/34/142;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/34/757;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/814;
- (d) Resolution 34/89;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.4, 6, 8-13 and 15-41;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.75;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.97.

At the twenty-fifth session, the item was considered on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (A/7922 and Add.1-6), following which the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)).

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

At its twenty-seventh to thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly further considered the item on the basis of reports submitted by the Secretary-General (resolutions 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX) and 3389 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under this item. In the first resolution, entitled "Non-interference in the internal affairs of States", the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable sovereign right of every State to determine freely its political, social and economic system; declared that the use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constituted a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention; denounced any form of interference in the internal or external affairs of other States; condemned all forms of overt, subtle and highly sophisticated techniques of coercion, subversion and defamation aimed at disrupting the political, social or economic order of other States or destabilizing the Governments seeking to free their economies from external control or manipulation; called upon all States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to undertake necessary measures in order to prevent any hostile act or activity taking place within their territory and directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State; and requested the Secretary-General to invite all Member States to express their views on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States could be assured, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/91). The second resolution, bearing the title of the item, was similar in substance to resolution 3389 (XXX) (resolution 31/92).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions reaffirming the principles set forth in resolutions 31/91 and 31/92 (resolutions 32/153 and 32/154).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the provisions contained in resolutions 32/153 and 32/154 (resolutions 33/74 and 33/75). At the same session, the Assembly adopted two additional resolutions under this item, the first entitled "Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace" (resolution 33/73) and the second entitled "Situation in Nicaragua" (resolution 33/76).

At its thirty-fourth session, 80/ the General Assembly adopted three resolutions under this item.

In the first resolution, entitled "Development and strengthening of good neighbourliness between States", the General Assembly called upon all States, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to promote good neighbourliness in their relations with other States; affirmed that good neighbourliness conformed with the purposes of the United Nations; believed it necessary to examine the question of good neighbourliness in order to strengthen and further develop its content, as well as ways and modalities of enhancing its effectiveness; 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).

In the second resolution, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", the General Assembly reaffirmed the provisions of its resolution 33/75 and called upon all States to adhere fully to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to observe strictly, in international relations, the principles of national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, sovereign equality, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of other States, the right of all States and peoples to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure, sovereignty over natural resources, inviolability of international frontiers, non-use of force or threat of use of force and non-recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force, and the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes; reaffirmed again its opposition to any threat or use of force,

80/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 46):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Non-interference in the internal affairs of States: A/34/192 and Add.1 and 2;
 - (ii) Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: A/34/193 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/34/827;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/831;
- (d) Resolutions 34/99 to 34/101;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.51-55;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.79;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.103.

intervention and interference, aggression, foreign occupation or measures of political and economic coercion which attempted to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States or their right freely to dispose of their natural resources; invited all States to reject any support for or encouragement of any form of intervention or interference in the internal or external affairs of States for any reason whatsoever and to refuse recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force; called upon all States to refrain from any act which might hinder the continuation of the process of relaxation of international tension, impede the resolution of the focal points of crises and tensions in various regions of the world, hamper the implementation of the recommendation of the Assembly at its tenth special session on effective measures for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and for disarmament, and postpone the implementation of the new international economic order; reaffirmed again the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination or occupation to achieve self-determination and independence, and urged Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid; recognized the advance that had been made in the struggle of oppressed peoples for their emancipation and the elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism in all its manifestations, racial discrimination, apartheid, alien domination and occupation; invited the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to prepare for the Conference on the Indian Ocean in 1981 (see item 41); commended the convening of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, to be held at Madrid in 1980, and expressed the hope that it would result in further strengthening the security and co-operation of States in Europe in all spheres, including reduction of armaments and armed forces and halting the arms race in both the nuclear and conventional fields; welcomed the recommendation of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries that, during 1980, a meeting should be called of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries and other Mediterranean countries participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe for the purpose of launching joint projects of co-operation and for the preparation of the Conference; commended also the decision of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation and urged all States to co-operate in applying this decision on the basis of the principles of respect for each State's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of peoples to make their own decisions, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs, and equal rights; considered that the implementation of the new international economic order, assuring, through the settlement of urgent international economic problems, a speedy development of the developing countries, particularly the least developed ones, would contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security and to the promotion of economic co-operation for development as an important prerequisite of peaceful and active coexistence among States and requested all States, particularly the developed ones, to participate actively in the efforts of the United Nations and in the global negotiations leading to that end; took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/34/192 and Add.1 and 2; A/34/193 and Add.1 and 2) and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the help of a

group of governmental experts, a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the extent of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and on actions which should be undertaken by the Assembly in order to secure full compliance with the provisions of the Declaration; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (resolution 34/100).

In the third resolution, entitled "Non-interference in the internal affairs of States", the General Assembly expressed the hope that negotiations would continue and be intensified with a view to the adoption, at the thirty-fifth session, of a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States; and decided to set up an open-ended ad hoc working group of the First Committee at the commencement of the thirty-fifth session with a view to elaborating and finalizing the declaration (resolution 34/101).

Pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 34/100, the Secretary-General appointed the following persons as members of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:

Mr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid (Egypt)
Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)
Mr. Dzevad H. Mujezinović (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)
Mr. Waliur Rahman (Bangladesh)
Mr. D. E. N. Rodrigo (Sri Lanka)
Mr. Harald Rose (German Democratic Republic)
Mr. Ibrahim Sy (Senegal).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/100. In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letters from Viet Nam: A/35/66-S/13743, A/35/71, A/35/92-S/13787, A/35/105-S/13804, A/35/119-S/13826, A/35/127-S/13836, A/35/128-S/13837, A/35/152-S/13860, A/35/157-S/13863;
- (b) Note verbale from Bulgaria: A/35/76;
- (c) Letter from Pakistan: A/35/109-S/13810;
- (d) Letter from Poland: A/35/116;
- (e) Letter from Italy and Malaysia: A/35/129;
- (f) Letter from the German Democratic Republic: A/35/156;
- (g) Letter from Romania: A/35/164;
- (h) Letter from Democratic Kampuchea: A/35/168-S/13877.

51. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States: report of the Secretary-General

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 at the request of Romania. ^{81/} At that session, the Assembly called upon all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the principle that States should settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice were not endangered; urged all States to co-operate in the elaboration of a declaration of the Assembly on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; invited Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General their opinions, suggestions and proposals regarding the elaboration of such a declaration and to bring up to date their views on this subject submitted in pursuance of Assembly resolution 3499 (XXX); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the opinions, suggestions and proposals regarding the declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States" (resolution 34/102).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/102.

52. 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 members, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radio-activity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 20 Member States:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

81/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 122):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/34/143;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/34/790;
- (c) Resolution 34/102;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/34/PV.45-48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.103.

Technical reports reviewing in detail levels and effects of ionizing radiation were submitted to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session (A/3838), seventeenth session (A/5216), nineteenth session (A/5814), twenty-first session (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth session (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh session (A/8725 and Corr.1) and thirty-second session (A/32/40) and shorter progress reports at the intervening sessions.

At its thirty-fourth session, 82/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work to increase knowledge of the doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; requested the United Nations Environment Programme 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; and endorsed the Committee's request that Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned should continue to supply to the Committee all relevant information (resolution 34/12).

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

53. 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 its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing relief, education, training, health and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an

82/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 47):

- (a) Report of the Scientific Committee: A/34/322;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/34/626;
- (c) Resolution 34/12;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/34/SR.4 and 5;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.61.

emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in a serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the hostilities (resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1981 (resolution 32/90 A).

Under paragraph 8 of resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East is composed of the following 10 Member States:

Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Under paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV), the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and requested it to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General with the financial problems of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group is composed of the following 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 Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at every subsequent session recommendations to help solve the financial problems of the Agency.

At its thirty-fourth session, 83/ the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under this item.

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 resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the Agency, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources, and also expressed its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; reiterated its request that the headquarters should be located within the area of its operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of the paragraph and to report as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1980; 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; and called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and

83/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 50):

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General: Supplement No. 13 (A/34/13 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Working Group: A/34/567;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/34/549;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees: A/34/480;
 - (ii) Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip: A/34/517;
 - (iii) Population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/34/518;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/34/656;
- (f) Resolutions 34/52 A to F;
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/34/SR.6-14;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.76.

therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions (resolution 34/52 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities", the General Assembly reaffirmed resolution 33/112 B and all previous resolutions referred to therein; endorsed, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who were currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities; and strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned (resolution 34/52 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for the Palestine refugees", the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations which had responded favourably to resolution 33/112 C; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for scholarships and grants to Palestinian refugees, in addition to their contribution to the regular budget of the Agency; invited the relevant United Nations agencies to continue to expand the inclusion, within their respective spheres of competence, of assistance for higher education for the Palestinian refugee students; appealed to all States, the specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestinian refugees; requested the Agency to act as recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestinian refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/52 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for a further period of one year (resolution 34/52 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967", the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of all the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and declared once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right of return by any displaced person was inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible; considered any and all agreements embodying any restriction on or condition for the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void; 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 the displaced inhabitants and to desist from all measures that obstructed the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly by the opening of the thirty-fifth session on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 34/52 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip", the General Assembly called once more upon Israel to desist from removal and resettlement of Palestinian refugees in the Gaza Strip and from destruction of their shelters; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly by the opening of its thirty-fifth session on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 34/52 F).

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

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/35/13);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA called for under resolution 34/52 D;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine called for under resolution 34/52 A;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 34/52 C, E and F.

In addition, a letter from Israel (A/35/97-S/13792) has been circulated under this item.

54. 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 was established in April 1968 to prepare working papers related to peace-keeping issues.

At its twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to consider the preparation of a study on matters related to facilities, services and personnel which Member States might provide for United Nations peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI) and 2308 (XXII)).

At its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit to it a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council, as well as a progress report on such work as the Committee might be able to undertake on any other models of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2451 (XXIII) and 2576 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly instructed the Special Committee to intensify its work with a view to completing its report on the United Nations military observers (resolution 2670 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to intensify its work so as to make substantive progress on agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations (resolutions 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106 and 33/114).

At its thirty-fourth session, 84/ the General Assembly, expressing its concern at the lack of progress and emphasizing again that only by greater demonstration of political will and conciliation could such progress be achieved, took note of the report of the Special Committee; repeated its invitations to Member States to provide information on experience gained in peace-keeping operations and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a further compilation of their replies; urged the Special Committee to expedite its work; and requested the Special Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/53).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee called for under resolution 34/53.

84/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 52):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/34/592;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/34/678;
- (c) Resolution 34/53;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/34/SR.21-24;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.76.

55. 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 Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. It has since been placed on the agenda of every session. Discussions at the thirteenth session led to the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which was to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, on the area of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, on future organizational arrangements and on the nature of legal problems which might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, 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)) and to 47 at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/196 B). In establishing the Committee, the Assembly believed that the United Nations should provide a focal point for international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, and the Committee was entrusted with the task of promoting international co-operation in that field. The Committee has established a Legal Sub-Committee and a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. It has also established 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 47 Member States:

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

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space

(resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)) and the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68). On the recommendation of the Committee, the Assembly has adopted several resolutions relating to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space and, more recently, relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its thirty-fourth session, 85/ the General Assembly considered this item concurrently with the item entitled "Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting" (see item 56). At that session, the Assembly endorsed the recommendation that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should include in its agenda consideration of questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites, the United Nations programme on space applications and the co-ordinating role of the United Nations in the use of space science and technology, the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space and the examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; and also endorsed the recommendation that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue to discuss questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to the geostationary orbit, and include in its agenda an item entitled "Review of existing international law relevant to outer space activities with a view to determining the appropriateness of supplementing such law with provisions relating to the use of nuclear power sources in space" (resolution 34/66); endorsed the detailed recommendations made for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Conference, in particular the recommendation that the Conference should be held in the latter half of 1982 and the recommendations regarding a ceiling for the cost of the Conference and concerning the preparation and organization of the Conference (resolution 34/67); and approved the text of the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68).

85/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda items 48 and 49):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/34/20);
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/34/664;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/738;
- (d) Resolutions 34/66 to 34/68;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/34/SR.15-20;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.68 and 69;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.89.

At the thirty-fifth 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/35/20);
- (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 46 (A/35/46).

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/8771); a draft international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting was attached to the request for inclusion. At that session, the Assembly requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to undertake, as soon as possible, the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements (resolution 2916 (XXVII)) and noted that the work done on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and deliberations thereon in the Assembly might be useful in the discussion and elaboration of international instruments or United Nations arrangements relative to direct television broadcasting (resolution 2917 (XXVII)).

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

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

At its thirtieth to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided again to consider this item concurrently with the item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" (see item 55).

At its thirty-fourth session, 85/ the General Assembly noted the efforts of the Legal Sub-Committee to elaborate draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting and recommended that the Sub-Committee should continue its efforts to complete as matters of high priority the elaboration of such principles and its consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space (resolution 34/66).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which will be issued as Supplement No. 20 (A/35/20).

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

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.

On 5 October 1970, in the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly (A/8089) and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question on the basis of reports of the Special Committee (A/8389 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2, A/8828, A/9148 and Add.1, A/9817, A/10272, A/31/218, A/32/284 and A/33/356) and requested the Special 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 and 33/113 A to C).

At its thirty-fourth session, 86/ the General Assembly, noting with concern the decision of the Israeli authorities to deport the Mayor of Nablus outside the occupied Palestinian territory, called upon the Israeli authorities to rescind the deportation order (resolution 34/29).

86/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 51):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/34/631;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/34/694, A/34/720;

At the same session, the Assembly, inter alia, deplored the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories; condemned certain policies and practices concerning the civilian inhabitants and property in the occupied territories, which constituted "grave breaches" of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; requested the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the occupied territories, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/90 A); reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War was applicable to all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem (resolution 34/90 B); and called once more upon Israel to desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Arab territories and stated that those measures and actions had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction of efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 34/90 C).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee called for under paragraph 9 of resolution 34/90 A;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 11 of resolution 34/90 A.

In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letters from Jordan: A/35/60-S/13732, A/35/81-S/13772, A/35/87-S/13782, A/35/158;
- (b) Letters from Tunisia: A/35/101, A/35/103;
- (c) Letters from Egypt: A/35/102-S/13795, A/35/133-S/13845 and Corr.1, A/35/155-S/13861.

(continued)

- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/34/691 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/795;
- (e) Resolutions 34/29 and 34/90 A to C;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/34/SR.33, 36 and 42-46;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.77;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.71 and 99.

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58. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Question of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly at the request of Madagascar. ^{87/} At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national unity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence; invited the Government of France to initiate negotiations without further delay with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which had been arbitrarily separated from Madagascar; called upon the Government of France to repeal the measures which infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Madagascar; requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and decided to include an item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/91).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/91.

59. 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

^{87/} References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 127):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/34/245;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/34/784;
- (c) Resolution 34/91;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/34/SR.37-39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.99.

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 subitem (c) of an item entitled "Questions relating to information", which would be allocated to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States; requested the Committee to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the policies and activities of the public information services of the United Nations system, giving particular attention to activities in the economic and social sphere; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on developments in the activities of the public information services of the Secretariat (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, 88/ the General Assembly decided to maintain the

88/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 53):

- (a) Report of the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities: Supplement No. 21 (A/34/21 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/574;
- (c) Reports of the Director-General of UNESCO:
 - (i) Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development: A/34/148;
 - (ii) International relations in the sphere of information and mass communications: A/34/149;
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Freedom of information: A/34/195;
 - (ii) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations information centres: A/34/379 and Add.1;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/34/808;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/841;
- (g) Resolutions 34/181 and 34/182;
- (h) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/34/SR.25, 27-33, 40 and 41;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.83;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.107.

Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, which would henceforth be known as "the Committee on Information" and whose membership would be increased from 41 to 66, the additional 25 members to be appointed on the basis of equitable geographical distribution by the President of the Assembly, after consultation with the regional groups; 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; requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the Committee's Ad Hoc Working Group (A/34/21, annex III) and to report on the progress achieved to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; called upon the Secretary-General to reconsider, in consultation with the Committee on Information, 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, including those relating to interagency co-operation and co-ordination in the field of information; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee on Information, to undertake a study regarding the intensification and expansion of United Nations short-wave broadcasts, and to submit his proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; requested the Committee on Information to examine the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations information centres (A/34/379) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/34/379/Add.1) and to prepare recommendations to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and requested the Committee on Information and the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/182).

The President of the General Assembly subsequently informed the Secretary-General (A/34/853) that he had appointed the additional 25 members of the Committee on Information. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 66 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information called for under resolution 34/182: Supplement No. 21 (A/35/21);
 - (b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/34/379 and Add.1;
 - (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/182;
 - (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO called for under resolution 34/182.
- (a) Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development: report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The item entitled "Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of mass communications for social progress and development" was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (A/31/193). At that session, the Assembly invited the Governments of the developing countries to give due regard to the establishment and/or strengthening of their national mass communication systems within the framework of their over-all development plans; requested UNESCO to continue and intensify its programme for the development of mass communication systems, especially for the benefit of developing countries; requested the Director-General of UNESCO, in co-operation with the United Nations, the specialized agencies concerned and other interested organizations, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session on progress achieved in the development of mass communication systems; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development" (resolution 31/139).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO and other specialized agencies as well as interested organizations, to carry out consultations on ways and means by which assistance for developing countries could be increased in the field of communication technology and systems for their social progress and economic development; requested the Director-General of UNESCO, on the basis of the consultations mentioned above, to draw up a model plan for co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development; and further requested him to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/115 A).

At its thirty-fourth session, 88/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Director-General of UNESCO to study the possibility of the establishment of an

international fund for the development of communications under the auspices of UNESCO; and requested him to continue to pursue his efforts to prepare an integrated model plan for co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/181).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO called for under resolution 34/181.

60. 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 Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen (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 session, 89/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of this item until its thirty-fifth session (decision 34/420).

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

89/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 54):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/34/726;
- (b) Decision 34/420;
- (c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/34/SR.35;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.89.

61. Development and international economic co-operation

(a) International development strategy

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, which should be open to the participation of all States as full members and should be responsible to the Assembly and report to it through the Economic and Social Council; and requested the Committee to establish its programme of work and calendar of meetings in such a manner as to be able to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Council at its second regular session of 1979, a preliminary draft of the new international development strategy, with a view to finalizing it in time for its adoption in 1980 (resolution 33/193).

At its thirty-fourth session, 90/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its decision that the special session of the Assembly in 1980 should, on the basis of an assessment of the progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order, take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including, inter alia, action for the adoption of the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and for the launching of global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development; and urged the Preparatory Committee to accelerate its work so as to be able to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a draft of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade for adoption and proclamation at the special session (resolution 34/207). At the same session, the Assembly adopted three further resolutions relating to the special session of the Assembly in 1980 and requesting that reports should be submitted to the Assembly at that session (resolutions 34/138, 34/139 and 34/211).

90/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Report of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174: Supplement No. 34 (A/34/34);
- (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy: Supplement No. 44 (A/34/44);
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General on preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1980: A/34/484 and Add.1-3, A/34/596;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/676/Add.2;
- (e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/34/833, A/34/839;
- (f) Draft resolutions: A/34/L.14 to A/34/L.20, A/34/L.55;
- (g) Resolutions 34/138, 34/139, 34/207 and 34/211 and decisions 34/448 and 34/452;
- (h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.33, 34, 36, 46 and 54-57;
- (i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.79 and 82;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.104 and 109.

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

(b) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

At its third session, held at Santiago in May 1972, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) recognized that the formulation of a charter to protect the rights of all countries in international economic relations and, in particular, the rights of developing States, was necessary to establish a just order and a stable world. By its resolution 45 (III), the Conference decided to establish a Working Group of governmental representatives to draw up the text of a draft Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. In accordance with paragraph 1 of that resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD established a Working Group whose report was examined by the Trade and Development Board at its thirteenth session and then transmitted to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the Working Group (resolution 3037 (XXVII)). The Working Group reconvened for two further sessions in 1974, following which a final text of the draft Charter was submitted to the Trade and Development Board at its fourteenth session, which examined it and transmitted it with comments and suggestions to the Assembly.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 3281 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-fourth session, 91/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (decision 34/445).

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

(c) Trade and Development:

(i) Report of the Trade and Development Board

(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General

91/ References for the thirty-fourth session (item 12):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: E/1979/74;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/635/Add.3;

(c) Decision 34/445;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.54-56;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.108.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968, its third session at Santiago in 1972, its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976 and its fifth session at Manila from 7 May to 3 June 1979.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 22, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ of UNCTAD, reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board originally consisted of 55 members. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX), in particular to increase to 68 the membership of the Board (resolutions 2904 A and B (XXVII)). At its thirty-first session, the Assembly, in response to the recommendations contained in section I, paragraph 5, of Conference resolution 90 (IV), decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX) so as to make membership of the Board open to all States members of UNCTAD (resolution 31/2 A). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, by replacing the word "once" in the second sentence of paragraph 13 of section II by the word "twice" (resolution 34/3), in order to enable the Board to meet twice a year. At present, the Board is composed of the following 121 States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Secretary-General of the Conference is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly. At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly confirmed the appointment of Mr. Gamani Corea as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a further three-year term beginning on 1 April 1980 (decision 34/321).

At its thirty-fourth session, 92/ the General Assembly inter alia, endorsed UNCTAD resolution 110 (V) concerning the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to enable the Economic Commission for Africa to implement the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/193); decided to convene a third session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology in the first half of 1980 (resolution 34/195); and requested the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the feasibility of the proposals on the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility and to submit to the Assembly a progress report at its thirty-fifth session and a final report at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/200).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions under this item relating to the United Nations Cocoa Conference (resolution 34/23), assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent (resolution 34/194) (see item 64 (b)), the fifth and sixth sessions of UNCTAD (resolution 34/196), measures to combat the world inflationary phenomenon (resolution 34/197), action in favour of developing island countries (resolution 34/205), and the convening of a resumed session of the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices (decision 34/447).

92/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda items 55 and 56):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/34/15 and Corr.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Action programme in favour of developing island countries: A/34/544 and Add.1 and 2;
 - (ii) Reverse transfer of technology: A/34/593.
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD:
 - (i) Reverse transfer of technology: A/34/425;
 - (ii) Multilateral trade negotiations: A/34/443;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/729;
- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/538 and Add.1 and 2;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/797;
- (g) Resolutions 34/3, 34/23, 34/193, 34/195 to 34/200 and 34/205 and decisions 34/321, 34/446 and 34/447;
- (h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.4, 28, 34, 36, 38-44, 46, 50, 52, 54-56 and 58-60;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.71;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.21, 68 and 109.

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

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on the work of its eleventh special session and of its twentieth session: Supplement No. 15 (A/35/15);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Particular problems confronting Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets, called for under resolution 34/193;
 - (ii) Study on the feasibility of the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility, called for under resolution 34/200.
- (d) Industrialization:
 - (i) Report of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
 - (ii) Report of the Industrial Development Board

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established on 17 November 1966 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 2152 (XXI)). The functions of the organization are set out in section II, paragraph 2, of resolution 2152 (XXI). In accordance with section II, paragraph 7 (h), of the resolution, the Industrial Development Board (see item 16 (a)), the principal organ of UNIDO, reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

In accordance with paragraph 18 of resolution 2152 (XXI), the Executive Director of the organization is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of office of the present Executive Director, Mr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, expires on 31 December 1982 (decision 33/312).

At its seventh special session, in 1975, the General Assembly endorsed the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation (A/10112, chap. IV), adopted at the Second General Conference of UNIDO, and expressed its approval of a series of measures deriving from the Conference, including the establishment of a committee to draw up a constitution for UNIDO as a specialized agency (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. IV).

The Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency held five sessions at Vienna during 1976 and 1977.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to convene the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Organization as a Specialized Agency in February and March 1978 (resolution 32/167).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to convene the Third General Conference of UNIDO at New Delhi from 21 January to 8 February 1980 and endorsed the provisional agenda for the Conference (resolution 33/77). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to convert UNIDO into a specialized agency; and decided to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries at Vienna within the period from 19 March to 12 April 1979, in order to finalize and adopt the constitution of UNIDO as a specialized agency (resolution 33/161).

The second session of the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency was held at Vienna from 19 March to 8 April 1979. As indicated in paragraph 11 of the Final Act of the Conference (A/CONF.90/20), the Conference adopted the Constitution of UNIDO (A/CONF.90/19) and opened it for signature by States as from 8 April.

At its thirty-fourth session, 93/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with approval the Constitution of UNIDO; recommended that States should sign and ratify, accept or approve the Constitution and agree to its entry into force rapidly; decided on transitional arrangements relating to the establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency (resolution 34/96); took note of the preparations for the Third General Conference of UNIDO; urged Governments of all Member States to participate actively in the Conference, to review the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation and to adopt policies and programmes for the development of a strategy for further industrialization; invited the Conference to consider mechanisms and institutions that should be strengthened or established within UNIDO for the implementation of the decisions taken by the Conference; requested the Secretary-General and the Executive Director to expand and develop the technical assistance programmes for the least developed, land-locked and developing island countries; agreed that the system of consultation should be continued and strengthened; stressed that the co-operative programme of

93/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 57):

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board: Supplement No. 16 (A/34/16);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of UNIDO as a Specialized Agency: A/34/237;
- (c) Report of the Executive Director of UNIDO on industrial redeployment in favour of developing countries: A/34/288;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/805;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/816;
- (f) Resolutions 34/96 to 34/98 and decisions 34/426 and 34/427;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.25-28, 40, 54 and 56;
- (h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.73, 76, 77 and 79;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.102.

action on appropriate industrial technology should be implemented in accordance with the development priorities and needs of developing countries; requested that the industrial development field advisers programme should be strengthened and extended in the light of the joint UNIDO/UNDP review; urged all countries to contribute, or to raise their contributions, to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund with a view to reaching the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million annually; urged developed countries and international financial institutions to consider ways and means of responding adequately to developing countries' requests for financial resources in the industry sector on favourable terms; emphasized that industrialization should receive a due share of the resources transferred to developing countries from developed countries and international institutions; and requested the Secretary-General and the Executive Director to ensure that arrangements, including requisite financial provisions, should be made for the conclusion of preparations for the Third General Conference and to seek extrabudgetary resources for participation in the Conference of least developed countries' representatives (resolution 34/98); at the same session, the Assembly revised the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board (resolution 34/97); and took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its thirteenth session (A/34/16) (decision 34/426) and of the report of the Executive Director on industrial redeployment in favour of developing countries (A/34/288) (decision 34/427).

The Third General Conference of UNIDO was held at New Delhi from 21 January to 8 February 1980.

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

- (a) Report of the Third General Conference of UNIDO (ID/CONF.4/22);
- (b) Report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its first special session and of its fourteenth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/35/16).
- (e) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1973, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the considerations put forward by the Secretary-General (E/5238, para. 23), requested the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine the advisability of holding a United Nations conference on science and technology (resolution 1826 (LV)).

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly emphasized the need for the elaboration of a United Nations policy in the field of science and technology, and noted that the Economic and Social Council would consider the advisability of convening a United Nations conference on science and technology in the light of its resolution 1826 (LV) (resolution 3168 (XXVIII)).

At its seventh special session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development should be held in 1978 or 1979 with the main objectives of strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries to enable them to apply science and technology to their own development; adopting effective means for the utilization of scientific and technological potentials in the solution of development problems of regional and global significance, especially for the benefit of developing countries; and providing instruments of co-operation to developing countries in the utilization of science and technology for solving socio-economic problems that could not be solved by individual action, in accordance with national priorities (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. III).

At its thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 31/184, 32/115, 32/184 and 33/192 and decision 33/447).

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development was held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979.

At its thirty-fourth session, ^{94/} the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Conference (A/CONF.81/16 and Corr.1 and 2) and the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference (A/34/587 and Add.1 and 2), inter alia, endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (A/CONF.81/16, chap. VII); decided to establish an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development; decided that the Committee should be open to the participation of all States as full members, should meet once a year and should submit its reports and recommendations to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; requested the Committee to establish working procedures and mechanisms necessary for the effective discharge of its responsibilities and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Council;

94/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 70):

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development: Supplement No. 43 (A/34/43);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development: A/CONF.81/16 and Corr.1 and 2;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/587 and Add.1 and 2;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/779;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/845;
- (f) Resolution 34/218;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.41, 49, 50-53, 59 and 60;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.86;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.107, 109 and 110.

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decided that the Committee should establish procedures and mechanisms to ensure its 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; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a basic study of the activities, mandates and working methods of the bodies of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development and to examine the possibilities of improving the efficiency of the system in that field, a preliminary report on which study should be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee in 1980 and a final study in 1981, the Committee therefore making preliminary recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session and final proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; 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).

(f) Natural resources: reports of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Water Conference, convened by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1761 C (LIV), adopted in 1973, was held at Mar del Plata, Argentina, in March 1977. The report of the Conference (E/CONF.70/29) contained resolutions and detailed action recommendations on various aspects of water resources development and management known as the Mar del Plata Action Plan.

At its sixty-third session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council approved the report of the Conference and decided on further follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan (resolutions 2115 (LXIII) and 2121 (LXIII)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the Mar del Plata Action Plan; and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, through the Council, a report on the results of the special session of the Committee on Natural Resources and on the measures adopted by the whole United Nations system for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and the agreements reached at the Conference (resolution 32/158). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of high-level governmental experts, a report estimating the financial requirements over the next 10 to 15 years for the exploration and location of natural resources in developing countries, bearing in mind the special needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and the most seriously affected among them, and evaluating the availability of mechanisms for the transfer of technology to developing countries for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources (resolution 32/176).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/256), which included the report of the group of experts; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to assist in

the assessment of the needs of developing countries in the field of natural resources exploration and development; and further requested him to keep developments in that field under review and submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/194).

At its first regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council, recognizing that the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan included the launching of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, inter alia, recommended that, during its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly should hold a one-day meeting to launch formally the Decade; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question of drinking water supply and sanitation; recommended that donors of bilateral assistance and organizations providing multilateral assistance should present in time for the special meeting reports outlining their plans and possibilities for supporting countries in the implementation of the goals of the Decade; and recommended that regional commissions should support countries in their activities and present regional reviews of preparatory activities (resolution 1979/31).

At its thirty-fourth session, 95/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to hold a special one-day meeting during its thirty-fifth session to launch formally the Decade (resolution 34/191); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources (A/34/532); decided to provide the necessary finances to undertake the missions to developing countries mentioned by the Secretary-General in his report; endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/65, in which the Council had decided to establish a working group of government experts to review and analyse the activities of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration; requested the Secretary-General to request the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to take the action necessary to co-ordinate ongoing activities of the United Nations system in the field of assistance in technology transfer and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on measures of multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources (resolution 34/201).

95/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda items 12 and 55):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/532;
- (b) Reports of the Second Committee: A/34/635/Add.3, A/34/676/Add.1,
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/838;
- (d) Resolutions 34/191 and 34/201;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.33, 34, 36, 39, 42, 44, 46-48 and 54-57;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.82;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.108 and 109.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Secretary-General:

- (a) Launching of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, called for under resolution 34/191 and paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/31;
 - (b) Bilateral and multilateral assistance, called for under paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/31;
 - (c) Regional reviews of preparatory activities for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/31;
 - (d) Co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system in the field of assistance in technology transfer, called for under paragraph 8 of resolution 34/201;
 - (e) Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources, called for under paragraph 10 of resolution 34/201.
- (g) Food and agriculture: report of the World Food Council

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the World Food Conference, established the World Food Council (see item 16 (c)) at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level to function as an organ of the United Nations, reporting to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and having the purposes, functions and mode of operation set forth in Conference resolution XXII (resolution 3348 (XXIX)).

At its fifth session, held at Ottawa from 3 to 7 September 1979, the Council undertook a comprehensive mid-decade review and assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the decisions, resolutions and programmes adopted since the World Food Conference. The report on that session (A/34/19) contained a series of conclusions and recommendations to meet present and future food needs and to achieve adequate world food security for the next decade. It called for concerted action by the international community on a strategy for structural changes in the world food economy within the context of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

At its thirty-fourth session, 96/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the World Food Council and of the concept of food sector

96/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 61):

- (a) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/34/19);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/824;
- (c) Resolution 34/100;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.9, 20-23, 25, 33 and 56;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.104.

strategies that had emerged from the Council consultations and invited the Council to examine the latter further and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; considered that national or international development assistance agencies should not make the preparation of a national food strategy a condition for development assistance; strongly urged developed countries, international institutions and others to increase substantially their assistance on concessional terms to the food sector in order to facilitate for developing countries the achievement, if possible by the end of 1980, of the agreed target of a 4 per cent annual growth rate in agricultural production; endorsed the call of the World Food Council for greater equity in food distribution through more direct action by Governments; urged all Governments that had not yet agreed to the conclusion of a new food aid convention for securing the achievement of an absolute minimum flow of assistance of at least 10 million tons to reconsider their position; urged all countries to achieve immediately the 500,000-ton target for the International Emergency Reserve and to consider its enlargement in response to growing emergency needs; urged the traditional donor countries and those in a position to do so to provide additional food aid to developing countries in order to assist them in building national food reserves, to do their utmost to preserve the nutritional value, including the protein element, of their food aid and to increase their assistance for agricultural inputs; recommended that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank and the regional development banks should consider undertaking a systematic assessment of the need to improve food security infrastructure at the national level as a basis for a major investment effort in the developing countries that requested such assistance; invited the International Monetary Fund to consider providing additional balance-of-payments support for meeting the rise in the food import bills of low-income, food-deficit countries; called for urgent action in the different negotiating forums to move towards the approval and implementation of proposals to bring about the reduction and elimination of barriers to trade in agricultural products; urged developed countries to make their best efforts to adjust those sectors of their agricultural and manufacturing economies which required protection against exports from developing countries, thus facilitating access to the markets of food and agricultural products; recommended that the generalized system of preferences should be expanded to cover a wider range of processed and semi-processed products and agricultural commodities and that the system of information on using the generalized system of preferences providing technical assistance should be enlarged and improved to enable developing countries to take full advantage of such preferences; recommended that the World Food Council, in accordance with its mandate, should give continuing attention to the impact of food trade on levels of food production in the world, in particular with reference to the economies of the developing countries; and recommended that all Member States and international organizations concerned should take appropriate steps to put into operation the Five-Point Plan of Action on World Food Security approved by the Council of FAO at its seventy-fifth session and endorsed by the World Food Council at its fifth ministerial session, mainly as an interim measure until a new international grain agreement was concluded (resolution 34/110).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the World Food Council on the work of its sixth session, which will be issued as Supplement No. 19 (A/35/19).

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(h) Financial, monetary and related matters: report of the Secretary-General
Transfer of real resources to developing countries

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a study on ways and means of accelerating the transfer of real resources to the developing countries on a predictable, assured and continuous basis (resolution 3489 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/186 and Corr.1); reiterated its appeal to developed countries which had not yet done so to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product for official development assistance set out in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/174).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of high-level experts, a report on the guarantee powers of existing international financial institutions and their possible enlargement, and the feasibility and desirability of establishing a multilateral insurance and reinsurance agency; and decided to consider that report at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/177). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/149 and Corr.1 and 2); requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to consider the question of the transfer of real resources to developing countries with due priority and to submit a progress report, together with comments of the Trade and Development Board, to the Assembly at its thirty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/181).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/301) and invited him to undertake consultations with a view to appraising the concept of a substantially increased transfer of resources and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/136). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on finance for development (A/33/280); requested the Secretary-General to study further the suggestions and proposals regarding methods of providing the multilateral guarantees referred to in the report and to intensify efforts to evolve practicable solutions for improving the access of developing countries to capital markets; and decided to consider the report of the Secretary-General on this item at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/137).

At its thirty-fourth session, 97/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/493 and Corr.1); affirmed the importance of the question of a review of the system of international financial co-operation in the context of world trade and development and requested the Trade and Development Board to report to the Assembly on its thirty-fifth session on progress made on that question; and requested the Secretary-General to engage in further and intensified consultations with Governments and within the United Nations system on the expansion of the volume of resource transfers to developing countries and to include the results of those consultations in his analytical report to the Assembly at its special session in 1980 (resolution 34/189). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on finance for development (A/34/494), submitted pursuant to resolution 33/137 (decision 34/444).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report called for under paragraph 4 of resolution 34/189.

International monetary reform

At its thirty-third session in 1978, the General Assembly stressed the need to enhance the responsiveness of the international monetary system to the needs and interests of the developing countries in the context of further reform of the system for the benefit of the international community (resolution 33/193).

At its thirty-fourth session, 97/ the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to examine the Outline for a Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform (A/C.2/34/13), adopted by the Group of Seventy-seven at its ministerial meeting held at Belgrade, to take the necessary decisions to implement the measures therein and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on progress made in that field; and welcomed the establishment by UNCTAD of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental High-Level Group of Experts on the Future Evolution of the International Monetary Reform and requested that its report should be made available, together with the comments of the Trade and Development Board, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/216).

97/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda items 55 and 69):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Increased transfer of resources: A/34/493 and Corr.1;
 - (ii) Finance for development: A/34/494;
- (b) Reports of the Second Committee: A/34/676/Add.2, A/34/778;
- (c) Resolutions 34/189 and 34/216 and decision 34/444;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.4-18, 46 and 55-60;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.108 and 109.

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 1 of resolution 34/216;
 - (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report called for under paragraph 2 of resolution 34/216.
- (i) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries: report of the high-level meeting on the review of technical co-operation among developing countries

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

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

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 thirtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed Trade and Development Board resolution 128 (S-VI); urged the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in carrying

out his responsibilities under the provisions of that resolution, to take account of relevant work being done elsewhere on economic co-operation among developing countries and in particular under the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries; and requested the Economic and Social Council to examine the implementation of the relevant resolutions pertaining to economic co-operation among developing countries in order to improve the co-ordination of efforts by the United Nations system and with a view to making such examination coincide with the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (resolution 3442 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to study the relevant decisions on economic co-operation among developing countries, with a view to formulating appropriate support measures for the realization of the objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries, and to submit a progress report to the Assembly, at its thirty-second session, on all measures taken by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in support of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries (resolution 31/119); and 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 Secretary-General to ensure, through the appropriate machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, effective co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system in support of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries; took note of Trade and Development Board decision 161 (XVII), by which the Board adopted the terms of reference for the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and endorsed the work programme of the Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/180); 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 through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council, and, in relation to the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 32/182); and decided to convene the Conference at Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978 (resolution 32/183).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/CONF.79/13); endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action contained therein and urged all Governments to take intensified and sustained action for its implementation; requested the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations development system, including the regional commissions, to take expeditious action, within their respective fields of competence, for the implementation of the Plan of Action; decided to entrust the over-all 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 the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP and with the assistance of other United Nations organizations concerned, to undertake a study containing concrete recommendations on the training of qualified national personnel in developing countries in accordance with their respective national development plans and requested him to submit the study and recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/135). Also at the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to ensure effective co-ordination and implementation of activities within the United Nations system in support of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries; requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue consultations with a view to submitting recommendations to the Trade and Development Board concerning the organizing and convening during 1979 of meetings of governmental experts of developing countries and representatives of intergovernmental economic co-operation groupings of developing countries in order to promote the objectives of subregional, regional and interregional economic co-operation among developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/195).

At its thirty-fourth session, 98/ the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the proposals made in the report of the Administrator of UNDP on arrangements for the high-level meeting to review technical co-operation among developing countries, to be held in 1980 (A/34/415), requested the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations development system to contribute to the preparation of the high-level meeting and participate actively in it; and 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 the developments regarding technical co-operation among developing countries (resolution 34/117); requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to undertake the necessary

98/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda items 55 and 68):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Economic co-operation among developing countries: A/34/546;
 - (ii) Network for the exchange of technological information: A/34/558 and Corr.1 (E only);
- (b) Report of the Administrator of UNDP: A/34/415;
- (c) Reports of the Second Committee: A/34/676/Add.1, A/34/789;
- (d) Resolutions 34/117 and 34/202;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.32-38, 40, 46 and 54-57;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.104 and 109.

preparations for convening the special session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries; took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/546); requested the Secretary-General to continue to include in the medium-term plan of the United Nations a presentation of activities for implementing the relevant resolutions on economic co-operation among developing countries; and requested him to include a review of developments regarding economic co-operation among developing countries in his analytical report to the Assembly at its special session (resolution 34/202).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the high-level meeting on the review of technical co-operation among developing countries, called for under resolution 34/117, which will be issued as Supplement No. 39 (A/35/39).

(j) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: reports of the Secretary-General

At its seventh special session, in 1975, the General Assembly, with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, in pursuance of Assembly resolutions 3172 (XXVIII) and 3343 (XXIX), and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, established an Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. VII).

The Ad Hoc Committee submitted its final report and recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session (A/32/34 and Corr.1 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee; and requested all organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to implement those recommendations within their respective spheres of competence and to submit progress reports, including plans for further implementation, to the Assembly at its thirty-third session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1978 (resolution 32/197).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to intensify its efforts to complete the implementation of the specific measures outlined in section II and in section VII, paragraph 57, of the annex to Assembly resolution 32/197 in time to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session; and requested the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultations and, as relevant, with the co-operation of the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to prepare a consolidated report, to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Council, synthesizing information on actions taken by the various organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system (resolution 33/202).

At its thirty-fourth session, 99/ the General Assembly adopted five resolutions and two decisions under this item, each dealing with the implementation of a specific section of the annex to resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system.

In the resolution dealing with implementation of section I of the annex, the General Assembly decided to maintain on the agenda of its Main Committees during its regular sessions the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" but, in the light of the decision contained in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 1979/41, to consider the relevant chapters of the report of the Council under its relevant agenda items; decided to review at its thirty-fifth session the requirements regarding the procedures for documentation in respect of reports for different intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations, and requested the Secretary-General to submit recommendations in that regard; also decided to consider at its thirty-fifth session the possibility or desirability of examining some of the items on its agenda allocated to the Second Committee on a biennial basis, including the possibility of assigning some items to the Council for discussion and final decision; and decided to review the question at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/212).

In the decision dealing with implementation of section II, the General Assembly deferred to its thirty-fifth session further consideration of a draft resolution submitted to it on the subject (decision 34/453).

With regard to implementation of section III of the annex, the General Assembly took no action at its thirty-fourth session.

In the resolution dealing with implementation of section IV, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with section V, paragraph 4, of resolution 33/202, to intensify the development and application of the

99/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Decentralization of economic and social activities to, and the strengthening of, the regional commissions: A/34/649;
 - (ii) First progress report: E/1979/81;
 - (iii) Second progress report: A/34/736;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/676/Add.2;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/839.
- (d) Resolutions 34/206 and 34/212 to 34/215 and decisions 34/451 and 34/453;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.55-60;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.82;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.109.

decentralization measures contemplated in his reports on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, as well as in Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/64; requested the Secretary-General to provide all the necessary support to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in its review of policy and programme issues relating to the distribution of tasks and responsibilities between the regional commissions and other United Nations units, programmes and organs concerned; requested the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to prepare, in co-operation with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, proposals for enhancing the collective involvement of the countries of each region in the identification and the initiation of regional projects and activities as well as in the determination of priorities for intercountry programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/206).

In the resolution dealing with implementation of section V, the General Assembly decided, in the context of the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, to pay special attention to the question of increased levels of voluntary contributions for operational activities for development without prejudice to paragraph 2 of resolution 33/201; decided, in the context of progress made in the implementation of section V of the annex to resolution 32/197, to give consideration to the establishment of a single governing body responsible for the management and control, at the intergovernmental level, of United Nations operational activities for development, which would replace the existing governing bodies as envisaged in paragraph 35 of the annex to resolution 32/197; and requested the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 to formulate and submit recommendations to this end to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/213).

In the decision dealing with implementation of section VI, the General Assembly decided to review the matter at its thirty-fifth session and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at that session (decision 34/451).

In the resolution dealing with implementation of section VII, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to work out mutually convenient procedures for improving communications between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the intergovernmental bodies concerned, including procedures to enable the members of its Bureau and that of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to participate in an appropriate manner in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and decided to review at its thirty-seventh session the further implementation of section VII of the annex to resolution 32/197 (resolution 32/214).

In the resolution dealing with implementation of section VIII, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake immediate implementation of the provisions of section IV of resolution 33/202, including the various issues identified therein, and to submit a report thereon, including an organizational chart, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/215).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Secretary-General:

- (a) Implementation of section IV of the annex to resolution 32/197, called for under resolution 34/215;
 - (b) Decentralization of activities to, and strengthening of, the regional commissions, called for under resolution 34/206 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/64;
 - (c) Implementation of section VI of the annex to resolution 32/197, called for under decision 34/451.
- (k) Environment:
- (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General

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

The General Assembly decided, inter alia, to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see item 16 (b)), whose functions and responsibilities are set out in resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 2. In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, the Governing Council reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which transmits to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary.

Resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, provided for the establishment of a secretariat headed by an Executive Director; the Executive Director is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General for a term of four years. At its thirty-first session, the Assembly re-elected Mr. Mostafa Kamal Tolba as Executive Director of UNEP for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1977 (see also item 16 (f)) (decision 31/316).

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

In section IV of resolution 2997 (XXVII), the General Assembly decided that an Environment Co-ordination Board, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of

UNEP, should be established under the auspices and within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. At its thirty-second session, however, the Assembly decided that the Environment Co-ordination Board should be merged with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which would assume the Board's functions, including that of reporting annually to the Governing Council of UNEP on matters relating to the environment and to the follow-up of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 32/197, annex, para. 54).

At its thirty-fourth session, 100/ the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under this agenda item. They related to marine pollution (resolution 34/183); the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 34/184); restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif (resolution 34/185); co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States (resolution 34/186); implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 34/187); and international co-operation in the field of the environment (resolution 34/188). As regards reports to be submitted, the Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on additional measures and means of financing for the implementation of the Plan of

100/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 60):

- (a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP: Supplement No. 25 (A/34/25);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Measures taken for the benefit of the Sudano-Sahelian region: A/34/406;
 - (ii) Co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States: A/34/557 and Corr.1;
 - (iii) Additional measures and means of financing for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: A/34/575;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) International conventions and protocols in the field of the environment: A/34/296;
 - (ii) Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: A/34/405;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/837;
- (e) Resolutions 34/183 to 34/188;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.24, 28, 30-33, 39, 41, 44, 50, 54, 55, 57 and 58;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.107.

Action to Combat Desertification, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governing Council of UNEP, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the basis of a study to be prepared by a group of high-level specialists in international financing to be convened by the Executive Director of UNEP (resolution 34/184); invited the Governing Council of UNEP to consider favourably the inclusion of the pilot project for the restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif in its programme of action against desertification; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/185); and requested the Governing Council to continue to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 34/187).

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

- (a) Report of the Governing Council: Supplement No. 25 (A/35/25);
 - (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Governing Council on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (called for under resolution 32/172) and on the implementation of the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region (called for under resolution 34/187);
 - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, called for under resolution 34/184;
 - (ii) Restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif, called for under resolution 34/185;
 - (d) Note by the Secretary-General on conventions and protocols, called for under resolution 34/36 (XXX).
- (1) Human settlements:
- (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council (see item 12), 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, *inter alia*, 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;

that the Commission on Human Settlements would discharge, inter alia, the responsibilities previously exercised by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; and that its reports would be submitted to the Assembly through the Council.

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 58 States:

Argentina,* Australia,** Bangladesh,** Belgium,*** Benin,* Burundi,*
Canada,*** Central African Republic,* Chile,** Colombia,*** Cuba,***
Czechoslovakia,** Ecuador,* Egypt,*** France,*** German Democratic Republic,***
Germany, Federal Republic of,** Greece,** Guatemala,** Hungary,*** India,**
Indonesia,*** Iran,* Iraq,*** Italy,** Jamaica,* Japan,* Jordan,** Kenya,**
Lesotho,*** Malawi,** Malaysia,*** Mexico,* Netherlands,*** Nigeria,***
Norway,*** Pakistan,* Papua New Guinea,*** Peru,*** Philippines,* Poland,**
Portugal,* Rwanda,* Senegal,** Sierra Leone,*** Sri Lanka,** Sudan,* Sweden,*
Togo,** Uganda,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Cameroon,* United
Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America,* Venezuela,** Viet Nam** and
Yugoslavia.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

In section II of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that a small and effective secretariat should be established in the United Nations to service the Commission on Human Settlements and to serve as a focal point for human settlements action and the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system, to be named "United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)", and that it should be headed by an Executive Director, who would report to the Secretary-General until such time as any relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System could be taken into account.

The Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Mr. Arcot Ramachandran, took up his duties on 15 September 1978. The secretariat of the Centre is at Nairobi.

At its thirty-fourth session, 101/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session an analytical report on the social and economic impact of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories (resolution 34/113); decided that the quinquennial housing survey called for in resolution 2598 (XXIV) should become the "Global report on human settlements" and should be issued every five years; and requested the Executive Director of the Centre to prepare a biennial report in 1982, beginning with an interim report in 1981, on the financial and other assistance provided to developing countries on human settlements, co-operation between the Centre and non-governmental organizations, and information on the human settlements activities of intergovernmental organizations (resolution 34/114); decided that, upon the termination or expiration of the Agreement between the Government of Canada and the United Nations, the functions and transferable assets of the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements (Vision Habitat) should be transferred to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (resolution 34/115); and urged Member States to devote a larger share of national resources to the strengthening of human settlements activities, and requested them to report every two years to the Commission on Human Settlements on progress made in human settlements activities (resolution 34/116).

The third session of the Commission was held at Mexico City from 6 to 15 May 1980.

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

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/35/8);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/113.

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

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/34/8);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/536 and Corr.1 (EPRS only);
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/793;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/803;
- (e) Resolutions 34/113 to 34/116;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.20, 23, 29, 30, 42, 46, 48 and 54;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.74;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.104.

(m) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of information received from Governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as on the basis of existing studies, a preliminary report on the extent to which women participated in agriculture, industry, trade and science and technology, with a view to making recommendations on ways and means of increasing and upgrading the participation of women therein (resolution 3505 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly urged Member States to implement the recommendations in resolution 3505 (XXX), to facilitate the equal participation of women with men in all development efforts and, in particular, to ensure that women had equal access to political parties, trade unions, training, especially in agriculture, co-operatives, and credit and loan systems, as well as equal opportunities to participate in policy-making in the economic field, in commerce and trade and in the advanced efforts of industry; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 31/175).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested organizations of the United Nations system to prepare development-oriented studies relevant to their programmes of work, focusing on the impact of policies aimed at the effective mobilization and integration of women in the development process, on the over-all development of their countries, with special emphasis on the developing countries, and on ways of promoting such policies, with a view to the early submission of these studies to preparatory bodies such as the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy and the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, and to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session; and requested the Secretary-General on the basis of these studies to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/200).

At its thirty-fourth session, 102/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with regret that it had not been possible for the Secretary-General to submit the comprehensive report requested in resolution 33/200; urged him to prepare the report as soon as possible and to submit it to the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy at its fifth session and to the Preparatory

102/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/531;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/676/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 34/204;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.54 and 56;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.109.

Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women at its third session; urged the United Nations agencies that had not already done so to submit to the Secretary-General without delay the information called for in resolution 33/200; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/204).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/204 (A/35/82).

(n) United Nations Special Fund

The United Nations Special Fund was established by the General Assembly, as part of the Special Programme set out in section X of its resolution 3202 (S-VI) containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Special Fund would operate as an organ of the Assembly and adopted the provisions governing the Special Fund (resolution 3356 (XXIX), para. 1).

Under article I of the provisions, the United Nations Special Fund shall provide emergency relief and development assistance to the countries most seriously affected in accordance with the relevant provisions of section X of General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) and shall serve as a central monitoring body for such bilateral and multilateral assistance and, in general, as a focal point for and stimulus to such assistance.

Under article III, the General Assembly, inter alia, established the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund, which is to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, the comments of the Council on the report being likewise transmitted to the Assembly.

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

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Board of Governors to convene a pledging conference on the Special Fund in 1976 and decided that, for the time being, the administrative expenses of the Fund should be borne by the regular budget (resolution 3460 (XXX)).

Pending the appointment of the Executive Director, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs is serving as acting Executive Director of the Special Fund, a function entrusted to him by the Secretary-General.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to suspend the activities of the United Nations Special Fund, ad interim, since the Fund could not carry out its main function of providing assistance to the most seriously affected countries because the situation with regard to contributions to the Fund continued

to be unfavourable and was unlikely to improve in the foreseeable future; and decided to perform the functions of the Board of Governors of the Special Fund pending subsequent consideration of the question by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (decision 33/431). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the information contained in a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/514) stating that he was not submitting an appointment as Executive Director of the Fund for confirmation by the Assembly (decision 33/320). The Assembly also decided that there was no need to elect the members of the Board of Governors (decision 33/321).

At its thirty-fourth session, 103/ the General Assembly decided to continue performing the functions of the Board of Governors of the Fund within the context of its consideration of the item on development and international economic co-operation, pending subsequent consideration of the question by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (decision 34/430).

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

- (o) United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy:
 - (i) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided to convene an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy in 1981 under the auspices of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to initiate the process of preparations for the Conference through the preparation of studies by the relevant secretariats of the United Nations system and by meetings of technical panels of experts nominated by Governments and appointed by the Secretary-General on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and their knowledge of the subject, for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/148).

103/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 62):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/768;
- (b) Decision 34/430;
- (c) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.54;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.104.

At its thirty-fourth session, 104/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that the Conference should be held at Nairobi in August 1981; decided to designate as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference the Committee on Natural Resources, meeting for that purpose in sessions open to the participation of all States, and decided that the Preparatory Committee should report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; requested the Preparatory Committee to include in its report recommendations concerning the duration of the Conference, specific dates, invitations and draft agenda for the Conference and the work programme of the Committee for 1981; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the preparations for the Conference (resolution 34/190).

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

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee: Supplement No. 43 (A/35/43);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/190.
- (p) United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its thirty-fourth session, 105/ the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981; designated the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, open to the full participation of all States members of UNCTAD

104/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 71):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/585;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/767;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/777;
- (d) Resolution 34/190;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.33, 44, 45, 47 and 54;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.84;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.107.

105/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/676/Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/839;
- (c) Resolution 34/203 and decision 34/449;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.33, 34, 36, 46 and 54-57;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.84, 85 and 87;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.109.

and requested the Preparatory Committee to report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/203). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to explore ways and means of providing assistance for expenses to enable delegations of the least developed countries to participate in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee (decision 34/449).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Preparatory Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 45 (A/35/45).

62. Operational activities for development

(a) Comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-third session, 106/ in 1978, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to entrust 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; decided that the report should concentrate on the application of Assembly resolutions 2688 (XXV) and 3405 (XXX) by the United Nations Development Programme and the participating and executing agencies, and a review of the progress made in the application by the United Nations system of the relevant recommendations of Assembly resolution 32/197; and decided further that the report should also include information on issues dealt with in Council resolution 1978/74, an analysis of issues relating to operational activities for development of the United Nations system, an examination of the application by the United Nations system in its operational activities of the results of international conferences held under the aegis of the United Nations relating to the establishment of the new international economic order, and options and alternative courses of action in order to facilitate the decision-making role of the appropriate legislative organs in implementing the strategies and policies laid down for operational activities for development (resolution 33/201).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 33/201.

(b) United Nations Development Programme: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965, to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)).

The financial resources of UNDP come from voluntary contributions of Governments announced at annual pledging conferences. General policy guidance and

106/ References for the thirty-third session (item 58):

- (a) Report of the Committee Established under General Assembly resolution 32/174: Supplement No. 34 (A/33/34);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/33/527;
- (c) Resolution 33/201;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/33/SR.46, 51-53, 58, 59 and 61-63;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/33/PV.95.

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,** Bangladesh,** Belgium,*** Brazil,*** Canada,*** China,** Colombia,** Cuba,** Czechoslovakia,* Democratic Yemen,* Denmark,*** Ecuador,* Egypt,** Fiji,** Finland,* France,*** Gabon,*** Gambia,** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Greece,** Indonesia,* Italy,** Ivory Coast,* Japan,** Jordan,* Kenya,* Kuwait,*** Liberia,*** Malawi,*** Malaysia,*** Mexico,** Netherlands,* New Zealand,*** Norway,*** Poland,* Romania,*** Rwanda,*** Senegal,* Sierra Leone,** Spain,* Sri Lanka,*** Switzerland,* Trinidad and Tobago,* Uganda,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** and United States of America.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

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

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions on the capacity of the United Nations development system, that, inter alia, incorporated a set of principles on the United Nations Development Co-operation Cycle which provided for the introduction of a new system of country programming and appropriate administrative structures (resolution 2688 (XXV)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision adopted by the Governing Council at its twentieth session on new dimensions in technical co-operation; requested the Governing Council to review periodically the progress in the application of the guidelines contained in that decision; and requested the Economic and Social Council to give continuing attention to the assessment of the progress in the application of those guidelines and to report thereon on a regular basis to the Assembly (resolution 3405 (XXX)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study containing concrete recommendations on the

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training of qualified national personnel in developing countries in accordance with their respective national development plans; and requested him to submit the study and recommendations, together with a progress report, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Governing Council of UNDP and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979 (resolution 33/135).

At its thirty-fourth session, 107/ the General Assembly, inter alia, appealed to all Governments to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the necessary resources to enable it to achieve the target set for the 1977-1981 development cycle, which was predicated on an annual growth rate of 14 per cent (resolution 34/106).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/35/3 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-seventh session, to be held from 2 to 30 June 1980;

107/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda items 26, 55 and 59):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/34/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-sixth session: Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 10 (E/1979/40 and Corr.1 - E/F/S only);
- (c) Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF: Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 11 (E/1979/41);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on the health needs of Palestinian refugee children: A/34/463;
- (e) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries: A/34/430;
 - (ii) Report of the Executive Director of UNICEF on the International Year of the Child: A/34/452 and Add.1;
 - (iii) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme: A/34/762;
 - (iv) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries: A/34/832;
- (f) Reports of the Second Committee: A/34/676/Add.1 and 2, A/34/787;
- (g) Draft resolution: A/34/L.4/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1;
- (h) Resolutions 34/4, 34/104 to 34/109, 34/201 and 34/209 and decisions 34/311, 34/327, 34/428 and 34/429;
- (i) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.26, 29, 32-38, 44, 46-48 and 52-60;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.33-39, 104 and 109.

- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 33/135, 34/106 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/52.

(c) United Nations Capital Development Fund

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

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

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

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, as an interim measure, called upon the Administrator to bear the administrative costs of the Fund from the administrative budget of UNDP (resolution 3249 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-fourth session, 107/ the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the question of the administrative expenses of the Fund until its thirty-fifth session and, for that purpose, invited the Economic and Social Council to make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly; and decided that, in the meantime, the original functioning of the Fund would continue in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of resolution 2321 (XXII) (decision 34/428).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/35/3 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-seventh session.

(d) United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to establish a United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, placed in the charge of the Secretary-General and administered by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and requested the Administrator of UNDP to start operational activities of the Revolving Fund in 1974.

At its thirty-fourth session, 107/ the General Assembly, recalling that a working group of government experts was to review and analyse the activities of the Fund, inter alia, invited the working group to examine ways and means of promoting the Fund's operation and to carry out a comprehensive review of the functions, institutional arrangements, funding and repayment system of the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to invite the appropriate international organizations to contribute to the successful deliberations of the working group (resolution 34/109).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/35/3 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/34/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-seventh session.
- (c) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) calling for an expanded programme of action in the field of population.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in placing the Fund under its authority, decided that, without prejudice to the over-all responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should be the governing body of the Fund and should concern itself with the financial and administrative policies relating to the Fund's programme and budget (resolution 3019 (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed five general principles to be applied in making future allocations of the Fund's resources; requested the Executive Director to apply the criteria for establishing priorities and other recommendations set forth in his report (DP/186 and Corr.1), taking into account the decisions of the Governing Council of UNDP in that regard, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions concerned; invited Governments to increase their contributions to the Fund; recommended that the Executive Director should normally be appointed for a period of four years; and urged continuing full collaboration and co-operation on operational matters between the Executive Director of the Fund and the Administrator of UNDP, as well as between the Executive Director and the executive heads of other organs within the United Nations system in the field of population (resolution 31/170).

At its thirty-fourth session, 107/ the General Assembly affirmed that the Fund was a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; invited the Governing Council of UNDP to devote a specific period of time during its sessions to adequate and separate consideration of items related to the Fund; invited the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, for the Fund to participate in all aspects in that Committee and in its subsidiary machinery; reaffirmed that the Fund should continue to avail itself of the services of UNDP, including those of its Resident Representatives; invited Governments to continue to increase their contributions to the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/104).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/104.

(f) United Nations Volunteers programme

The United Nations Volunteers programme, established by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, has been in operation since 1 January 1971. The aim of the programme is to provide young volunteers, upon the explicit request and approval of recipient countries, to assist in development activities. Volunteers are recruited and serve on as wide a geographical basis as possible, including in particular the developing countries (resolution 2659 (XXV)).

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, 107/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed an increase in the number of volunteers in service to 1,000 by 1983, subject to the availability of funds and with the understanding that the quality of the programme would not be adversely affected; requested the Administrator of UNDP to undertake appropriate actions to achieve this increase; renewed its appeal to Governments and other potential contributors to take into account the growing number and widening scope of the activities of the programme and consequently to consider contributing, or increasing contributions, to the Special Voluntary Fund for Volunteers; and requested the Administrator to keep the Assembly informed on a regular basis of the progress made (resolution 34/107).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/35/3 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-seventh session.

(g) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it a comprehensive study on the transit problems of the land-locked developing countries and a complete study on the establishment of a fund in favour of those countries (resolution 3311 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to establish immediately a special fund for the land-locked developing countries and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

(UNCTAD), to submit proposals on the organizational arrangements of the Fund, including draft statutes (resolution 3504 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries; requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to manage the Fund during its interim period; and called upon Member States and the entire international community to contribute generously to the Fund (resolution 31/177).

In accordance with article 4 of the statute of the Fund, annexed to resolution 31/177, the policies and procedures of the Fund shall be formulated by the Board of Governors (see item 16 (e)). The Board of Governors is to report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly authorized the Administrator of UNDP to propose, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, interim arrangements to implement the aims and purposes laid down in the statute of the Fund until the Fund becomes operational, in the manner specified in resolution 31/177, subject to approval of such arrangements by the Governing Council of UNDP (resolution 32/113).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the interim arrangements adopted by the Governing Council of UNDP in its decision 25/15; and requested the Administrator of UNDP, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and other related institutions, to pursue action in favour of land-locked developing countries within the framework of the interim arrangements for the Fund, taking into account that each country concerned should receive appropriate technical and financial assistance (resolution 33/85).

At its thirty-fourth session, 107/ the General Assembly, inter alia, appealed to all Member States, international organizations and multilateral financial institutions to contribute generously to the Fund; requested the Administrator of UNDP, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and other related institutions, to pursue action in favour of land-locked developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his analytical report to the Assembly at its special session in 1980 an assessment of the situation of the land-locked developing countries (resolution 34/209).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/35/3 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-seventh session.
- (h) United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly at its first session, in 1946, to be utilized

for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were the victims of aggression; its assistance was to be provided on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, national status or political belief (resolution 57 (I)). Subsequently, the Assembly recognized the necessity for continued action to relieve the sufferings of children, particularly in developing countries and countries that had been subject to devastations of war and to other calamities; it also considered that the Fund's activities were useful because they created favourable conditions for the development of long-range economic and social programmes. Accordingly, at its eighth session, in 1953, the Assembly decided to continue the organization indefinitely, but changed its name to the United Nations Children's Fund, while retaining the symbol UNICEF, and requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to review its work periodically and to make recommendations to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 802 (VIII)).

In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, of General Assembly resolution 57 (I) and with resolution 1038 (XI), UNICEF is governed by an Executive Board consisting of 30 members elected by the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies. Members of the Board are eligible for immediate re-election. As from 1 August 1980, the Board will be composed of the following States:

Australia,** Barbados,*** Belgium,*** Botswana,*** Brazil,*** Burundi,** Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,* Canada,*** China,*** France,** Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Ghana,* Hungary,** India,* Japan,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,** Mexico,** Netherlands,* Norway,*** Philippines,* Senegal,* Somalia,** Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Venezuela* and Yugoslavia.***

* Term of office expires on 31 July 1981.

** Term of office expires on 31 July 1982.

*** Term of office expires on 31 July 1983.

The secretariat of UNICEF is headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Board. The present Executive Director, Mr. James Grant, has served since 1 January 1980.

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

Until the twenty-seventh session, the work of UNICEF, because of its

humanitarian character, was reviewed by the General Assembly in its Third Committee; at that session, however, the Assembly, bearing in mind the contribution of UNICEF to development, decided to consider its work in the Second Committee as part of the item entitled "Operational activities for development".

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, proclaimed the year 1979 International Year of the Child and designated UNICEF as the lead agency of the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the Year and the Executive Director to be responsible for its co-ordination (resolution 31/169).

At its thirty-fourth session, 107/ the General Assembly, inter alia, designated UNICEF as the lead agency of the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the development aspects of the follow-up activities of the International Year of the Child; and requested Governments and organs and organizations of the system to evaluate and to follow up the impact of the Year on their activities, and to inform the Secretary-General, who would report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/4). It was understood that this would be an oral report. At the same session, the Assembly, inter alia, recognized the enlarged responsibilities of UNICEF and the broad range of activities to be undertaken by it in light of the enormous unmet needs of children in developing countries and the importance of enhancing the new impetus to activities on their behalf generated by the International Year of the Child; commended UNICEF for its elaboration and implementation of the basic services approach for children as part of a comprehensive development strategy; and appealed to all Governments to increase their contributions so that the Fund might reach its revenue target of \$290 million for 1981 (resolution 34/105).

At the thirty-fifth session, in addition to the oral report on the International Year of the Child called for under resolution 34/4, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF on its annual session.

(i) World Food Programme

The World Food Programme (WFP) is a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). After operating for three years as an experimental programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and resolution 1/61 of the FAO Conference, which was adopted in 1961, the Programme was, by Assembly resolution 2095 (XX) and resolution 4/65 of the FAO Conference, extended on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable and on the understanding that it would be reviewed before each pledging conference. The Programme provides food aid in support of development projects and to meet emergency needs.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX) and resolution 22/75 of the FAO Conference, the 24-member United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, which provided general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of the Programme, was reconstituted as the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, a 30-member governing body with the additional

responsibilities of providing a forum for consultations on national and international food aid policies and programmes, periodically reviewing general trends in food aid requirements and availabilities, recommending to Governments, through the World Food Council (see item 61 (g)) improvements in food aid policies and programmes, formulating proposals for more effective co-ordination of multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental food aid programmes, including emergency food aid, and periodically reviewing the implementation of the recommendations made by the World Food Conference on food aid policies. The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, and it presents periodic and special reports to the World Food Council. The Committee held its ninth session in Rome, from 14 to 25 April 1980.

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes is composed of 30 States Members of the United Nations or members of FAO, 15 of which are elected by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the FAO Council. At present, the Committee is composed of the following States:

Angola,** Argentina,*** Australia,* Bangladesh,* Brazil,** Canada,* Cuba,*** Egypt,*** France,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Greece,* Hungary,* India,* Ireland,*** Japan,** Kenya,** Lesotho,*** Mexico,*** Netherlands,** New Zealand,** Niger,** Norway,* Pakistan,** Saudi Arabia,* Sierra Leone,*** Sweden,** Thailand,** Tunisia,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*** and United States of America.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

The Programme is operated by a joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit, located at FAO headquarters in Rome and headed by an Executive Director, who is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO after consultations with the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. The present Executive Director, Mr. Garson N. Vogel, has served since 1 October 1977.

The resources of the Programme come mainly from voluntary contributions in commodities, cash or services pledged by Governments. Pledging conferences are held biennially after review of the Programme by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council and by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

The Programme has also been authorized to accept "directed donations" offered by countries in response to a specific appeal made either by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by the Director-General of FAO, or by both, for additional food aid for the victims of a major catastrophe.

In addition to these resources of the Programme, developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so have been urged by the General Assembly,

in its resolution 3362 (S-VII), to earmark stocks and/or funds to be placed at the disposal of the Programme as an emergency reserve to strengthen the capacity of the Programme to deal with crisis situations in developing countries.

At its thirty-fourth session, 107/ the General Assembly established for the two years 1981 and 1982 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of \$1 billion, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services; urged States Members of the United Nations or members or associate members of FAO to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO, to convene a pledging conference for that purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1980 (resolution 34/108).

The Pledging Conference of the World Food Programme called for under resolution 34/108 was held on 21 February 1980.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/35/3/Add.9).

(j) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General

At its first session, in 1946, the General Assembly decided to refer to the Economic and Social Council for study the question of providing effective ways and means for furnishing, in co-operation with specialized agencies, expert advice in the economic, social and cultural field to Member States which desired this assistance (resolution 52 (I)).

At its fourth session, in 1947, the Economic and Social Council decided upon the creation of machinery within the Secretariat to provide technical advice to Member States (resolution 51 (IV)).

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

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

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

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly consolidated the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund to create the United Nations Development Programme (see item 62 (b)) (resolution 2029 (XX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System (resolution 32/197), which called, inter alia, for clustering together, in a separate organizational entity, the functions of the United Nations Secretariat concerned with substantive support for technical co-operation activities in economic and social sectors which were not covered by other United Nations organs, programmes or specialized agencies, including, the provision of technical expertise in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of country and intercountry programmes and of specific projects, the provision of direct advisory assistance to Governments, the development of training materials and support of training institutions (ibid., annex, para. 61 (c)), and management of technical co-operation activities carried out by the United Nations in respect of projects under the regular programme of technical assistance, UNDP projects for which the United Nations was the executing agency, and projects financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and other external donors including funds-in-trust (ibid., para. 61 (d)). It was also agreed that certain research functions should be deployed to the organizational entity, where appropriate in terms of the substantive, practical and methodological relationships involved (ibid., para. 61 (f)).

In accordance with the provisions of resolution 32/197, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development was established by the Secretary-General as from 23 March 1978 (ST/SGB/162).

The current United Nations Programme of Technical Co-operation is funded by allocations within the regular budget as well as from financial provisions made available through funds-in-trust and by UNDP and associated funds.

At its thirty-fourth session, 107/ the General Assembly considered the relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-sixth session and of the report of the Economic and Social Council, but did not adopt any specific resolution on this question.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/35/3 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-seventh session.

63. Training and research

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article I of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. The statute of UNITAR was promulgated by the Secretary-General in November 1965 and amended in March 1967 and June 1973. 108/ 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 is Mr. Davidson Nicol.

At its thirty-fourth session, 109/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR (A/34/14); welcomed the emphasis on and urged the continuation of the concentration of the work of

108/ For the original text of the statute, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 28, document E/4200, annex I.

109/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 58):

- (a) Report of the Executive Director of UNITAR: Supplement No. 14 (A/34/14);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/634;
- (c) Resolution 34/17;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.16, 21 and 24;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.61.

UNITAR in the sphere of economic and social training and research and the inclusion of specific projects on the problems in the areas specified by the Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and in the relevant decisions of the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session; and called upon Member States and organizations to provide greater and wider financial support to UNITAR (resolution 34/17).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Executive Director for the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, which will be issued as Supplement No. 14 (A/35/14).

(b) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly considered the question of the establishment of an international university, devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress. At that session, the Assembly welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General and invited him to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the United Nations University, the Council of the University, consisting of 24 members serving in their individual capacity, is the governing board of the University. The term of office is six years and no appointed member of the Council may serve continuously for more than six years. The Rector is a member of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR are ex officio members of the Council. The Council reports annually to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Board of UNESCO, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO, respectively, on the work of the University. As at 1 May 1980, the membership of the Council was the following:

Mr. Jacob Festus Ade-Ajayi (Nigeria)*

Mrs. Estefania Aldaba-Lim (Philippines)**

Mr. Pawel Bozyk (Poland)**

Mr. Asa Briggs (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*

Mr. Carlos Chagas (Brazil)**
Mr. Wilbert Kumaliya Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania)**
Mr. Jean Coulomb (France)**
Mr. Chams E. El Wakil (Egypt)**
Mr. Roger Gaudry (Canada)*
Mr. Malu Wa Kalenga (Zaire)**
Mr. Hans Löwbeer (Sweden)*
Mr. Felipe E. MacGregor (Peru)**
Mr. Yoshinori Maeda (Japan)*
Mr. Abdelsalam Majali (Jordan)**
Mr. Antonio Marussi (Italy)*
Mr. Majid Rahnema (Iran)*
Mr. Marcel Roche (Venezuela)*
Mr. Seydou Madani Sy (Senegal)*
Mrs. Ines Wesley Tanascović (Yugoslavia)**
Mr. Stephan Verosta (Austria)**
Mr. Edward Weidner (United States of America)*
Miss Keniz Fatima Yusuf (Pakistan)*

* Term of office expires on 2 May 1980.

** Term of office expires on 2 May 1983.

Mr. James M. Hester (Rector)***

*** Term of office expires on 31 August 1980; Mr. Soedjatmoko will serve as Rector with effect from 1 September 1980.

Ex officio members

Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Mr. Davidson Nicol, Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

In accordance with articles III and V of the Charter of the United Nations University, the Rector of the University shall be responsible to the Council of the University for the direction, administration, programming and co-ordination of the University. He shall normally serve for five years and shall be eligible

/...

for reappointment for one more term of five years. In accordance with the procedures provided in the Charter of the University, the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and with his concurrence, appointed Mr. Soedjatmoko to succeed Mr. James M. Hester as Rector of the University. The new Rector will assume office on 1 September 1980.

At its thirty-fourth session, 110/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction that the research and advanced training activities of the United Nations University had made substantial progress and achieved increasing distinctiveness in the three priority areas - world hunger, human and social development and use and management of natural resources - and also in the development of interprogramme projects; encouraged the University to continue to intensify its efforts to concern itself with major activities taking place in the United Nations system and thereby further develop its co-operative and co-ordinated relationships with relevant agencies and bodies of the system; noted that, while gratifying progress in fund-raising had been made during the previous year, the results had not proved sufficient to support the programmes of the University at an adequate level; noted with satisfaction the report transmitted by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO (A/34/654) on the question of ways and means of promoting the awareness and understanding of the programmes and activities of the University, with a view to establishing a more stable financial situation; invited the Council of the University to consider the valuable suggestions and recommendations contained in the report and to submit its findings and, if any, its opinions to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for its further consideration; urged the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO, as well as the Rector of the University, to increase their efforts to obtain financial support for the University from all possible sources; and appealed to all Member States to take cognizance of the achievements of the University and to make substantial contributions to the University Endowment Fund, and/or to specific programmes of the University (resolution 34/112).

The thirteenth session of the Council of the United Nations University was held at Geneva from 8 to 12 October 1979; the fourteenth session was held in Tokyo from 3 to 7 December 1979; and the fifteenth session will be convened at Tokyo from 23 to 27 June 1980.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Council of the United Nations University, which will be issued as Supplement No. 31 (A/35/31).

110/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 63):

- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/34/31 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/654;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/792 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolution 34/112;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.14, 36, 52 and 54;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.104.

(c) University for Peace: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit the proposal of the Government of Costa Rica concerning the establishment of a university for peace to Member States, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Rector and the Council of the United Nations University and any other agencies deemed appropriate, in order to obtain their views thereon; and further requested the Secretary-General to bring those views to the attention of all Member States and interested specialized agencies and to submit a report on the matter to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/109).

At its thirty-fourth session, 111/ the General Assembly approved the idea of establishing a University for Peace, as an international centre of higher learning for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace, with its headquarters in Costa Rica; decided to establish an international commission, which, in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica, would prepare the organization, structure and setting in motion of the University for Peace; entrusted the Secretary-General with the task of constituting a Commission composed of 11 members; and requested the Commission on the University for Peace to submit a report on its findings to the Secretary-General for subsequent submission by him, together with his comments, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/111).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/111.

(d) Examination of long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly stated that an examination of long-term trends in the economic development of individual regions was of great importance for securing a rapid rate of economic development of all countries, in particular of developing countries, and that such an examination would also contribute towards the elimination of the negative phenomena in the

111/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 63):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/496;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/792 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 34/111;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.36 and 52;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.104.

economies of those countries and regions; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the long-term trends and forecasts in the economic development of the various regions and their mutual relationship, including methodological guidelines for the further examination of such trends in the regions (resolution 3508 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on long-term trends in the economic development of the various regions of the world and their mutual relationship and studies of the regional commissions annexed thereto (E/5937 and Corr.1, E/5937/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2, E/5937/Add.2-4 and Add.4/Corr.1); endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 2090 (LXIII), which contained the recommendation to start, on the basis of the regional studies under way, preparations for the elaboration of an over-all socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the years up to 1990 and on the problems of developing countries; and decided to consider the status of the examination of long-term economic trends at its thirty-fourth session as a separate agenda item (resolution 32/57).

At its thirty-third session, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council (see item 12), the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/71) on long-term trends in the economic development of world regions (decision 33/436).

At its thirty-fourth session, 112/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations organizations, organs and bodies concerned to continue their analytical work devoted to the examination of long-term economic and social trends and to make it available in the process of formulation of economic policies and decision-making, in particular with regard to development of international co-operation; further requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session his views on the possible outline and method of preparation of an over-all socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the period up to 1990 and, in particular, on the problems of developing countries (resolution 34/57). At the same session, the Assembly adopted a resolution relating to health as an integral part of development (resolution 34/58).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/57.

112/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 66):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/450;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/728;
- (c) Resolutions 34/57 and 34/58;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.33, 44, 46 and 52;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.82.

64. Special economic and disaster relief assistance

(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: report of the Secretary-General

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was established in March 1972 to serve as an adequate permanent office in the United Nations and the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters. The Co-ordinator was called upon to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly (resolution 2816 (XXVI)).

In order to strengthen the Office a trust fund was later created, and two subaccounts of the fund were set up to provide for additional emergency relief assistance and for technical co-operation activities in disaster prevention and preparedness (resolutions 3243 (XXIX), 3440 (XXX) and 3532 (XXX)). The existence of the trust fund has been extended to 31 December 1981 (decision 33/429), and two transfers of posts and associated costs from the trust fund to the regular budget have now been made.

At its thirty-fourth session 113/, the General Assembly called upon all concerned to co-operate with the Co-ordinator by providing information about relief assistance offered and received, and by taking steps to remove obstacles to the speedy delivery of such relief; welcomed the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider including disaster preparedness and prevention in national and regional programmes; requested that additional funds should be provided in the regular budget for the Office of the Co-ordinator for emergency relief assistance; requested the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to take into account matters concerning disaster relief, preparedness and prevention; and urged Governments to contribute to the trust fund (resolution 34/55). At the same session, the additional funds for emergency relief were so provided in the approved programme budget for 1980-1981 (resolution 34/230 A).

113/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 64):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator: A/34/190;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/727;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/730;
- (d) Resolution 34/55;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.30, 32, 33, 39, 41 and 48;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.61;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.82.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator, called for under resolutions 2816 (XXVI), 3532 (XXX) and 34/55.

(b) Special economic assistance programmes: reports of the Secretary-General

Assistance to Nicaragua

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the grave economic situation of Nicaragua and the serious deterioration in the

114/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda items 12, 56, 64, 124 and 125):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
- (i) Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia: A/34/198;
 - (ii) Assistance to the Comoros: A/34/361 and Corr.1;
 - (iii) Assistance to Djibouti: A/34/362;
 - (iv) Assistance to Guinea-Bissau: A/34/370;
 - (v) Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe: A/34/371;
 - (vi) Assistance to Cape Verde: A/34/372 and Corr.1;
 - (vii) Assistance to Seychelles: A/34/373;
 - (viii) Assistance to Mozambique: A/34/377;
 - (ix) Assistance to Lesotho: A/34/393-S/13485;
 - (x) Assistance to Zambia: A/34/407;
 - (xi) Assistance to Botswana: A/34/419-S/13506;
 - (xii) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/34/504;
 - (xiii) Assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent: A/34/563;
- (b) Reports of the Second Committee: A/34/538/Add.1, A/34/595, A/34/635/Add.1 and 2, A/34/650, A/34/727;
- (c) Resolutions 34/8, 34/18, 34/19, 34/54, 34/119 to 34/132, 34/135 and 34/194;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.19, 25, 28, 30, 32-34, 36, 38-44, 46-48, 50 and 52-56;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.46, 61, 82, 104 and 109.

living conditions of the Nicaraguan people, endorsed the resolution on assistance to Nicaragua adopted on 28 September 1979 by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America; urged Governments of Member States and international organizations to provide with the utmost urgency the assistance envisaged in that resolution for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Nicaragua; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly informed during the next two years of the results (resolution 34/8).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/8.

Assistance to the Dominican Republic

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the magnitude of the damage caused in the Dominican Republic by hurricanes "David" and "Frederic", which had resulted in extensive loss of human life and destruction of the economic and social infrastructure, endorsed the resolution on assistance to the Dominican Republic adopted on 19 October 1979 by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America; urged Governments of Member States and international organizations to provide with the utmost urgency the assistance envisaged in that resolution for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the Dominican Republic; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly informed during the next two years of the results achieved (resolution 34/18).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/18.

Assistance to Dominica

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the magnitude of the damage caused in Dominica by hurricanes "David" and "Frederic", which had resulted in extensive loss of human life and destruction of the economic and social infrastructure, endorsed the resolution on assistance to Dominica adopted on 19 October 1979 by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America; urged Governments of Member States and international organizations to provide with the utmost urgency the assistance envisaged in that resolution for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Dominica; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly informed during the next two years of the results (resolution 34/19).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/19.

Assistance to Ethiopia

The question of assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia has been considered by the General Assembly since 1975. In its resolutions, the Assembly has appealed to Governments and to intergovernmental and non-governmental

organizations for assistance to those areas and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 3441 (XXX), 31/172, 32/55 and 33/21).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly reiterated its appeals for assistance to the areas; and requested the Secretary-General, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to report and to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980 and to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/54).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council, recognizing the need for continued financial and material support from the international community in order to provide the necessary care for the large number of displaced persons in Ethiopia, appealed to the international community to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its effort to provide relief and rehabilitation to the displaced persons; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send a mission to Ethiopia to assess the extent of the problem and the magnitude of assistance required and to mobilize humanitarian assistance; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its second regular session of 1980 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1980/8).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under Assembly resolution 34/54 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/8.

Assistance to Cape Verde

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly, inter alia, appealed to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of Cape Verde so as to enable it to deal with the catastrophic drought situation and its consequences; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance to meet the development needs of the country and to keep the matter under review and report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/17).

At its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 32/99 and 33/127).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, inter alia, fully endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/372 and Corr.1); reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide and increase assistance to Cape Verde; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources for an effective assistance programme to Cape Verde, to pursue with the Government of Cape Verde the question of organizing a meeting of donors, to co-ordinate efforts with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank, to keep the situation in Cape Verde under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Cape Verde, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/119).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/119.

Assistance to Chad

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the massive destruction of property and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Chad caused by the progressive deterioration of the political situation and by the armed conflict during the previous 13 years, inter alia, urgently appealed to all Member States and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide generous emergency aid to Chad to meet its reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs; requested the Secretary-General to organize an international programme of assistance to meet the short-term and long-term needs of Chad, to dispatch a mission to Chad to review with the Government the aid which it required, to communicate the report of the mission to the international community and to review with the Government the question of organizing a meeting of donors; requested the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system concerned to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance and report periodically to him on the steps taken to assist the country; drew the attention of the international community to the special account for Chad which had been established to facilitate the channelling of contributions to Chad, and urged Member States and international financial institutions to contribute generously to that account; invited the United Nations agencies concerned to bring the special needs of Chad to the attention of their governing bodies and to report on the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/120).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/120.

Assistance to Guinea-Bissau

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, inter alia, urgently appealed to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of Guinea-Bissau so as to enable it to deal effectively with the situation it faced as a result of the country's long liberation struggle and the return of large numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries, and to meet its economic development needs; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community with a view to meeting the development needs of Guinea-Bissau, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/100).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 33/124).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/370); reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide assistance to Guinea-Bissau to help it overcome

its financial and economic difficulties and to promote the implementation of projects and programmes identified in that report; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources, to pursue with the Government of Guinea-Bissau, in co-ordination with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank, the question of organizing a meeting of donors, to keep the situation in the country under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Guinea-Bissau, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/121).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/121.

Assistance to Uganda

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the tragic loss of life, widespread destruction of property and severe damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Uganda during the previous eight years and considering the urgent problem of absorbing and resettling the large numbers of returning refugees and displaced persons and the need for urgent emergency aid, inter alia, endorsed the appeals made by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for humanitarian assistance to Uganda and called upon Member States and international organizations to contribute generously to those appeals; urgently appealed to the international community to contribute generously to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for a special programme of assistance to Uganda; invited the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Uganda; requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements to ensure the effective co-ordination at Kampala of the efforts of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in relation to the special assistance programme; drew the attention of the international community to the special account which had been established at Headquarters for the channelling of assistance to Uganda and urged Member States and international financial institutions to contribute generously to that account; also requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to Uganda to consult with the Government on its most urgent reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs and to arrange for distribution of the report of that mission to the international community; invited the appropriate United Nations agencies to bring to the attention of their governing bodies the special needs of Uganda and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programme in Uganda; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the matter under review and report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council, (resolution 34/122).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/122.

Assistance to Equatorial Guinea

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the widespread destruction of property and severe damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Equatorial Guinea during the previous 11 years, considering the urgent problem of absorbing and resettling the large numbers of returning refugees and displaced persons, and noting that the Secretary-General had dispatched an interagency mission to Equatorial Guinea to assess the immediate humanitarian needs, inter alia, invited the international community to respond generously to the humanitarian and reconstruction needs of the country; requested the Secretary-General to organize an international programme of assistance to Equatorial Guinea to meet its long-term and short-term reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their programmes of assistance to Equatorial Guinea and to report to the Secretary-General on steps taken and resources made available to assist the country; drew the attention of the international community to the special account established for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Equatorial Guinea and urged Member States and international financial institutions to contribute generously to that account; requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to Equatorial Guinea to consult with the Government on the additional assistance it required and to circulate the report of that mission to the international community; invited the United Nations agencies concerned to bring to the attention of their governing bodies the special needs of Equatorial Guinea and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 of the assistance being provided to Equatorial Guinea, to keep the situation in that country under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/123).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/123.

Assistance to Djibouti

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly appealed to the international community to provide assistance to Djibouti to enable it to deal with the critical situation arising from the drought and from its economic difficulties; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize assistance from the international community, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/93).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 33/132).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/362) containing the assessment and recommendations of the mission to Djibouti; drew the attention of the international community to the critical economic situation confronting that country; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize

resources for assistance to Djibouti, to organize a meeting of donors on behalf of that country in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, to keep the situation under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Djibouti, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/124).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/124.

Assistance to Botswana

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, inter alia, recognized the special economic hardship confronting Botswana caused by the diverting of funds from current and planned development projects to effective arrangements for security against attacks and threats by Southern Rhodesia and called upon all States, regional and interregional organizations, and other governmental and non-governmental bodies to provide generous assistance to Botswana; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to increase their programmes of assistance to Botswana; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/97).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 33/130).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly examined and endorsed the revised programme of assistance contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/419-S/13506); noted that there was an urgent need to maintain the flow of contributions to carry out the remainder of the emergency programme; reiterated its appeal to all States and international organizations to provide assistance to Botswana and expand assistance programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources, to keep the situation in Botswana under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Botswana, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/125).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/125 (A/35/162-S/13870).

Assistance to Seychelles

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, noting that Seychelles was faced with certain specific tasks arising from its recent attainment of independence, inter alia, urgently appealed to Member States and the international institutions concerned to grant Seychelles technical and financial assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/101).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 33/129).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/373), which contained the report of the mission to Seychelles; called upon Member States to accord Seychelles, as a matter of priority, special assistance and benefits; reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Seychelles to enable it to establish the social and economic infrastructure essential for the well-being of its people; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources for a programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Seychelles, to pursue with the Government of Seychelles the question of organizing a meeting of donors, to keep the situation in Seychelles under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Seychelles, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/126).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/126.

Assistance to the Comoros

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly, inter alia, urgently appealed to Member States and to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to assist the Government of the Comoros so as to enable it to face successfully the critical situation resulting from its economic difficulties; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance to meet the development needs of the country, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/42).

At its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/92 and 33/123).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, having examined the reports of the Secretary-General (A/33/170 and A/34/361 and Corr.1), inter alia, renewed its appeal to Member States, organizations and intergovernmental bodies to continue to provide and to expand their assistance to the country to help it overcome its financial and economic difficulties, in particular its budgetary and balance-of-payments deficits; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to pursue with the Government of the Comoros - in co-ordination with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Bank - the question of organizing a meeting of donors; to keep the situation in the Comoros under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for the Comoros, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/127).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/127.

Assistance to Zambia

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly, recalling Security Council and Economic and Social Council resolutions on assistance to Zambia, and having examined the reports of the Secretary-General (E/1978/114/Rev.1 and A/33/343), inter alia, endorsed the appeals made by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Zambia; called upon the international community to provide assistance to Zambia; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources, to keep the matter under review, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/131).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly inter alia examined and endorsed the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/407), which contained the report of the review mission to Zambia; expressed deep concern that the assistance provided to date had fallen far short of the country's needs; drew the attention of the international community to the additional assistance urgently required, particularly in the transport sector; called upon the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Zambia and to strengthen existing assistance programmes; requested the Security Council to examine the situation in Zambia, in the context of Chapter VII, Articles 49 and 50, of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to proposing additional measures of assistance to Zambia; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation in Zambia under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Zambia, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/128).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/128.

Assistance to Mozambique

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged all Member States and regional and intergovernmental organizations to provide assistance to Mozambique; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to assist Mozambique; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/43).

At its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/95 and 33/126).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly endorsed the appeals made by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Mozambique, as well as the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/377); called upon all Member States and aid-giving organizations to provide sustained and increased emergency assistance to Mozambique; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources, to keep the situation in Mozambique under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Mozambique, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/129).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/129.

Assistance to Lesotho

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 402 (1976), in which the Council had expressed concern at the serious situation created by South Africa's closure of certain posts along its borders with Lesotho, inter alia, called upon all Member States and regional and interregional organizations to respond to the appeals of the Council and the Assembly for urgent and generous assistance to Lesotho; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to assist Lesotho in carrying out its planned development projects and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources, to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/98).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 33/128).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/393-S/13485); reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide assistance to Lesotho in order to enable it to implement the projects and programmes identified in the Secretary-General's report, especially as regards food production, a regular supply of oil, transportation and air communication; took note of the meeting of donors held in Lesotho from 5 to 9 November 1979 and urged Member States and the appropriate agencies and organizations to provide assistance to Lesotho in accordance with the outcome of that meeting; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources, to consult with the Government of Lesotho on the question of migrant workers returning from South Africa and to report on the type of assistance required to ensure their absorption into the economy, to keep the situation in Lesotho under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Lesotho, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/130).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/130.

Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly expressed deep concern at the serious economic and social situation in Sao Tome and Principe; appealed urgently to the international community to provide assistance to enable the country to establish the necessary infrastructure for development; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize international assistance for the country and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/187).

At its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/96 and 33/125).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (A/34/371), renewed its appeal to the international community to provide assistance and to increase its aid, including emergency food assistance, to Sao Tome and Principe; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to pursue with the Government of Sao Tome and Principe the question of organizing a meeting of donors, to keep the situation in Sao Tome and Principe under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Sao Tome and Principe, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/131).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/131.

Assistance to Tonga

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV), 2768 (XXVI) and 3487 (XXX) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1726 (LIII), requested the Committee for Development Planning to give consideration to the inclusion of Tonga in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Council at its second regular session of 1978 (resolution 32/94).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called the attention of the international community to the special problems confronting Tonga as a developing island country with a small population; appealed to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Tonga to enable it to establish the social and economic infrastructure essential for the well-being of its people; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary resources to establish a special account for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Tonga and urged Member States

to contribute generously to that account; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Tonga under constant review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Tonga, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/132).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/132.

Assistance to Lebanon

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to establish a joint co-ordinating committee of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to co-ordinate assistance efforts relating to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon; and decided that the Committee on Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon should be headed by a co-ordinator appointed by the Secretary-General (resolution 33/146).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the appointment by the Secretary-General of a co-ordinator to assist in the assessment, formulation and phasing of aid and to ensure its implementation within the framework of the needs of Lebanon; requested the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts called for under resolution 33/146; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980 and to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress achieved (resolution 34/135).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council, having studied the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/99), inter alia, appealed to all Governments to contribute to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon; requested the Secretary-General to continue to render support and assistance which could be mobilized within the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1980/15).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under Assembly resolution 34/135 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/15 (A/35/99 and Add.1).

Assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly, recalling resolution 32/186, which emphasized the special problems faced by Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent, relating to their territorial size, geographical location and limited economic resources, inter alia, stressed the urgency of providing assistance to them and called upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the peoples of those island Territories, to take adequate steps to establish and finance an appropriate programme of development of those Territories; requested the international community to increase its assistance to the people of those Territories; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/152).

At its thirty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the recent attainment of independence by Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/563) on assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent; re-emphasized the urgency of providing assistance to the peoples of these islands, and reiterated its request to the international community to intensify its assistance to them; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize resources with a view to helping to meet the development needs of Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit an analytical report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/194).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/194.

(c) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report periodically on the efforts of the international community to aid in the reconstruction and economic and social development of the drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian region and to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 3054 (XXVIII)).

At its thirty-fourth session, 115/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the decisive role played by the United Nations Sahelian Office, on the one hand, in helping to combat the effects of the drought and to implement the priority medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme adopted by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and, on the other hand, in mobilizing the necessary resources to finance priority projects; took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/432); urged all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and others to give special attention to the food situation in Cape Verde, Chad and Mauritania; reaffirmed the role of the United Nations Sahelian Office as the central point and principal body responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of the United Nations agencies to help the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region to implement their recovery and rehabilitation programme; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Assembly through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 34/16).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/16 (A/35/176).

115/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/432;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/34/635;
- (c) Resolution 34/16.
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/34/SR.23 and 25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.61.

65. Crime prevention and control:

- (a) Capital punishment: report of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
- (b) Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
- (c) Implementation of the conclusions of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly, inter alia, invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of the situation concerning crime prevention and control in their own countries and the measures being taken to provide information, not later than the end of 1974, for a final report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and instructed the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders, including recommendations on the measures most appropriate in such areas as law enforcement judicial procedures and correctional practices (resolution 3021 (XXVII)).

At its fifty-eighth session, in 1975, the Economic and Social Council invited the General Assembly to postpone consideration of the reports to its thirty-second session (resolution 1924 (LVIII)).

At its sixty-second session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, decided to submit to the General Assembly the text of draft resolutions entitled "Methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders" and "Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" (resolution 2075 (LXII)).

At its thirty-second session, 116/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note

116/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 77):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/199;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/32/163;
- (d) Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders: A/CONF.56/10;
- (e) Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session: E/CN.5/536;
- (f) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/359;

of the report entitled "Methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders", contained in the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session (E/CN.5/536, annex IV); and recommended that the Secretary-General should draw on the report in formulating proposals for future medium-term plans in crime prevention and criminal justice (resolution 32/58); and, having considered the report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/CONF.56/10), held at Geneva from 1 to 12 September 1975, invited Member States to give maximum attention to the conclusions of the report and to provide the Secretary-General with information on measures taken in that respect; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the information received for submission to the Sixth Congress and to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 32/59). The Sixth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will be held at Caracas from 25 August to 5 September 1980.

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution relating to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (resolution 32/60); and urged Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information for his preparation of the second five-year report of 1980 on capital punishment and of the report on practices and statutory rules which may govern the right of a person sentenced to capital punishment to petition for pardon, commutation or reprieve; and called upon the Sixth Congress to discuss the various aspects of the use of capital punishment and the possible restriction thereof, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 32/61).

At its organizational session for 1980, the Economic and Social Council decided that the report of the Sixth Congress should be submitted through the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (decision 1980/106).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/59;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/61 and Economic and Social Council decision 1980/106.

(continued)

- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/414;
- (h) Resolutions 32/58 to 32/61;
- (i) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.38-41 and 49;
- (j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.51;
- (k) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.98.

66. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

At its fifty-sixth session, in 1974, the Economic and Social Council condemned the activities of States which continued to give political, military, economic and other assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa or which refrained from taking any steps to prevent natural or juridical persons within their jurisdiction from assisting those régimes and thus encouraging them to continue violating fundamental human rights; approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a Special Rapporteur; and recommended that the General Assembly should include this item in its agenda with a view to considering it at its thirtieth session (resolution 1864 (LVI)).

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly, inter alia, considered that organizations and States which gave assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa were accomplices of those régimes in respect of their inhuman policies of racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the final report of the Special Rapporteur, along with the recommendations of the Sub-Commission, to the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3383 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered with satisfaction the preliminary report prepared by the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/Sub.2/371); requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the Special Rapporteur the assistance he needed to complete his study; and decided to consider this item at its thirty-third session as a matter of priority (resolution 31/33).

At its thirty-third session, 117/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation for the updated report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/Sub.2/383/Rev.1); requested the Secretary-General to have the report printed, to arrange for its widest possible dissemination and to transmit it to the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia and other bodies concerned within the United Nations system; and decided to consider this item at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/23).

At its 1977 session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination

117/ References to the thirty-third session (agenda item 76);

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/33/269;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/33/383;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/33/SR.16, 17, 20, 23-30 and 49;
- (d) Resolution 33/23;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/33/PV.63.

and Protection of Minorities, in implementation of Commission on Human Rights resolution 7 (XXXIII), inter alia, invited the Special Rapporteur to prepare the necessary material for a provisional general list identifying those individuals, institutions, including banks, and other organizations or groups, as well as representatives of States, whose activities constituted political, military, economic or other forms of assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa.

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1979, the Commission on Human Rights expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his progress report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/415); invited him, in preparing the necessary material for a provisional general list, to bear in mind those Governments and transnational corporations, as well as individuals, whose military, economic, financial and other forms of assistance, including nuclear aid, to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa constituted a denial of the enjoyment of human rights in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa; and requested further the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Commission at its thirty-sixth session an updated version of the report (resolution 9 (XXXV)).

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1980, the Commission on Human Rights, having considered the revised report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/425 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-6), requested the Economic and Social Council that the revised report should be appended to the original report by the Special Rapporteur and that it should be printed and disseminated on the widest scale; also requested the Economic and Social Council to forward the revised report to the General Assembly; requested the Sub-Commission to mandate the Special Rapporteur to continue to update the list every year and submit through the Sub-Commission the updated report to the Commission; and decided to consider the next report at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 11 (XXXVI)).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the revised report of the Special Rapporteur.

67. Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided to launch the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to inaugurate the activities thereof on 10 December 1973, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (resolution 2919 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, designated the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and approved the Programme for the Decade (resolution 3057 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 3223 (XXIX), 3377 (XXX), 31/77, and 32/10).

The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, provided for in paragraph 13 (a) of the Programme for the Decade, was held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade (resolution 33/98); approved the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference (A/33/262, sect. III) (resolution 33/99); invited all States and organizations of the United Nations system to give priority to full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action; and requested the Economic and Social Council to carry out an evaluation of the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade (resolution 33/100).

At its thirty-fourth session, 118/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called once again upon all Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that owned and operated enterprises in southern Africa, in order to put an end to such enterprises immediately; appealed to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General by submitting their reports to him in accordance with paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade; appealed to all mass media and educational and cultural institutions to co-operate fully in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade; requested the Economic and Social Council to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session its report on the evaluation of the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade, in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade; and adopted the four-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade (resolution 34/24).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution by which the Assembly would, inter alia, proclaim that the elimination of all forms of racism and of discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade and of the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade were a matter of high priority for the international community and for the United Nations, decide to hold in 1983 a second world

118/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 73):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/411;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/618;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/685;
- (d) Resolution 34/24;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.5-15 and 21-23;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.47;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.69.

conference to combat racism and racial discrimination, invite the Council to begin the preparatory work for the conference at its first regular session of 1981 and submit its suggestions on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, and decide to consider at its thirty-sixth session, as a matter of high priority, the item on the implementation on the Programme for the Decade (resolution 1980/7).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/24.

68. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session, and a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, to be submitted to the Assembly if possible at its nineteenth session and, in any case, not later than at its twentieth session (resolution 1781 (XVII)).

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly resumed its consideration of the item (resolution 2020 (XX)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to accord priority to the completion of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance before resuming consideration of the draft International Convention on this subject (resolution 3027 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 3267 (XXIX)).

Since 1974, the Commission on Human Rights has considered the item at each of its sessions. As informal working group set up by the Commission during those sessions to consider the elaboration of a draft Declaration had, up to 1978, adopted texts for the title and the preamble.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to instruct its working group to set a time-table for a full consideration of the remaining articles of the draft Declaration during the thirty-fifth session of the Commission; and further requested the Commission to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a single draft Declaration (resolution 33/106).

At its thirty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to adopt, on the basis of those proposals on which there had been far-reaching agreement, draft articles I, II and III; and decided to continue at its thirty-sixth session the elaboration of the remaining articles of the draft Declaration and to re-establish the open-ended working group at its thirty-sixth session and allot

more time to the working group in order that it might complete its task at that session (resolution 20 (XXXV)).

At its thirty-fourth session, 119/ the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give high priority to the drafting of the Declaration; and requested the Commission to strive towards completion of the draft Declaration at its thirty-sixth session with a view to submitting it to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/43).

At its thirty-sixth session, in March 1980, the Commission on Human Rights decided to continue its work on the draft Declaration at its thirty-seventh session, as a matter of highest priority, and to complete the formulation of the Declaration at that session for transmission to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; and decided to re-establish the open-ended working group at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 35 (XXXVI)).

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

69. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Youth in the contemporary world" in which, inter alia, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing the views of Member States on the proclamation of an international youth year and to propose possible ways and means for the observance of such a year, and also requested him to prepare a brief synopsis of the legislative history and programme of activities of the United Nations in the field of youth since 1965, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/134).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to proclaim an International Youth Year and to designate the most suitable period for its celebration, as well as the ways and means for its observance, at its thirty-fourth session; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of the views and proposals of Member States, a comprehensive report on the Year (resolution 33/7).

119/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 74):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/303;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/686;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.33 and 41;
- (d) Resolution 34/43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.76.

At its thirty-fourth session, 120/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace; decided to establish an Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, to be composed of 23 Member States appointed by the Chairman of the Third Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year; and requested the Secretary-General to convene the Advisory Committee in 1980 and to submit a report on its first session to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/151).

As at 1 June 1980, the members of the Advisory Committee had not been appointed.

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Council, on the implementation of Council resolution 1979/12 on co-ordination and information in the field of youth; and also requested the Secretary-General to bring the Council resolution to the attention of the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session in order to permit Member States to make comments on the best ways and means of improving co-ordination and information in the field of youth within the United Nations system (resolution 1980/49).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/151.

70. Preservation and further development of cultural values, including the protection, restitution and return of cultural and artistic property

At its twenty-eighth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) called for under Assembly resolution 3026 A (XXVII), urged Governments to make cultural values, both material and spiritual, an integral part of development efforts; recognized that contacts and exchanges among various cultures, conducted on the

120/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 72):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/468 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/765;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/828;
- (d) Resolution 34/151;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.51-53 and 59;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.79;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

basis of equality and with due regard to the principle of sovereignty of States, might positively contribute to the enrichment and development of national cultures and regional cultural values; appealed to all Member States to respect national legislation for the protection of the artistic heritage; requested the Director-General of UNESCO to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Preservation and further development of cultural values" (resolution 3148 (XXVIII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Director-General of UNESCO to submit to the Assembly early in 1978 a progress report on the implementation of resolution 3148 (XXVIII); and further requested him to continue efforts and research in this field and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 31/39).

At its thirty-third session, 121/ the General Assembly called upon UNESCO to continue its activities in the field of the preservation and further development of cultural values and, in particular, to collect information relevant thereto and carry out research on the role and place of cultural values in contemporary society, encourage the international exchange of information and promote international co-operation in the field of the preservation and further development of cultural values, and include that problem in its medium-term and long-term plans (resolution 33/49); and, having taken note of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/33/157), welcomed the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation; requested UNESCO to continue its valuable efforts to find suitable solutions for the problems relating to the restitution and return of cultural and artistic property and urged Member States to co-operate with UNESCO; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Preservation and further development of cultural values, including the protection, restitution and return of cultural and artistic property" (resolution 33/50).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered without reference to a Main Committee a related item (item 20) entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" (see resolution 34/64).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO.

121/ References for the thirty-third session (agenda item 79):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/33/157;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/33/470;
- (c) Resolutions 33/49 and 33/50;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/33/SR.63, 71 and 72;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/33/PV.84.

71. Problems of the elderly and the aged: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Malta (A/7644), and was considered at its twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirty-second sessions (resolutions 2842 (XXVI), 3137 (XXVIII), 3138 (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; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft programme for the World Assembly and submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 33/52).

At its thirty-fourth session, 122/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue activities in this field, in particular to assist Governments, at their request, in the planning and implementation of policies and programmes for the elderly and in the preparatory work leading to their active participation in the World Assembly on the Elderly, to strengthen the activities of the regional bodies concerned which were designed to increase awareness of and to collect basic data on the situation of the aging, and to collect basic data on the number and proportion of the aging (resolution 34/153).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council recommended a number of measures for approval by the General Assembly (resolution 1980/26).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 33/52 (A/35/130);
- (b) Statement of the administrative and financial implications of the proposals contained in the Secretary-General's report: A/35/130/Add.1.

72. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

In paragraph 18 of the Proclamation of Teheran, 123/ adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights, held in 1968, the Conference declared that, while recent scientific discoveries and technological advances had opened vast prospects for economic, social and cultural progress, such developments might

122/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 78):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: E/CN.5/562;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/766;
- (c) Resolution 34/153;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.56, 58 and 59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

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

nevertheless endanger the rights and freedoms of individuals and would require continuing attention.

At its twenty-third session in 1968, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance, *inter alia*, of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and in co-operation with the executive heads of the competent specialized agencies, a study of the problems in connexion with human rights arising from developments in science and technology; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on a preliminary basis, a report comprising a summary account of studies already made or in progress on the subject, emanating in particular from governmental and intergovernmental sources, the specialized agencies and the competent non-governmental organizations, and a draft programme of work which might be undertaken in fields in which subsequent surveys would be necessary for the attainment of the objectives of the resolution; and requested him to submit his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session for consideration and transmittal, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session (resolution 2450 (XXIII)). Pursuant to this and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly (resolutions 2721 (XXV), 3026 (XXVII), 3150 (XXVIII), 3268 (XXIX) and 3384 (XXX)) and of the Commission on Human Rights (resolutions 10 (XXVII), 2 (XXX), 11 (XXXI) and 11 (XXXII)), a study of human rights and scientific and technological developments was initiated.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights, in its consideration of the question of scientific and technological progress and human rights, to give special attention to the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) (resolution 31/128).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, having been unable for lack of time to consider the item, decided to include it in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session (decision 32/434).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly 124/ requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge that the study of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health should be undertaken as a matter of priority by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to submit a progress report on this question to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/53).

124/ References for the thirty-third session (agenda item 90):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/33/183;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/33/475;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/33/SR.42, 63, 64, 67 and 68;
- (d) Resolution 33/53;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/33/PV.84.

At its thirty-second session, in 1979, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report with a view to the formulation of guidelines regarding the medical measures that might properly be employed in the treatment of persons detained on the grounds of mental ill-health and procedures for determining whether adequate grounds existed for detaining such persons and applying such medical measures (resolution 6 (XXXII)).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/35/202) referring to the report called for under resolution 33/53.

73. Question of a convention on the rights of the child

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1978, the Commission on Human Rights, taking into consideration the draft convention on the rights of the child submitted by Poland, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the views, observations and suggestions on the draft convention received from Member States, the competent specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations; and decided to continue its consideration of a draft convention on the rights of the child at its thirty-fifth session, with a view to concluding at that session, if possible, a convention for transmission to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 20 (XXXIV)).

At its first regular session of 1978, the Economic and Social Council noted with satisfaction the initiative taken by the Commission on Human Rights and recommended that the General Assembly should consider including in the agenda of its thirty-fourth session, as a priority matter, the question of the adoption of a convention on the rights of the child (resolution 1978/18).

At its thirty-third session, 125/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to continue at its thirty-fifth session, as one of its priorities, its consideration of a draft convention on the rights of the child; requested the Commission to organize its work on the draft convention at its thirty-fifth session so that the draft convention might be ready for adoption if possible during the International Year of the Child; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the question of a convention on the rights of the child (resolution 33/166).

125/ References for the thirty-third session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/33/3);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/33/509;
- (c) Resolution 33/166;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/33/SR.42 and 73;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/33/PV.90.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/34/250, para. 20), decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session (decision 34/402).

At its thirty-sixth session, in March 1980, the Commission on Human Rights, having in mind the amended revision of the draft (E/CN.4/1349) and taking into account the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1324 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5), decided to continue at its thirty-seventh session, in 1981, its work on the draft convention with a view to completing it at that session for transmission to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 36 (XXXVI)).

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

74. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States parties from among their nationals, who serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as of the principal legal systems. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for immediate re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Yuli Bahnev (Bulgaria)**
Mr. Stanislav A. Bessonov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**
Mr. Pedro Brin Martínez (Panama)**
Mr. André Dechezelles (France)**
Mr. Silvo Devetak (Yugoslavia)**
Mr. Abdel Moneim M. Ghoneim (Egypt)*
Mr. Ousmane Goundiam (Senegal)*
Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)**
Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)*
Mr. Erik Mettel (Austria)**
Mr. Manuel V. Ordóñez (Argentina)**
Mr. Karl Josef Partsch (Federal Republic of Germany)*
Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India)**
Mr. Fayez A. Sayegh (Kuwait)*
Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)*
Mr. Georges Tenekides (Greece)*
Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Ecuador)*
Mr. Shucib Uthman Yolah (Nigeria)*

* Term of office expires on 19 January 1982.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 1984.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its thirty-fourth session, 126/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its nineteenth and twentieth sessions (A/34/18); commended the Committee for continuing to focus its attention on the just cause of peoples struggling against colonialism, oppression and occupation wherever they existed, particularly in southern Africa; invited the States parties to supply the Committee with all the requested information on their implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention, in order to enable the Committee to discharge fully its responsibilities; called upon the States parties to observe fully the provisions of the Convention and other international instruments and agreements to which they were parties concerning the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, and to take effective measures for securing full equality and promotion and protection of the rights of every person, groups of persons or national or ethnic minorities, as well as full protection of the rights of migrant workers, by preventing all practices of racial discrimination; and urged all States which were not parties to the Convention to ratify or to accede to it and, pending such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies (resolution 34/28).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination covering the work of its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 18 (A/35/18).

(b) Future meetings of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General

At its twentieth session, in 1979, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial

126/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 86):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/34/18);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: A/34/441;
 - (ii) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: A/34/442 and Corr. 1;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/597;
- (d) Resolutions 34/26 to 34/28;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.5-15;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.69.

/...

Discrimination recommended that the General Assembly should consider the adoption of appropriate measures in order to facilitate the holding of sessions of the Committee in various regions, taking into account the difficulties of the developing countries with respect to the payment of the costs for holding of such meetings (decision 1 (XX)).

At its thirty-fourth session, 126/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with due attention Committee decision 1 (XX) and requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of providing necessary assistance for the holding of meetings in developing countries and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/28).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/28.

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

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; invited States referred to in article 17 to sign and ratify it without delay; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)). In response to that request, reports have been submitted to the Assembly annually since its twenty-first session.

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

As at 1 June 1980, 107 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its thirty-fourth session, 126/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/441) on the status of the Convention; expressed its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which had ratified the Convention or acceded thereto; requested States which had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto; appealed to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Assembly annually reports concerning the status of the Convention (resolution 34/26).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/26.

(d) 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, inter alia, 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, the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 June 1980, 57 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its thirty-fourth session, 126/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/442 and Corr.1) on the status of the Convention; expressed its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which had ratified the Convention or acceded thereto; commended the States parties to the Convention that had submitted reports under article VII of the Convention and urged other States to do so as soon as possible, taking fully into account the guidelines prepared by the Working Group on the Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid established in accordance with article IX of the Convention; appealed once again to all States which had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede to it without delay; called upon all States parties to the Convention and competent United Nations organs to consider the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group contained in its report and to submit their views and comments to the Secretary-General; welcomed the efforts of the Commission on Human Rights to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention and invited the Commission to continue its efforts, especially with a view to preparing periodically a list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States which were alleged to be responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as of those against whom legal proceedings had been undertaken; requested the Commission to take into account, in preparing the above-mentioned list, Assembly resolution 33/23 as well as all the documents on the subject prepared by the Commission and its suborgans; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention, taking into account the views and comments of States parties to the Convention (resolution 34/27).

The Working Group of three members of the Commission on Human Rights, consisting of the representatives of Bulgaria, Cuba and Senegal, established under article IX of the Convention, met for a period of five days before the thirty-sixth session of the Commission, in 1980, examined reports submitted by six States parties, adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations based on its

examination of reports by States parties and submitted a report on its activities to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1358).

At its thirty-sixth session, in February 1980, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group and decided that it should meet for a period of no more than five days before the thirty-seventh session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention (resolution 13 (XXXVI)).

In accordance with article IX of the Convention and General Assembly resolution 31/80, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session appointed the representatives of Bulgaria, Cuba and Nigeria as members of the Working Group.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/27.

75. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General

The International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968, adopted resolution VIII, entitled "The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights". 127/

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly decided to review at its following session the progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution and of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on the subject (resolution 2588 B (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth to thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2649 (XXV), 2787 (XXVI), 2955 (XXVII), 3070 (XXVIII), 3246 (XXIX), 3382 (XXX), 3134, 32/14 and 33/44).

At its thirty-fourth session, 128/ the General Assembly, inter alia,

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

128/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 82):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/367 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/695;
- (c) Resolution 34/44;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.15-21, 23, 25, 27-29, 33-35 and 38-40;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.76.

reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle; strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties which constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions adopted in various international forums on the Palestinian issue; called upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General; condemned the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, as well as the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and, in particular, Palestinian populations and the destruction of their villages and encampments, which constituted a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people; demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; requested the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence; and decided to consider the item again at its thirty-fifth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations had been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control (resolution 34/44).

At its thirty-sixth session, in February 1980, the Commission on Human Rights decided to continue to give the question "The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation" priority consideration at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 5 (XXXVI)).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/44. In addition, a letter from Democratic Kampuchea (A/35/65-S/13742) has been circulated under this item.

76. International Covenants on Human Rights

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 nationals of the States parties to the Covenant, who shall be

persons of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights. Under article 32 of the Covenant, the members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Mejib Bouziri (Tunisia)**
Mr. Abdoulaye Dieye (Senegal)**
Sir Vincent Evans (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*
Mr. Manouchehr Ganji (Iran)*
Mr. Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic)**
Mr. Vladimir Hanga (Romania)*
Mr. Dejan Janča (Yugoslavia)**
Mr. Haïssam Kelani (Syrian Arab Republic)*
Mr. Luben G. Koulishev (Bulgaria)*
Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius)**
Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus)*
Mr. Anatoly Petrovich Movchan (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*
Mr. Torkel Opsahl (Norway)**
Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador)**
Mr. Waleed H. Said (Jordan)**
Mr. Walter Surma Tarnopolsky (Canada)*
Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany)**
Mr. Diego Uribe Vargas (Colombia)*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee is to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its thirty-fourth session, 129/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with appreciation the report of the Human Rights Committee on its sixth and seventh sessions (A/34/40) and expressed satisfaction at the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee was continuing to undertake its functions; expressed its appreciation to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and

129/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 84):

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/34/40);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/34/440);
- (c) Report of the Third Committee (A/34/687);
- (d) Resolution 34/45;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.31, 33, 34 and 41;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.76.

Political Rights which had extended their co-operation to the Committee when submitting their reports under article 40 of the Covenant and urged States parties which had not yet done so to submit their reports to the Committee as speedily as possible; urged States parties which had been requested by the Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Committee informed of the activities of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and also to submit the annual reports of the Committee to those bodies (resolution 34/45).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Human Rights Committee covering the work of its eighth, ninth and tenth sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 40 (A/35/40).

(b) Future meetings of the Human Rights Committee: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fourth session, 129/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with due attention the recommendation of the Human Rights Committee regarding the holding of future meetings of the Committee in developing countries and requested the Secretary-General to explore that possibility, taking into account the recommendation of the Committee, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/45).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 9 of resolution 34/45.

(c) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that those instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 27. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth

instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 49. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force also on 23 March 1976 in accordance with its article 9.

As at 1 June 1980, 64 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; 62 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and 23 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1988 (LX) and decision 1978/10, held its first session during the first regular session of the Council in 1979, adopted its methods of work for the consideration of reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and submitted a report (E/1979/64) to the Council. At its first regular session of 1979, the Council considered and adopted the methods of work as recommended by the Sessional Working Group (resolution 1979/43).

At its thirty-fourth session, 129/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the information that the Economic and Social Council had finalized arrangements for the consideration of reports submitted under the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and expressed the hope that the Council would take steps to consider these reports as soon as possible; and again invited all States which 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 (resolution 34/45).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the report on the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/1980/60); decided to review at its organizational session for 1981 the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Working Group; requested the Secretary-General, in order to assist the Council in reviewing its decision 1978/10, to solicit the views of members of the Council and all States parties to the Covenant on the future composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Working Group, and to submit a report thereon, together with any comments he might wish to make, to the Council at its organizational session for 1981; and decided that the Sessional Working Group for 1981 should be constituted under the existing arrangements at the organizational session of the Council in 1981 and should start its work at the beginning of the first regular session, if the review could not be concluded at the organizational session (resolution 1980/24).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General, called for under paragraph 10 of resolution 34/45.

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In addition, several communications from Democratic Kampuchea (A/35/65-S/13742, A/35/96-S/13790, A/35/132-S/13841, A/35/137-S/13850, A/35/173-S/13891, A/35/185-S/13906) have been circulated under this item.

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

The item entitled "Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of Costa Rica (A/5963). At that session, the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to transmit the proposal to the Commission on Human Rights for study of all aspects of the matter (resolution 2062 (XX)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that further measures should be considered to ensure universal realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 3136 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to solicit the views of Member States, the specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations on alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to submit to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a concise analytical report based on the views and material received and any other relevant material (resolution 3221 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session an updated version of his report and a report on the status of the international conventions in the field of human rights for which he acted as depositary (resolution 3451 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly formulated several concepts to be taken into account in the future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions and requested the Commission on Human Rights to undertake, as a matter of priority, an over-all analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the light of those concepts, and to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a report with its conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/130).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the progress report of the Commission on Human Rights, on the over-all analysis; and requested the Commission to continue with high priority the analysis (resolution 33/104). At the same session, the Assembly requested the

Commission on Human Rights to consider the guidelines suggested by the Seminar on National and Local Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in its report (ST/HR/SER.A/2 and Add. 1) and to send its recommendations in that regard to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 33/46).

At its first regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, authorized an increase in the membership of the Commission to 43 members, and regular meetings of the Commission for six weeks each year, with an additional week for meetings of working groups; noted that in certain circumstances the Commission might need to hold special sessions in order to complete unfinished business; requested the Commission to prepare suggestions on the possibility of convening meetings of the Bureau of the Commission in intersessional periods in exceptional circumstances; decided that the annual session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities might be extended to four weeks; requested the Commission to continue its work on further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and methods of work of the Commission, and the examination of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the Council resolution and the relevant chapter of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fifth session to the notice of the General Assembly (resolution 1979/36).

At its thirty-fourth session, 130/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue at its thirty-sixth session its work on the over-all analysis; requested the Commission, at its thirty-sixth session, to consider the existing human and other resources that the Division of Human Rights of the Secretariat had at its disposal for the implementation of Assembly resolutions, on the basis of complete data which the Secretary-General was requested to provide to it, and thereafter to make recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, with a

130/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 87):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/34/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/398 and Corr.1;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/196;
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/704;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/708;
- (f) Resolutions 34/46 to 34/49 and decision 34/417;
- (g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.24-30, 33-38 and 41;
- (h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.55;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.76.

view to further improving the working of the Division; requested the Secretary-General to give, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, priority to the holding in 1980 of a seminar, as already decided by the Council in its decision 1979/30, on the effect of the present international economic order on the economies of developing countries and the obstacle that that constituted for the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a study on the nature and extent to which the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms was affected by current international conditions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a progress report on the question (resolution 34/46). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider the redesignation of the Division of Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights, in the light of the views expressed on the proposed redesignation at the thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights; invited him to ensure that adequate financial and other resources were allocated to the sector in the Secretariat concerned with human rights, so as to enable it to discharge its functions, in the light of the results of the relevant study to be conducted by the Commission at its thirty-sixth session in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 34/46; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/47); and decided to consider at its thirty-fifth session the question of the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 34/48); adopted a resolution relating to national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (resolution 34/49).

At its thirty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, joined in the request of the General Assembly to the Secretary-General to consider, if he deemed it appropriate, the redesignation of the Division of Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights and to ensure that adequate financial and other resources were allocated to the sector in the Secretariat concerned with human rights so as to enable it to discharge its functions (resolution 22 (XXXVI)); requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to continue to examine the question of the individual's duties to the community and the limitations on human rights and freedoms under article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to report to the Commission on its conclusions and recommendations (resolution 23 (XXXVI)); and requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify the good offices envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations in the field of human rights (resolution 27 (XXXVI)). At the same session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to continue at its thirty-seventh session its work on the over-all analysis of further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and methods of work of the Commission and alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; decided to establish at the very beginning of its thirty-seventh session an open-ended sessional working group to continue the over-all analysis and to consider the question of the co-ordination of specific human rights activities within the United Nations system as well as to elaborate appropriate recommendations with respect to the analysis for consideration by the Commission at its thirty-seventh session; and requested the Secretary-General to

bring the Commission resolution to the attention of the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 28 (XXXVI)).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Secretary-General:

- (a) Status of international instruments in the field of human rights for which he acts as depositary, called for under resolution 3451 (XXX);
- (b) Implementation of resolution 34/46, called for under resolution 34/46;
- (c) Services of the Secretariat concerned with human rights, called for under resolution 34/47.

78. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: report of the High Commissioner

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 and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner (resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (XVII), 2294 (XXII), 2957 (XXVII) and 32/68). In its resolution 32/68, the Assembly decided to review, not later than at its thirty-seventh session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1983.

Under paragraph 13 of the statute, the High Commissioner is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General. At its thirty-second session, the Assembly elected Mr. Poul Hartling United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 (decision 32/314).

At its thirty-fourth session, 131/ the General Assembly requested the High

131/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 83):

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner: Supplement No. 12 (A/34/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/34/12/Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/627 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/724;
- (d) Resolutions 34/60 to 34/62;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.42-48;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.82.

Commissioner to continue to promote, in close co-operation with Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, durable and speedy solutions to problems of refugees and displaced persons wherever they occurred; urged Governments to intensify their support for the humanitarian activities of the High Commissioner by facilitating the accomplishment of his tasks in the field of international protection, by considering accession to relevant international instruments, by facilitating his efforts to promote durable solutions through voluntary repatriation, integration or resettlement and by providing increased opportunities for durable solutions (resolution 34/60); requested the High Commissioner to report to the Assembly on the contributions made by his Office towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Arusha Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa; and requested the High Commissioner to make every effort to mobilize additional resources for African refugees, in collaboration with the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/61).

At the same session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia, held at Geneva on 20 and 21 July 1979 (A/34/627 and Corr.1), urged all Governments to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner and other United Nations agencies to deal with that problem; further urged resettlement countries and other countries in a position to do so to increase the number and speed of their intake of refugees and displaced persons from Indo-China; and requested the High Commissioner to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/62).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the appeals of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for urgent international assistance to help the Government of Somalia to provide the necessary care and attention for refugees in that country; requested the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to report to the Council at its second regular session of 1980 on the situation of the refugees; requested the Secretary-General to find ways and means urgently to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the refugees; and decided to bring the contents of the Council resolution to the attention of the General Assembly for its consideration (resolution 1980/9).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the High Commissioner covering the period from 1 April 1979 to 31 March 1980, which will be issued as Supplement No. 12 (A/35/12). An addendum, containing the report on the thirty-first session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, will be circulated subsequently as Supplement No. 12 A (A/35/12/Add.1). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from Lesotho: A/35/68-S/13746;
- (b) Letters from South Africa: A/35/73-S/13758, A/35/84-S/13778;
- (c) Letter from Afghanistan: A/35/154;
- (d) Letter from Democratic Kampuchea: A/35/169-S/13881.

79. International Year of Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", proclaimed 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons, with the theme "full participation"; invited all Member States and the organizations concerned to give their attention to the establishment of measures and programmes to implement the objectives of the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to elaborate, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and the organizations concerned, and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session a draft programme for the Year (resolution 31/123).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly approved the proposals made by the Secretary-General for preparatory work for the period 1978-1979; decided to establish the Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons, composed of the representatives of 15 Member States to be appointed, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, by the Chairman of the Third Committee, in concurrence with the regional groups; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "International Year for Disabled Persons" (resolution 32/133).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Committee from 15 to 23 Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary information activities for the Year were initiated, starting from 1 January 1979, and to make the requisite financial provisions (resolution 33/170).

The Chairman of the Third Committee subsequently informed the Secretary-General (see A/33/550) that she had appointed the following 23 States as members of the Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its thirty-fourth session, 132/ the General Assembly, noting the report

132/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 79):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/158 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/309;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/782;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/834;
- (e) Resolution 34/154;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.56, 58, 59 and 61;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.80;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons (A/34/158 and Corr.1), approved the recommendations of the Advisory Committee and adopted them as a Plan of Action for the Year; decided to expand the theme of the Year to "Full participation and equality"; requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Advisory Committee in 1980 to examine the implementation of the Plan of Action and to begin the consideration of a long-term programme of action; invited Member States, the relevant specialized agencies and other concerned United Nations bodies, the regional commissions and non-governmental organizations to devote attention to and develop plans in support of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to take urgent steps to publicize fully the Year; requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of continuing the activities of the International Institute for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons in Developing Countries; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the work of the Advisory Committee (resolution 34/154). At the same session, the Assembly agreed to a change in the designation of the Year, which was henceforth to be known in English as the International Year of Disabled Persons.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Report on the International Institute for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, called for under paragraph 9 of resolution 34/154;

(b) Report on the work of the Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons, called for under paragraph 12 of resolution 34/154.

80. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace:

(a) World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women

(b) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General

(c) International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly proclaimed 1975 International Women's Year (resolution 3010 (XXVII)).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 1974, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to convene an international conference during the Year and recommended that the proposals and recommendations of the conference should be examined by the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 1851 (LVI)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, 133/ held at

Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975; endorsed the proposals of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, the World Plan of Action, the regional plans of action, and related resolutions; proclaimed the period from 1976 to 1985 United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace; and decided to convene a world conference in 1980, at the mid-term of the Decade (resolution 3520 (XXX)); called upon all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, particularly women's organizations and women's groups, to intensify their efforts to strengthen peace, to expand and deepen the process of international détente and make it irreversible, to eliminate completely and definitely all forms of colonialism and to put an end to the policy and practice of apartheid, all forms of racism, racial discrimination, aggression, occupation and foreign domination; and invited the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 3519 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, set forth the criteria for the use of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and arrangements for its management; 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 application of the criteria for the use of the Fund (resolution 31/133). The Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women is composed of the following Member States, whose term of office will expire on 31 December 1982: German Democratic Republic, India, Jamaica, Nigeria and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (decision 34/323).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under this item; they related to the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 32/136); the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 32/137); the interagency programme for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 32/138); the pledging conference for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 32/139); the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 32/140); the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 32/141); and women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination (resolution 32/142).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided on a number of arrangements for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (resolutions 33/185 and 33/189 to 33/191). At that session, the Assembly also adopted resolutions on the importance of the improvement of the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields for the achievement of the equality of women with men (resolution 34/184); rationalization of the reporting system on the status of women (resolution 34/186); the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 34/187); and the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 33/188).

At its thirty-fourth session, 134/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon Member States to ensure, as regards both education and access to public functions of a social, economic, administrative or political character, conditions of equality between men and women, and promotion without discrimination; and called upon Governments to take steps to ensure effective participation of women in the decision-making process with respect to foreign policy and international economic and political co-operation, including steps to ensure that they had equal access to diplomatic functions and that they were represented in the United Nations and other international organizations (resolution 34/155); noted with satisfaction the decisions of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women during its fifth and sixth sessions (A/34/612); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually on the management of the Fund as well as on the progress in the implementation of its activities (resolution 34/156); endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/11 and accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Dominican Republic to act as host for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; invited Governments to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, through the Council, on the work of the Institute, together with the report of the Board of Trustees (resolution 34/157); urged the Commission on the Status of Women to consider at its twenty-eighth session the question of elaborating a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination, in accordance with

134/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 80):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Implementation of resolution 3519 (XXX): A/34/471 and Corr.1;
 - (ii) Status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields: A/34/577 and Add.1;
 - (iii) International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: A/34/579;
 - (iv) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: A/34/612;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/657 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/821;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/835;
- (e) Draft Decision: A/34/L.62;
- (f) Resolutions 34/155 to 34/162 and decision 34/434;
- (g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.53-58 and 60-63;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.74;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

resolution 32/142, and for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 34/158); and urged States to take necessary measures to promote full equality of women with men in education and in the economic and social fields (resolution 34/159). At the same session, the Assembly decided on further arrangements for the Conference (resolutions 34/160 to 34/162).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council referred to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session the question of elaborating a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination (resolution 1980/36).

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

- (a) Report of the Conference;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, called for under resolution 34/156;
 - (ii) International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, called for under resolution 34/157: A/35/94.

In addition, a letter from Israel (A/35/220) had been circulated under this item.

81. Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusion expressed in the Secretary-General's report on channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations (A/8743) that the United Nations should pay particular attention in the future to involving youth in programmes of national development and international co-operation as well as in the activities of the United Nations and decided to re-examine when necessary, but not later than at its thirtieth session, the question of channels of communication with youth and youth organizations (resolution 3022 (XXVII)).

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

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly had before it the reports of the Secretary-General (A/10143, A/10275) called for under resolutions 3022 (XXVII) and 3141 (XXVIII). Owing to lack of time, the Assembly was unable to consider the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the measures that had been taken to implement the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, with recommendations on how that process might be strengthened (resolution 31/129); and requested him to collect information from Governments and the relevant organizations in the United Nations system concerning the role and the participation of youth in the development and nation-building process (resolution 31/130).

At its sixty-second session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in the course of preparing the reports called for under resolutions 31/129 and 31/130, to submit to the Council, through the Commission for Social Development, proposals for action-oriented guidelines which help to identify the particular policies and actions required at national and international levels to bring about more effective and widespread youth participation (resolution 2078 (LXII)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on comments and suggestions offered by Member States and regional commissions on the progress achieved in the implementation of the guidelines, with specific, action-oriented recommendations for further development of the guidelines and of the co-operation between the United Nations system and national and international youth organizations (resolution 32/135).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/261), invited further comments from Member States and regional commissions and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/6).

At its thirty-fourth session, 135/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the resolution on policies and programmes relating to youth, to which were annexed draft additional guidelines for the improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth

135/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 81):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/199;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/758;
- (c) Amendment: A/34/L.60;
- (d) Resolution 34/163;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.51, 52 and 59;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

and youth organizations, to all Member States, regional commissions and regional and international youth organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for their comments; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/163).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/163.

62. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment:

- (a) Questionnaire on the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Draft Code of Medical Ethics: report of the Secretary-General
- (d) Draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 3452 (XXX)); requested the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-second session to study the question of torture and any necessary steps for ensuring the effective observance of the Declaration and for the formulation of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment; and invited the World Health Organization to give further attention to the study and elaboration of principles of medical ethics relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 3453 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly invited the World Health Organization to prepare a draft code on medical ethics relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and to bring it to the attention of the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/85).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, in the light of the principles embodied in the Declaration, and to submit a progress report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/62); requested the Secretary-General to draw up and circulate among Member States a questionnaire on the steps taken to put the Declaration into practice, and to submit the information provided in response to that questionnaire to the Assembly at its thirty-third session and to the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of

Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (resolution 32/63); called upon all Member States to reinforce their support of the Declaration by making unilateral declarations against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly, in annual reports, of such unilateral declarations as might be deposited by Member States (resolution 32/64).

At its thirty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights, having started its consideration of a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/62, requested the Secretary-General to transmit all relevant documents of that session to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies for their comments, and to prepare a summary of those comments (resolution 18 (XXXIV)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/196 and Add.1-3) called for under General Assembly resolution 32/63, containing replies to the questionnaire; called upon Member States which had not yet done so to reply to the questionnaire; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session further information provided in response to the questionnaire, and to submit all the information available which he had received to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; took note also of the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/197) called for under General Assembly resolution 32/64, containing unilateral declarations; invited Member States which had not yet done so to deposit the unilateral declarations with the Secretary-General, as called for under resolution 32/64; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly, in annual reports, of such further unilateral declarations which might be deposited by Member States (resolution 33/178).

At its sixty-third session, in January 1979, the Executive Board of the World Health Organization considered a report of the Director-General entitled "Development of codes of medical ethics" containing, in an annex, a draft body of principles prepared by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences and entitled "Principles of medical ethics relevant to the role of health personnel in the protection of persons against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment". At the same session, the Executive Board decided to endorse the principles set forth in this report and requested the Director-General to transmit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Accordingly, in a letter dated 13 March 1979 the Director-General informed the Secretary-General of the decision of the Executive Board and transmitted the principles contained in WHO document EB63/35, with the request that both should be brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1979, the Commission on Human Rights proposed that the Economic and Social Council should request the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the revised draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment (see E/CN.4/1296) to solicit their comments and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth

session, so that the Assembly could consider their adoption (resolution 17 (XXXV)); decided to accord high priority to the consideration of the draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment at its thirty-sixth session; and recommended that the Council should authorize a meeting of an open-ended working group for a period of one week prior to the thirty-sixth session of the Commission to complete the work on a draft convention and should request the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission at its thirty-sixth session all relevant materials relating to the draft convention (resolution 18 (XXXV)).

At its first regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment (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-fourth session, 136/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the significant progress made in the drafting of a convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment during the thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights; requested the Commission, at its thirty-sixth session, to continue to give high priority to completing the draft convention on torture; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on replies to the questionnaire; called upon Member States which had not done so to reply to the questionnaire; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its

136/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 88):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Questionnaire on the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: A/34/144;
 - (ii) Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: A/34/145 and Add.1-3;
 - (iii) Draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials: A/34/431;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment: A/34/146;
 - (ii) Development of codes of medical ethics: A/34/273;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/783;
- (d) Resolutions 34/167 to 34/169;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.30-33, 35 and 66;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.106.

thirty-fifth session further information provided in response to the questionnaire, and to submit all the information available which he had received on the basis of the questionnaire to the Commission on Human Rights, to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; took note also of the report of the Secretary-General on unilateral declarations; invited Member States which had not yet done so to deposit the unilateral declarations with the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly, in annual reports, of unilateral declarations already deposited and of such further unilateral declarations which might be deposited by Member States (resolution 34/167). At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate the draft Code of Medical Ethics to Member States, to the specialized agencies concerned and to interested intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for comments and suggestions, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/168). Also at the same session, the Assembly adopted the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (resolution 34/169).

At its thirty-sixth session, in March 1980, the Commission on Human Rights, noting with satisfaction the progress made by its open-ended working group on the draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, decided to accord high priority to the consideration of the question at its thirty-seventh session; and recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a resolution by which the Council would authorize a session of an open-ended working group for a period of one week prior to the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights to complete the work on a draft convention against torture (resolution 34/(XXXVI)).

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

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/35/3 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Replies to questionnaire, called for under paragraph 6 of resolution 34/167;
- (ii) Unilateral declarations, called for under paragraph 9 of resolution 34/167;
- (iii) Draft Code of Medical Ethics, called for under resolution 34/168;
- (iv) Draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/34.

83. Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Commission on the Status of Women to complete in 1976 the elaboration of the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 3521 (XXX)).

At its sixty-second session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council took note with appreciation of the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women completed by the Commission; invited Member States and the specialized agencies concerned to present their comments on the draft Convention; and recommended that the General Assembly should take up consideration of the draft Convention, in the light of comments received, as a matter of urgency at the outset of its thirty-second session, with a view to the adoption of the draft Convention at that session (resolution 2058 (LXII)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Working Group of the Third Committee on the Drafting of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (A/C.3/32/L.59); recommended that a working group should be established at the beginning of the thirty-third session to continue consideration of the articles which had not been completed during the thirty-second session; and expressed the hope that the draft Convention would be adopted during its thirty-third session (resolution 32/136).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group of the Whole established by the Third Committee and recommended that a working group should be established at the beginning of the thirty-fourth session and be provided with adequate facilities to enable it to complete its task, to consider the final provisions of the draft Convention and to reconsider the articles which had not yet been completed with a view to the adoption of the draft Convention at the thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/177).

At its thirty-fourth session, 137/ the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Elimination of

137/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 75):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/60 and Corr.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/830;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/843;
- (d) Amendment: A/34/L.61;
- (e) Resolution 34/180;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.3 and 70-73;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.84;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.107.

All Forms of Discrimination against Women; expressed the hope that it would be signed and ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 34/180).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/180.

84. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:

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

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its thirty-fourth session, 138/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 34/33).

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

138/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 89):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/554;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee: A/34/23/Add.9;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/34/667;
- (d) Resolution 34/33;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/34/SR.24 and 25;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.75.

(a) Report of the Secretary-General;

(b) Report of the Special Committee: A/35/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1).

In addition, a note verbale from Portugal (A/35/233) has been circulated under this item.

85. Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly affirmed that Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 1747 (XVI)).

Since the sixteenth session, the question of Southern Rhodesia has been the subject of consideration by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

At its thirty-fourth session, 139/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of resolution 1514 (XV); reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and, in this regard, took note of the agreements reached at Lancaster House intended to bring about genuine independence on the basis of free and fair elections; and called upon the Security Council to follow closely the situation until the people of Zimbabwe achieved genuine independence and majority rule (resolution 34/192).

The Territory acceded to independence as Zimbabwe on 18 April 1980.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Special Committee (A/35/23 and addenda), which will be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

139/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 90):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/34/23/Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/34/820;
- (c) Resolution 34/192 and decision 34/424;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/34/SR.26, 27 and 29-37;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.101, 106 and 108.

- (a) Letters from Malawi: A/35/55, A/35/79-S/13768;
- (b) Letter from Cuba: A/35/83-S/13775;
- (c) Letter from Mali: A/35/104-S/13803 and Corr.1;
- (d) Letter from Mauritania: A/35/151-S/13857.

86. 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.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the critical situation resulting from the military intervention of the armed forces of Indonesia in Portuguese Timor, inter alia, called upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw without delay its armed forces from the Territory in order to enable the people of the Territory freely to exercise their right to self-determination and independence (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

In December 1975 and in April 1976, the Security Council considered the question of Timor and called upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw without further delay all its forces from the Territory (resolutions 384 (1975) and 389 (1976)).

At its thirty-fourth session, 140/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence, in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV); declared that the people of East Timor

140/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 91):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/34/23/Add.3, chap. XI;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/34/668;
- (c) Resolution 34/40;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/34/SR.13, 14, 16-18 and 21-24;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.75.

must be enabled freely to determine their own future, under the auspices of the United Nations; called upon all parties concerned to facilitate the entry into the Territory of international relief aid in order to alleviate the suffering of the people of East Timor; requested the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to render all possible assistance to the people of East Timor; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/40).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/35/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

In addition, a note verbale from Portugal (A/35/233) has been circulated under this item.

87. 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: 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 General 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 to revise that title and to give the item its present wording.

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

At its thirty-fourth session, 141/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the subject and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/41).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Special Committee (A/35/23 and addenda), which will be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1).

88. 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, inter alia, recommended the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned to take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and to 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)).

141/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 92):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/34/23 (part III), chap. V;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/34/699;
- (c) Resolution 34/41;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/34/SR.3-11, 27 and 28;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.75.

At its thirty-fourth session, 142/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its concern that the assistance extended thus far by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements was far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned; requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations in working out appropriate measures and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report; requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Assembly; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/42).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/35/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/35/3 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/42: A/35/178.

89. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly decided to integrate the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa (now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans and to include in the integrated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and decided that the new programme, to be known as the

142/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda items 93 and 12):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/34/23 (part V), chap. VII;
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/34/3/Rev.1, chap. XXVIII);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/208 and Add.1-3;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/34/669;
- (e) Resolution 34/42;
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/34/SR.22 and 24;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.75.

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, South Africa and Zimbabwe; scholarships granted to inhabitants of Territories formerly under Portuguese administration are continued until the completion of courses for which they had been granted. Scholarships under the Programme are granted for study at senior secondary or university level, or for equivalent professional and technical training, with preference for study in African educational institutions.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, composed of seven members (resolution 2431 (XXIII)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of up to six members, on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General with regional groups (resolution 33/42).

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

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

Since the twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Programme and the General Assembly has adopted resolutions on the continuation and strengthening of the Programme.

At its thirty-fourth session, 143/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to all those who had made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa; appealed to all States, organizations and individuals to recognize the increasing demand for educational opportunities by the people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe and to acknowledge the rapidly increasing costs of higher education and training at advanced levels by offering generous financial support to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, to complete arrangements for an early evaluation of the Programme in order to determine its effectiveness and to identify priorities for future work (resolution 34/31).

143/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 94):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/571;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/591;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/34/673;
- (d) Resolution 34/31;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/34/SR.23 and 25;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.75.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme.

90. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its thirty-fourth session, 144/ 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 Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly those in southern Africa, and, whenever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; requested the administering Powers to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/32).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/32.

91. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

- (a) United Nations
- (b) United Nations Development Programme
- (c) United Nations Children's Fund
- (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

144/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 95):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/572;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/34/670;
- (c) Resolution 34/32;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/34/SR.24 and 25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.75.

- (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme
- (h) United Nations Fund for Population Activities
- (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

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 those for the other organizations shown above for the previous financial period. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Board of Auditors submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of these activities. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its thirty-fourth session, 145/ the General Assembly accepted the

145/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 96):

- (a) Financial reports:
 - (i) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/34/5/Add.1);
 - (ii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/34/5/Add.2);
 - (iii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/34/5/Add.3);
 - (iv) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/34/5/Add.4);
 - (v) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/34/5/Add.5);
 - (vi) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/34/5/Add.7);
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/34/486;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/586;
- (d) Resolution 34/5 and decision 34/403;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.3, 6, 9-12 and 15;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.46.

various reports of the Board of Auditors and concurred with the observations and comments made thereon by the Advisory Committee (resolution 34/5).

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

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/35/5);
- (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/35/5/Add.1);
- (iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/35/5/Add.2);
- (iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/35/5/Add.3);
- (v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/35/5/Add.4);
- (vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/35/5/Add.5);
- (vii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/35/5/Add.6);
- (viii) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/35/5/Add.7);
- (ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/35/5/Add.8);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

92. Programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

At its thirty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly approved appropriations for the biennium 1980-1981 amounting to \$1,247,793,200 and income estimates for the same period totalling \$221,343,200 (resolutions 34/230 A and B). The Assembly also resolved that budget appropriations for the year 1980 totalling \$617,969,300 should be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations (resolution 34/230 C). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of various questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, adopted resolutions relating to the identification of activities that have been completed or are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective (resolution 34/225); Arabic language services (resolution 34/226); the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (resolution 34/227); the review of procedures for the award of contracts (resolution 34/228); resources for the implementation of the work programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) at the regional level (resolution 34/229); unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1980-1981 (resolution 34/231); the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1980-1981 (resolution 34/232); the establishment of an Information Systems Unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (resolution 34/233, sect. I); the 1980 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre (ibid., sect. II); improvements in the United Nations financial management systems (ibid., sect. III); alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises at the United Nations Office at Geneva (ibid., sect. IV); training courses for translators/précis-writers at the Economic Commission for Africa (ibid., sect. V); compensation to members of commissions, committees or similar bodies in the event of death, injury or illness attributable to service with the United Nations (ibid., sect. VI); first-class travel in the United Nations organizations (ibid., sect. VII); organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat (ibid., sect. VIII); the United Nations International School (ibid., sect. IX); procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on United Nations construction projects (ibid., sect. X);

146/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 98):

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981: Supplement No. 6 (A/34/6 and errata and Add.1);
- (b) Programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981: Supplement No. 6A (A/34/6/Add.2);
- (c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/34/38);
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/34/7) and Supplement No. 7A (A/34/7/Add.1-28);
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/848;
- (f) Resolutions 34/224 to 34/233;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.8, 11-18 and 20;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.111.

United Nations accommodation at Nairobi (ibid., sect. XI); common services at Nairobi (ibid., sect. XII); conditions of service and compensation for officials, other than Secretariat officials, serving the General Assembly (ibid., sect. XIII); and the financing of the travel of representatives of the least developed countries to participate in consultation meetings of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (ibid., sect. XIV).

At the thirty-fifth 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 1980-1981;
- (b) Related report of the Advisory Committee.

Revised estimates in respect of certain parts of the budget will be submitted as the need arises. A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

Conditions of service and compensation for officials, other than Secretariat officials, serving the General Assembly

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-first session a comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations (resolution 3536 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/2) to its thirty-second session.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee (A/34/490, para. 255 (b)) to postpone again consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on this question (A/C.5/31/2); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in the context of the comprehensive study of the question of honoraria, a study of the conditions of service and compensation appropriate for those officers, other than Secretariat officials, serving the Assembly whose terms and conditions of selection, duties and responsibilities precluded active engagement by governmental, intergovernmental or other specified entities (resolution 32/212, sect. XI).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General submitted to it at its thirty-first session (A/C.5/31/2), the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XI of resolution 32/212 (A/C.5/33/54) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.39). At that session, the Assembly decided to postpone action concerning the study until its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/116 C, sect. VI).

At the thirty-fourth session, 146/ the Fifth Committee, in the course of its consideration of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, decided

to postpone to the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly the consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations (A/34/848, para. 121 (a)).

At the same session, the General Assembly approved as an interim measure, pending a review at its thirty-fifth session, an annual compensation of \$59,000 to the two full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, with an additional allowance of \$5,000 for the Chairman of the Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, effective 1 January 1980 (resolution 34/233, sect. XIII).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the review called for under section XIII of resolution 34/233.

Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make a maximum effort towards adopting a standardized and uniform organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat with a view to establishing greater order and clarity in the structure of the Secretariat. 147/

Since the thirtieth session, the General Assembly has kept the question of organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat on its agenda and has adopted two resolutions in the light of reports prepared by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee (resolutions 32/204 and 33/116 A, sect. I).

At its thirty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/34/32), in which he stated, *inter alia*, that he expected to be able to present a final report on all outstanding matters regarding organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. The Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 34/233, sect. VIII).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on this matter.

Accommodation at the Vienna International Centre

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into arrangements for the use of office space and conference facilities at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna; approved the phased plan of action outlined in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/34); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session concrete proposals for the implementation of the plan of action (resolution 31/194).

147/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 144, item 96, para. (m).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/39 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/33/7/Add.20), approved the additional funds requested in the report of the Secretary-General as amended by the Advisory Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to keep under review the question of adequately strengthening the necessary support services at Vienna and to report on the question to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/181).

At its thirty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 33/181 (A/C.5/34/48, sects. I and II) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/34/7/Add.26). In its report, the Advisory Committee stated that, since the revised estimates of the Secretary-General had been prepared on the basis of only a few months of experience in operating the Centre, it was of the opinion that a thorough review and analysis of actual requirements for the Vienna Centre should take place at the thirty-fifth session of the Assembly and that, pending such a review, a provisional amount should be provided to meet requirements in 1980.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the review by the Secretary-General of the operating expenses of the Vienna International Centre, which was recommended by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 3 of its report (A/34/7/Add.26).

Emoluments of the members of the International Court of Justice

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the emoluments of the members of the International Court of Justice (A/C.5/31/13) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/31/8/Add.3). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, decided that the annual salaries of members of the Court should next be reviewed at the thirty-fifth session and thereafter normally every five years (resolution 31/204).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the review called for under resolution 31/204.

Arabic language services

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly decided to include Arabic among the official and working languages of the machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), particularly all sessions of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board and its main committees (resolution 31/159, para. 18). At the same session, the Assembly approved the organizational arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General in his report (A/C.5/31/60 and Corr.1, sect. IV) (resolution 31/208, sect. VIII).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General concerning Arabic language services in the United Nations (A/C.5/32/9); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in close consultation and co-operation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, proposals

aimed at the full implementation of UNCTAD resolution 86 (IV), endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 18 of its resolution 31/159, and to submit those proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 32/205).

At its thirty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/34/28) and the related notes (A/C.5/33/L.49, A/C.5/34/L.9), requested the Secretary-General to bring the Arabic language services up to a level equal with the services of the other official and working languages of the Assembly and its Main Committees by adopting effective measures, including the immediate reinforcement of the Arabic Translation Service at Headquarters by a sufficient number of permanent posts and the establishment at Headquarters of an Arabic interpretation unit with a sufficient number of permanent posts to provide interpretation services to the Assembly and its Main Committees, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of those measures (resolution 34/226).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/226.

First-class travel in the United Nations organizations

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on first-class travel in the United Nations organizations (A/34/272), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/32/272/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) and the report of the Advisory Committee (A/32/384); approved guidelines to ensure that the most economical means of air travel were employed by members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and by the United Nations staff; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the implementation of those measures (resolution 32/198).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/49) (resolution 33/116 B, sect. I).

At its thirty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/34/39) (resolution 34/233, sect. VII).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/198.

Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/7), inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a full and comprehensive report evaluating the status of implementation of the principles and guidelines on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations set by the Assembly (resolution 32/203).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, expressing the view that the comparative data contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/3) did not permit the Assembly to determine whether the existing deficiencies had been corrected or to ascertain fully the status of implementation of the principles and guidelines set by the Assembly, called upon the Secretary-General to eliminate the current deficiencies in the implementation of the principles and guidelines and to improve upon the existing procedures so that a proper evaluation could be carried out; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a full and comprehensive report on the implementation of the principles and guidelines; and further requested him to take into account the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of this question when implementing these principles and guidelines (resolution 33/117).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 33/117.

United Nations accommodation at Nairobi

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly approved the construction of permanent headquarters facilities for the United Nations Environment Programme and accommodation for the other United Nations offices at Nairobi; authorized the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee (A/32/8/Add.10), to proceed in accordance with the recommendations contained in his report (A/C.5/32/19); and requested him to report to the Assembly annually on the status of the project (resolution 32/208).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/15) (decision 33/441).

At its thirty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly approved the construction of additional net usable space to provide expanded conference and common services facilities; approved the construction of the three office buildings proposed by the Secretary-General in his report (A/C.5/34/43); and requested him to submit a progress report, including up-to-date cost estimates, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/233, sect. XI).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XI of resolution 34/233.

Training courses for translators/précis-writers at the Economic Commission for Africa

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/35) which provided for the establishment of a training programme for English and French translators/précis-writers at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in order to overcome growing difficulties experienced by the Secretariat in finding qualified English and French translators/précis-writers to fill vacancies at ECA, in particular, and also at Headquarters

and other overseas offices. In his report, the Secretary-General stated that the programme would be reviewed at the end of each year and that, in the light of experience, proposals for its continuation or possible extension to other regional commissions would be submitted to the Assembly (A/C.5/32/35, para. 4).

At its thirty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/34/33), in which he recommended that the training programme at ECA should be continued during the biennium 1980-1981. At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the results of the 1979-1980 training course for translators/précis-writers at ECA and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session so as to enable it to review the matter before funds were committed in full for the 1980-1981 course (resolution 34/233, sect. V).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section V of resolution 34/233.

Establishment of an Information Services Unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to authorize the Secretary-General to use computerization in carrying out the work of the Information Services Unit in 1979, in accordance with the extrabudgetary provisions for that purpose described in paragraph 12 of the note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/47); and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the results of the two-year operation of the Information Services Unit (resolution 33/116 A, sect. II).

At its thirty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly decided that, subject to the availability of additional voluntary funds, the pilot operation of the Development Information System of the Information Services Unit should be extended for a further year, that the use of that system should be carefully monitored, that it should be submitted to the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities for review and comment and that a report should be circulated to delegations no later than 1 August 1980 so that the Assembly might pronounce itself, at its thirty-fifth session, on the continuance, or otherwise, of the Information Systems Unit (resolution 34/233, sect. I).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under section I of resolution 34/233.

Review of procedures for the award of contracts

At its thirty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review existing procedures for the award of contracts, including in particular construction contracts, bearing in mind the possibility of increased tendering on an international basis, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and further requested him to submit a report, also at the thirty-fifth session, on current procedures governing the disposal of surplus property and equipment, together with recommendations on how

these procedures could be improved in the interest of maximizing income from the sale of surplus property and equipment (resolution 34/228).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/228.

United Nations International School

The United Nations International School (UNIS) was founded in 1947 by United Nations Secretariat parents with the assistance and co-operation of United Nations officials and outside educators in order to initiate an experiment in international learning and living in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and to provide an education that would satisfy the various home-country requirements of the children of the United Nations community.

At its thirty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General on this subject (A/C.5/34/36) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/34/7/Add.11). At that session, the Assembly decided, simultaneously with granting UNIS a subsidy of \$3,515,000, to request the Board of Auditors to examine the accounts of the School and to examine the accumulated deficit, bursary policies and building maintenance needs and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/233, sect. IX).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section IX of resolution 34/233.

Common services at Nairobi

At its thirty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations agencies and programmes, including the World Bank institutions, represented at Nairobi, to prepare for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, a report on the organization, financing and management of the common services which were to be established in the United Nations Centre at Nairobi in order to ensure that those services were shared to the maximum extent possible and that there was no duplication resulting in avoidable costs (resolution 34/233, sect. XII).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XII of resolution 34/233.

United Nations accommodation at Santiago

At its eighteenth session, in April 1979, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) authorized the Executive Secretary to undertake a detailed study and submit concrete proposals to the Secretary-General and the General Assembly aimed at meeting present and future requirements of ECLA for office space and special areas, including those for meetings (resolution 401 (XVIII)).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on this subject and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

93. Medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery, decided to consider the medium-term plan and the proposed biennial programme budget in alternate years, beginning in 1976 with the medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981 and a revised plan for 1977 (resolution 3392 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, approved a set of guidelines for the preparation of future medium-term plans of the United Nations; decided that the medium-term plan would be considered by the Assembly in the light of the comments and recommendations of the Economic and Social Council, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; and further decided that, after approval by the Assembly, the medium-term plan would constitute the principal policy directive of the United Nations (resolution 31/93).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the recommendations contained in the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on evaluation in the United Nations system (A/33/225), as commented on by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/33/225/Add.1) and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/33/38, paras. 6-12), and on evaluation of the programme on public administration and finance (A/33/227), as commented on by the Secretary-General (A/33/227/Add.1) and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/33/38, paras. 15-20); and decided to consider at its thirty-fourth session, concurrently with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, any recommendations of the Economic and Social Council concerning the orientation to be given to the programmes of the Organization in the light of paragraph (e) of Council decision 1978/84 (resolution 33/118).

At its thirty-fourth session in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981" (see also item 96), the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in its report (A/34/38, paras. 71 and 72) and decided to establish certain principles and guidelines for medium-term planning in the United Nations; approved the request made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee at its twentieth session a draft calendar of preparation for the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and model programmes that would help to clarify the questions of the programme structure of the medium-term plan, the nature of the objectives of the plan and the possibility of defining time-limited objectives; and requested the Committee to reconsider at its twentieth session the question of whether the plan should be a "fixed" or a "rolling" plan so as to enable the Assembly to take a decision on that matter at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/224).

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

- (a) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983: Supplement No. 6 (A/35/6);

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- (b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twentieth session: Supplement No. 38 (A/35/38);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1978-1979: A/C.5/35/1 and Corr.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2;
 - (ii) Identification of outputs in the programme budget of the United Nations: A/C.5/35/2;
 - (iii) Model medium-term plans: A/C.5/35/3 and Corr.1;
 - (iv) Draft calendar for the preparation of the proposed medium-term plan: A/C.5/35/4 and Corr.1.

94. Financial emergency of the United Nations: report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget, the General Assembly, inter alia, established a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, consisting of 54 Member States designated by the President of the Assembly; decided that the mandate of the Committee should be to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations, taking certain specified factors into account, and to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund as well as the financial regulations governing its operation in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on progress achieved, with recommendations on further steps that should be undertaken to solve the financial problems of the United Nations (resolution 3538 (XXX)).

At present, the Negotiating Committee is composed of the following 48 States:

Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta and Venezuela.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to defer to the thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Committee (resolution 31/191).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee (A/31/37), including the guidelines submitted by the Chairman of the Committee for discussion and negotiation, and of the views expressed by Member

States in the Fifth Committee; requested the Committee to submit, if necessary, a supplementary report on further developments to be considered at the thirty-third session of the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, at the thirty-third session, detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 32/104).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/46) and the statement of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/C.5/33/44), as well as the relevant statements of Member States in the Fifth Committee on the item; and again requested the Secretary-General to provide to the Assembly 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 (decision 33/430).

At its thirty-fourth session, 148/ the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the item to its thirty-fifth session (decision 34/435).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/34/44 and Corr.1).

95. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
- (a) Administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

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.

148/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 99):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/34/44 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/770;
- (c) Decision 34/435;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.60;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.106.

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 interagency administrative co-ordination.

At its thirty-fourth session, 149/ the General Assembly had before it a report of the Advisory Committee (A/34/684). At that session, the Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the report to its thirty-fifth session (decision 34/436).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will also have before it a report of the Advisory Committee bringing up to date the information contained in document A/34/684 on the administrative budgets of the organizations.

(b) Impact of inflation on the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with other members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination with respect to the impact of inflation on budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to considering the possibility of reaching a common methodology for estimating and including the cost of inflation in proposed programme budgets, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session. 150/

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/5), considered it to be an interim report and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/212, sect. II).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/47) and of the related oral report of the Advisory Committee (A/C.5/33/SR.55, paras. 36-38) and postponed consideration of the question to its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/116 B, sect. VI).

At its thirty-fourth session, 149/ the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the question to its thirty-fifth session, on the understanding that it should be given such priority by the Fifth Committee as to ensure its adequate discussion by the Assembly (decision 34/437).

149/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/34/684;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/771;
- (c) Decisions 34/436 to 34/438;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.56, 59 and 60;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.106.

150/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), pp. 143 and 144, item 96, para. (i).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/47) and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

96. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies regarding the establishment, for an initial period of four years, of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 2150 (XXI)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Joint Inspection Unit should continue in being for a further period of four years beyond 31 December 1973 and further decided to evaluate the work of the Unit at its thirty-first session (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, which, inter alia, established the Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies which accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978 (for the present membership of the Joint Inspection Unit, see item 17 (h)).

At its thirty-fourth session, 151/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979 (A/C.5/34/1); approved the "Glossary of Evaluation Terms" (A/34/286) and recommended its use throughout the United Nations system; took note of the document entitled "Initial guidelines for internal evaluation systems of the United Nations organizations" (A/34/271) and endorsed

151/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 101):

- (a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:
 - (i) Activities of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/C.5/34/1;
 - (ii) Glossary of evaluation terms:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/34/286;
 - b. Comments by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/34/286/Add.1;
 - (iii) Initial guidelines for internal evaluation systems of the United Nations organizations:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/34/271;
 - b. Comments by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/34/271/Add.1;

(continued)

- (iv) Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/34/153;
 - b. Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/34/38); chap. IV;
 - c. Report of the Advisory Committee: A/34/7/Add.3;
- (v) United Nations information centres:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/34/379;
 - b. Comments by the Secretary-General: A/34/379/Add.1;
- (vi) Medium-term planning in the United Nations:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/34/84;
 - b. Comments by the Secretary-General: A/34/84/Add.1;
 - c. Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/34/38); chap. III;
- (vii) Information Services Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/34/380;
 - b. Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/34/5;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/C.5/34/6; and related report of the Advisory Committee: A/34/562;
 - (ii) Identification of outputs in the programme budget of the United Nations: A/C.5/34/2; and related report of the Advisory Committee: A/34/7/Add.1;
 - (iii) Establishment of internal work programmes and procedures for reporting on programme implementation: A/C.5/34/3; and related report of the Advisory Committee: A/34/7/Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/772; see also A/34/848;
- (d) Resolution 34/164; see also resolutions 34/182 (sect. II), 34/224, and 34/233 (sects. I and X);
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.56 and 80;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.106.

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the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; took note of a report on the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (A/34/153); and commended the Joint Inspection Unit and the Secretary-General - who had presented two reports related to evaluation (A/C.5/34/2, A/C.5/34/3) - for their efforts in the area of evaluation and urged them to continue those efforts (resolution 34/164).

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Questions relating to information" (see item 59), the General Assembly requested the Committee on Information to examine the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations information centres (A/34/379) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/34/379/Add.1) and to prepare specific recommendations for the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/182, sect. II, para. 10). Also at the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981", the Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its nineteenth session (A/34/38), the reports of the Secretary-General (E/AC.51/97 and Add.1 and 2) and of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/34/84) on medium-term planning in the United Nations, and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and established principles and guidelines for medium-term planning in the United Nations (resolution 34/224). Under the same item and on the basis of a report prepared by the Unit (A/34/380) and of a report by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/34/5) on the establishment of an Information Systems Unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Assembly decided to extend the pilot operation for a further year subject to certain conditions (resolution 34/233, sect. I). The Assembly also requested the Joint Inspection Unit to conduct a full-scale study of procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on United Nations construction projects (ibid., sect. X).

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

- (a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980;
- (b) Other reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:
 - (i) United Nations information centres: A/34/379 (relates also to item 59);
 - (ii) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: A/35/181 (relates also to item 63 (a));
 - (iii) Evaluation of technical co-operation activities of the United Nations in Sri Lanka (relates also to item 62);
 - (iv) Evaluation of the translation process in the United Nations (relates also to item 97);

- (v) Status of women in the Professional category and above: A/35/182 (relates also to item 99);
- (vi) Implementation of personnel policy reforms by the United Nations (relates also to item 99);
- (vii) Interim progress report on procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on United Nations construction projects (relates also to item 92).

97. 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 decided to retain the Committee on Conferences; requested the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint Member States, on the basis of an equitable geographical balance, to serve on the Committee for a three-year term; decided that its terms of reference were to advise the Assembly on the calendar of conferences, to act on its behalf in dealing with departures from the approved calendar that had administrative and financial implications, to recommend to the Assembly means to provide the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, including documentation, in order to ensure their most efficient and effective use, to advise the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services, facilities and documentation, and to advise the Assembly on means to ensure improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system, including conference services and facilities, and to conduct appropriate consultations in that regard (resolution 32/72).

At present, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following 22 Member States (see also item 17 (g)):

Algeria, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Honduras, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

At its thirty-fourth session, 152/ the General Assembly welcomed the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1979 on the pattern of conferences and on the control and limitation of documentation; approved the recommendation by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to the effect that, inter alia, the resolutions adopted by the Council in 1979 on control and limitation of documentation should be applied to the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies and that the Secretary-General should be requested to implement them fully; requested the Committee on Conferences to examine ways to enable it to play a more effective role in the scheduling of conferences and meetings and in the management of conference resources, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; also requested the Committee to review the extent to which resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Assembly on the pattern of conferences had been implemented, including an examination of the planned and actual duration of sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Assembly, and to report its findings to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; further requested the Committee to monitor the implementation of all measures adopted by the Assembly to control and limit documentation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; invited the Committee, when making any adjustment in the calendar of conferences for 1980-1981 resulting from decisions of the Assembly, to take full account of all conference facilities available at all established headquarters; and requested the Committee to review the organizational and servicing arrangements of past special conferences and their preparatory meetings with a view to identifying the most effective framework for the organization of such conferences in the future (resolution 34/50. At the same session, the Assembly approved the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1980-1981 and also adopted all the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences contained in chapter VI of its report (A/34/32 and Corr.1) (decision 34/405); and decided that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of its resolution 34/50, the International Law Commission and the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 should continue to have summary records for a period of one year (decision 34/418).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Conferences containing, inter alia, the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1981, which will be issued as Supplement No. 32 (A/35/32).

152/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 102):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/34/32 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/625;
- (c) Resolution 34/50 and decisions 34/405 and 34/418;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.11, 12, 15, 17, 19 and 25;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.51 and 76.

98. 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 also item 17 (b)).

At its thirty-fourth session, 153/ the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1980, 1981 and 1982; resolved that the rates of assessment of Solomon Islands and Dominica, admitted to membership in the United Nations in 1979, should be 0.01 per cent; and approved the rates of contribution of States which were not Members of the United Nations but which participated in certain of its activities (resolution 34/6 A). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to study and report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on ways and means of increasing the fairness and equity of the scale of assessments (resolution 34/6 B).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Contributions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 11 (A/35/11).

99. Personnel questions:

- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly laid down a number of principles for the recruitment of the staff of the Secretariat (resolution 1852 (XVII)). In pursuance of that resolution, the Secretary-General reports annually on the composition of the Secretariat and the application of those principles, which have been endorsed and supplemented by a number of subsequent resolutions.

153/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 103):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/34/11 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/608;
- (c) Resolutions 34/6 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.3-9, 15 and 16;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.46.

At its thirty-fourth session, 154/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report concerning the basis on which the weighted and unweighted desirable ranges of posts subject to geographical distribution in effect in 1979 had been established, a series of alternative tables of desirable representation for Member States on the basis of specified redistributions of the percentage weights used currently for the contribution and membership factors while maintaining the existing percentage weight in respect of the population factor, an outline of other criteria that might also be used, and a study of the implications of a ceiling on the percentage contribution for any Member State; requested the Secretary-General to pursue the improvement of the computerized roster of candidates in accordance with resolution 33/143; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/219). At the same session, the Assembly expressed its readiness to receive and consider fully the views of the staff as set out by a representative of the United Nations Secretariat in a document to be submitted through the Secretary-General and issued under the item "Personnel questions" and by a representative of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations in a document to be submitted through the Secretary-General and issued under the item "Report of the International Civil Service Commission"; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the participation of staff in the consultative bodies of the United Nations Secretariat and within the United Nations system dealing with matters of direct concern to personnel and on the extent to which these bodies had fulfilled the purpose of better staff involvement, taking into account the views of the United Nations staff on the subject (resolution 34/220).

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

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Composition of the Secretariat;

154/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 104):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Composition of the Secretariat: A/34/408;
 - (ii) Amendments to the Staff Rules: A/C.5/34/7;
 - (iii) Implementation of the classification systems for posts in the Professional and General Service categories: A/C.5/34/37;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General on access by staff representatives to the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/29;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/773;
- (d) Resolutions 34/219 and 34/220;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.23, 26, 27, 29-36, 42, 57, 59, 62-64, 79 and 84;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.111

- (ii) Geographical distribution of Professional staff, called for under section I of resolution 34/219;
 - (iii) Implementation of personnel policy reforms, called for under resolutions 33/143 and 34/220;
 - (iv) Amendments to the Staff Rules, called for under section II of resolution 34/219;
 - (v) Participation of United Nations staff in consultative bodies within the United Nations system, called for under resolution 34/220;
 - (vi) List of staff holding career appointments or appointments of one year or more;
- (b) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:
- (i) Women in the Professional category and above in the United Nations system: A/35/182 (relates also to item 96);
 - (ii) Implementation of personnel policy reforms by the United Nations (relates also to item 96).

100. Report of the International Civil Service Commission

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)).

Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to resolution 3357 (XXIX), the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system.

In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, serve full-time.

Under article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

At its thirty-fourth session, 155/ the General Assembly, after considering

155/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/34/30 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/774;
- (c) Resolution 34/165;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.38, 46, 47, 55, 60 and 62;

the fifth annual report of the Commission (A/34/30 and Corr.1), expressed its satisfaction with the action taken by the Commission under articles 13 and 14 of its statute and urged it to continue its work under its long-term function; requested the Commission to begin urgently a fundamental and comprehensive review of the purposes and operation of the post adjustment system with a view to eliminating distortions and anomalies in the resulting levels of remuneration at the various duty stations and grade levels and thereby achieving an improved mechanism for adjusting United Nations remuneration to reflect more accurately the differences in the cost of living at the various duty stations and their evolution over time as a result of inflation and currency fluctuations, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; approved the grading equivalency recommended by the Commission in paragraph 119 of its report to be used in comparing United States civil service and United Nations remuneration; requested the Commission to examine the possibility of establishing a contributory system of death grant benefits; decided that effective 1 January 1980 no staff member should be entitled to any part of the repatriation grant unless evidence of relocation away from the country of the last duty station was provided; and decided that any staff member joining the United Nations Secretariat on or after 1 January 1980 should not be entitled to receive reimbursement from the Tax Equalization Fund or otherwise for national income taxes paid on lump sum pension payments received from the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, but that this decision would not affect staff members serving with the United Nations prior to 1 January 1980 (resolution 34/165).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the sixth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission, which will be issued as Supplement No. 30 (A/35/30).

101. United Nations pension system:

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session, in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, consisting of 21 members, one third of whom are elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third nominated by the executive heads and one third elected by the participants.

The United Nations, 10 specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization are members of the Fund. As at 31 December 1979, the number of participants was 46,904.

At its thirty-fourth session, 156/ the General Assembly decided that the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund should be amended, without retroactive effect, from 1 January 1980, as set forth in annex VI to part one of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board; concurred in the agreements approved by the Board with the European Space Agency and the European Free Trade Association, and in the revised texts of the transfer agreements with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, with respect to continuity of pension rights between those agencies and the Fund; authorized the Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for a further period of one year, by an amount not exceeding \$100,000; approved expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling \$3,881,500 (net) for 1980 and supplementary expenses of \$42,500 (net) for 1979 for the administration of the Fund; authorized the Fund to implement in 1980 the interim measures recommended in paragraphs 34 and 39 of the report of the Advisory Committee; and requested the International Civil Service Commission and the Board to conclude in 1980 their comprehensive examination of the functioning, methods of establishment and adjustment and appropriate level of pensionable remuneration with a view to submitting proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/221). At the same session, the Assembly renewed its request to the Secretary-General that he should redouble his efforts, in consultation with the Investments Committee, to ensure that the resources which the Fund held invested in shares of transnational corporations were reinvested in developing countries to the greatest extent practicable; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/222 A); requested the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts with the Governments of all States members of the Organization of African Unity, as well as financial institutions in Africa, with a view to making substantial investments in Africa on safe and profitable terms, in keeping with the development requirements of the African countries; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/222 B); requested the Secretary-General to continue to diversify the investments of the Fund in appropriate investments in developing countries whenever that served the interests of the participants and beneficiaries and was in accordance with the criteria of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility; and affirmed its complete confidence in the Secretary-General as trustee of the assets of the Fund (resolution 34/222 C).

156/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 106):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/34/9 and Add.1); and Add.1/Corr.1 (R only);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/34/30;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/34/721;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/775 and Corr.1;
- (e) Resolutions 34/221 and 34/222 A to C;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.61, 64-65, 67, 68, 70 and 77-79;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.111.

At the thirty-fifth 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/35/9);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 34/222 A and B;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

102. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East

- (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council in 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its thirty-fourth session, 157/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$1,682,833 gross (\$1,666,000 net) per month for the period from 25 October to 30 November 1979 inclusive (resolution 34/7 A); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$12,578,000 for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980 inclusive (resolution 34/7 C, sect. II); and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$2,096,333 gross (\$2,077,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1980 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 456 (1979) (ibid., sect. III).

On 30 May 1980, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months (resolution 470 (1980)).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the expenses of UNDOF;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

157/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 107 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/582 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/34/688;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/613 and Add.1 and 2;
- (d) Resolutions 34/7 A to D;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.25, 26, 64-67 and 69;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.46, 85 and 106.

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)). On the same date, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/12611) on the implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and decided to establish the Force for an initial period of six months to be extended for a further period, should the Council so decide (resolution 426 (1978)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its thirty-fourth session, 158/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$10,172,000 gross (\$10,084,500 net) per month for the period from 1 November to 18 December 1979 (resolution 34/9 A); and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$10,767,166 gross (\$10,676,666 net) per month for the period from 19 December 1979 to 18 December 1980 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 450 (1979) (resolution 34/9 B, sect. III). On 19 December 1979, the Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months (resolution 459 (1979)).

The General Assembly at the same session, decided to establish a Suspense Account for UNIFIL, to be used solely to supplement its regular Special Account in reimbursing Governments for the costs which they incurred, under the terms of the existing United Nations practices and rates of reimbursement, in contributing troops, equipment and supplies to the Force (resolution 34/9 D).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the expenses of UNIFIL;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.
- (c) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing countries: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established, as from 25 October 1973, standard rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing States

158/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 107 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/570 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/34/689;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/630 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolutions 34/9 A to D;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.30 and 74;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.51 and 106.

for pay and allowances of their troops serving in the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). 159/ These rates of reimbursement were revised, as from 25 October 1977, by the Assembly at its thirty-second session (decision 32/416).

At its eighth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly applied the same standard rates of reimbursement to those Governments contributing troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (resolution S-8/2).

At its thirty-fourth session, 160/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to study, in consultation with the States contributing troops to UNDOF and UNIFIL, the existing standard rates of reimbursement, with a view to ensuring an equitable rate of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/166).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/166.

103. 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, 161/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to submit their comments and observations on the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, including comments on the procedure to be adopted, and to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/97).

159/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/9631), p. 140, agenda item 84.

160/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 107):

- (a) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/630/Add.1;
- (b) Resolution 34/166;
- (c) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.74;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

161/ References for the thirty-third session (agenda item 124):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/33/487;
- (b) Resolution 33/97;
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/33/SR.61-65 and 67;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/33/PV.86.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 33/97.

104. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly recommended that the International Law Commission (see also item 107) should complete at its thirtieth session, in the light of comments received from Member States, from organs of the United Nations which had competence on the subject-matter and from interested intergovernmental organizations, the second reading of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause (resolution 31/97).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly confirmed the above-mentioned recommendation (resolution 32/151).

At its thirty-third session, 162/ the General Assembly had before it the final text of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses (A/33/10, chap. II), together with the recommendation that they should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Commission for its valuable work on the most-favoured-nation clause and to the Special Rapporteurs on the topic for their contribution to that work; invited all States, organs of the United Nations which had competence in the subject-matter and interested intergovernmental organizations to submit, not later than 31 December 1979, their written comments and observations on chapter II of the Commission's report and, in particular, on the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the Commission and on those provisions relating to such clauses on which the Commission had been unable to take decisions, and requested States to comment on the recommendation of the Commission that those draft articles should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject; requested the Secretary-General to circulate, before its thirty-fifth session, the comments and observations submitted; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses" (resolution 33/139, sect. II).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 33/139 (A/35/203).

162/ References for the thirty-third session (agenda item 114):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/33/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/33/192;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/33/419;
- (d) Resolution 33/139;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/33/SR.27, 31-47 and 67;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/33/PV.89.

105. Review of the multilateral treaty-making process: 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 Australia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands and Sri Lanka. 163/ At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the techniques and procedures used in the elaboration of multilateral treaties, taking into consideration the debates in the Assembly at that session and observations to be submitted by Governments and the International Law Commission for inclusion in the report, with a view to its submission to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 32/48).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/34/250, para. 21), decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session (decision 34/402).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/48.

106. 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, on the recommendation of the First Committee, invited Member States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations (A/31/243, annex) as well as other proposals and statements made during the consideration of the item; requested Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on that subject; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on the communications received by him (resolution 31/9).

163/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 124):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/32/143 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/32/363;
- (c) Resolution 32/48;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/32/SR.46-50;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.97.

At the plenary meeting at which resolution 31/9 was adopted, the General Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee should consider the legal implications of the item and report thereon to the Assembly as early as possible and before the end of the thirty-first session. After considering the item, the Sixth Committee, in its report to the Assembly, requested the Assembly to recommend that Member States, in their consideration of statements and proposals on the item to be reported to the Secretary-General, should give due weight to the important legal issues involved. The Committee recalled the role it had played in elaborating the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Definition of Aggression and concluded that the legal issues which the item involved had been, and would need to be, examined in the current and future deliberations on the subject which any further consideration of the item by the Assembly would entail. The Assembly approved the decision of the Sixth Committee (decision 31/140).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, to establish a Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations, composed of 35 Member States to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world; and instructed the Committee to consider proposals and suggestions submitted by any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debates on the item at the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, with the goal of drafting a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deemed appropriate (resolution 32/150).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 35 Member States:

Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Committee; decided that the Committee should continue its work with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as it deemed appropriate; invited the Governments which had not yet done so to communicate their comments or suggestions or to bring them up to date, in accordance with resolution 31/9; and invited the Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/96).

At its thirty-fourth session, 164/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Committee (A/34/41 and Corr.1); reiterated its decision that the Committee should continue its work with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as it deemed appropriate; and invited the Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/13).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 7 April to 2 May 1980.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 41 (A/35/41). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letters from Iraq: A/35/110-S/13816, A/35/201-S/13918;
- (b) Letter from Israel: A/35/131-S/13838.

107. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-second session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), as subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X), 1103 (XI) and 1647 (XVI)), regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 25 members elected by the General Assembly in their individual capacity and not as representatives of their Governments. The

164/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 116):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 41 (A/34/41 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/34/642;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/662;
- (d) Resolution 34/13;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/34/SR.16-25;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.39;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.61.

membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected by the Assembly for a term of five years. The last election took place at the thirty-first session (decision 31/308). Casual vacancies are filled by the Commission itself.

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 25 members, whose term of office expires on 31 December 1981:

- Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina) 165/
- Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)
- Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt) 166/
- Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)
- Mr. Jorge Castañeda (Mexico)
- Mr. Emmanuel Kodjoe Dadzie (Ghana)
- Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)
- Mr. Jens Evensen (Norway) 167/
- Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)
- Mr. S. P. Jagota (India)
- Mr. Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya)
- Mr. Christopher Walter Pinto (Sri Lanka)
- Mr. R. Q. Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand)
- Mr. Paul Reuter (France)
- Mr. Willem Riphagen (Netherlands)
- Mr. Milan ^VŠahović (Yugoslavia)

165/ Co-opted on 29 May 1979 to fill the casual vacancy created by the election of Mr. Sette Câmara to the International Court of Justice.

166/ Co-opted on 29 May 1979 to fill the casual vacancy created by the election of Mr. El-Erian to the International Court of Justice.

167/ Co-opted on 29 May 1979 to fill the casual vacancy created by the election of Mr. Ago to the International Court of Justice.

Mr. Stephen M. Schwebel (United States of America)

Mr. Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand)

Mr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan)

Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal)

Mr. Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan)

Mr. N. A. Ushakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Sir Francis Vallat (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Mr. Stephan Verosta (Austria)

Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria)

At its thirty-fourth session, 168/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-first session (A/34/10 and Corr.1); approved the programme of work planned by the Commission for 1980; recommended that the Commission should continue its work on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties with the aim of completing, at its thirty-second session, the study of the question of State archives and, at its thirty-third session, the second reading of the entire draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties; should continue its work on State responsibility with the aim of completing, at its thirty-second session, the first reading of the set of articles constituting part I of the draft on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, and proceed to the study of the further part or parts of the draft with a view to making as much progress as possible in the elaboration of draft articles within the present term of office of the members of the Commission; should proceed with the preparation of draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations with the aim of completing, at its thirty-second session, the first reading of those draft articles; should continue its work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses; should continue its work on jurisdictional immunities of States and

168/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 108):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/34/10 and Corr.1);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/194;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/34/785;
- (d) Resolution 34/141;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/34/SR.38-52, 59 and 60;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

their property; and should continue its work on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, with a view to the possible elaboration of an appropriate legal instrument; requested the Commission to continue its work on the remaining topics in its current programme, namely, international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law and the second part of the topic of relations between States and international organizations; expressed its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for the decision to accord to the members of the Commission the privileges and immunities to which the judges of the International Court of Justice were entitled; and reaffirmed its previous decisions concerning research projects and studies required by the work of the Commission and the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as well as those concerning the need for continuing provision of summary records of the Commission's meetings (resolution 34/141).

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

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-second session: Supplement No. 10 (A/35/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General containing the text of the draft articles definitively or provisionally adopted by the Commission on the topics to be considered at its thirty-second session.

108. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirteenth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. The last election took place at the thirty-fourth session (decision 34/308). At present, the Commission is composed of the following States:

Australia,* Austria,* Burundi,* Chile,* Columbia,* Cuba,** Cyprus,** Czechoslovakia,** Egypt,* Finland,* France,* German Democratic Republic,* Germany, Federal Republic of,** Ghana,* Guatemala,** Hungary,** India,** Indonesia,* Iraq,** Italy,** Japan,* Kenya,** Nigeria,* Peru,** Philippines,** Senegal,** Sierra Leone,** Singapore,* Spain,** Trinidad and Tobago,** Uganda,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America** and Yugoslavia.**

* Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the regular annual session of the Commission in 1983.

** Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the regular annual session of the Commission in 1986.

At its thirty-fourth session, 169/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission in the co-ordination of legal activities in the field of international trade law; invited all organs and organizations concerned to co-operate with the Commission by providing it with relevant information on their activities; and requested the Secretary-General to take effective steps to secure a close co-ordination, especially between those parts of the Secretariat which were serving the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the International Law Commission, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Commission on Transnational

169/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 109):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/34/17);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/34/780;
- (c) Resolutions 34/142 and 34/143;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/34/SR.24-30 and 57;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

Corporations (resolution 34/142). At the same session, the Assembly, having considered the report of the Commission on the work of its twelfth session (A/34/17), noted with satisfaction that the Commission had commenced work on subjects included in the new programme of work adopted at its eleventh session; recommended that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work; expressed the view that the Commission should continue to hold symposia on international trade law; noted with satisfaction that the transfer of the International Trade Law Branch to Vienna had been completed and expressed its confidence that continued attention would be paid to the need for adequate research facilities for the Branch so that it could fulfil its functions as the substantive secretariat of the Commission; and requested the Secretary-General to earmark, out of the funds allocated to the common library of the Vienna International Centre, such an amount as was necessary for the maintenance of the law library of the Commission and for the acquisition of materials that were required in the context of the work programme of the Commission (resolution 34/143).

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

- (a) Report of the Commission on the work of its thirteenth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/35/17);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board in accordance with resolution 2205 (XXI).

109. 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 session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session (resolution 2697 (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States which had not already done so to communicate their views for submission to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session (resolution 2968 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions

for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals which had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792). At that session, the Assembly recognized that the Organization should become a more effective instrument in safeguarding and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of all States; expressed the conviction that it was necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations so that it might bring an increased contribution to the settlement of international issues; and invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in international life (resolution 2925 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered that the strengthening of the role of the United Nations required continuous improvement of the functioning and effectiveness of its principal organs, and that it was important to study and agree upon ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the resolutions of the Assembly and other organs of the United Nations; and invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General and further elaborate on their views, suggestions and proposals concerning the strengthening of the role of the United Nations (resolution 3073 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, transmitted to its thirtieth session for consideration the views, suggestions and proposals of Member States concerning the improvement of its functioning and effectiveness (resolution 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 of the United Nations and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes and to list the proposals which had been made in the Committee and to identify those which had awakened special interest (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 47 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, 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.

At its thirty-fourth session, 170/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Special Committee (A/34/33), decided that the Committee should continue its work in pursuance of the tasks with which it was entrusted, namely, listing the proposals which had been made or would be made in the Committee, identifying those which had awakened special interest and examining such proposals with a view to according priority to the consideration of those areas on which general agreement was possible; requested the Committee, at its next session, to continue its work on the proposals made by Member States regarding the question of the maintenance of international peace and security with a view to listing and examining those proposals, and to consider proposals made by Member States on the question of rationalization of existing procedures of the United Nations and, subsequently, any proposals under other topics; further requested the Committee, in the light of the progress it had achieved concerning the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes, to continue its work on that question with a view to developing and recommending a means of bringing the work to an appropriate conclusion on the basis of the list prepared by the Committee in accordance with Assembly resolution 33/94; and requested the Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/147).

In accordance with a decision taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (decision 34/432), the Special Committee met at Manila from 28 January to 22 February 1980.

170/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 114):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/34/33);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/409;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/34/769;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/34/776;
- (e) Resolution 34/147 and decision 34/432;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/34/SR.30-37, 39-41, 47, 49, 54 and 55;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.79;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 33 (A/35/33).

110. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States:

Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

In resolution 2819 (XXVI), the General Assembly instructed the Committee to deal with the question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, as well as with all the categories of issues previously considered by the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations, and authorized the Committee to study the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and to consider, and advise the host country on, issues arising in connexion with the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations.

At its thirty-fourth session, 171/ the General Assembly decided to continue the work of the Committee, in conformity with resolution 2819 (XXVI), with the purpose of examining on a more regular basis all matters falling within its terms of reference, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with all necessary assistance (resolution 34/148).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 26 (A/35/26).

111. Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the registration and publication of treaties (A/32/214), which was circulated under the item relating to the proposed programme

171/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 115):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/34/26);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/34/802;
- (c) Resolution 34/148;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/34/SR.59-61;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

budget. At that session, following consideration of the question by the Sixth Committee, the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to initiate forthwith such measures as would contribute towards the reduction of arrears, both in the field of registration and in the field of publication of treaties and international agreements; approved, as a temporary measure, the proposals of the Secretary-General with regard to the publication of treaties and international agreements; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations" (resolution 32/144).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly amended article 12 of the General Assembly regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations contained in Assembly resolution 97 (I), as amended by resolutions 364 B (IV) and 482 (V), in order, inter alia, to give the Secretariat the option not to publish in extenso certain bilateral treaties or international agreements (resolution 33/141 A); invited the Secretary-General to initiate measures, starting in 1979, to eliminate the backlog in registration and publication; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and to submit to that session, if he deemed it opportune, additional proposals in the light of the evolution of practice and the results of computerization (resolution 33/141 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, 172/ the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in order to eliminate, at the earliest opportunity, the current backlog in the registration and publication of treaties and international agreements; noted that, in order to achieve better co-ordination of international action in the matter and to prepare, if needed, new modifications of the above-mentioned Assembly regulations, the Secretariat had sent to Governments and certain intergovernmental organizations a questionnaire regarding activities in the matter of international agreements; and expressed the hope that by 31 March 1980 sufficient information would have reached the Secretariat to permit the preparation of a report (resolution 34/149).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/149.

172/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 117):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/466;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/34/737;
- (c) Resolution 34/149;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/34/SR.17 and 52;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

112. 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: reports 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, under the present modified title, in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session (decision 33/424).

At its thirty-fourth session, 173/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and in co-ordination with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to study the question of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order, with a view to embodying them in one or more instruments, as appropriate; invited Member States to submit their views on this question not later than 31 July 1980; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a preliminary report on his study and the views of Governments received under the item (resolution 34/150).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/150.

173/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 119):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/34/815;
- (b) Resolution 34/150;
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/34/SR.55-61;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

113. Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations:

- (a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States
- (b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/10141). In the explanatory memorandum annexed to his request, the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Assembly the above-mentioned resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, held at Vienna from 4 February to 14 March 1975. At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

At its thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, the consideration of the item was deferred (decisions 31/408, 32/439 and 33/423).

At its thirty-fourth session, 174/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session (decision 34/433).

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

174/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 118):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/34/806;
- (b) Decision 34/433;
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/34/SR.42, 52, 53 and 57;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

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 W. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956 <u>a/</u>	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Frederick H. Doland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway

a/ The session ended during the following year.

<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
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

<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdūl 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

<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. Abdūl Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania

ANNEX II

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benitex (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Örn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Černík (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
		Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan)	
		Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	

A. First Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlović (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)

B. Special Political Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Gofi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Ömer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. Wissem Zahavie (Iraq)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Ladislav Šmíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Hassan Abduljalil (Indonesia)
		Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	
		Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordoñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
		C. Second Committee	
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)

C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
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 Mužik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
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)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
		Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	
		D. Third Committee	
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radić (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)

D. Third Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Iuděk Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Gimbruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Kofi Sekyama (Ghana)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Šmíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Iran)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
		Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (United Republic of Cameroon)	
		Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	

D. Third Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali AL-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia K. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Vestrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
		E. Fourth Committee	
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnama (Iran)	Mr. Emmanuel Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakarathne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey- Orleans (Ghana)

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Theodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg-Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Černík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Sudan)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
		Mr. Amer Salih Arain (Iraq)	
		Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	
		Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
		Mr. Mampuya-Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
		Mr. Luis Alberto Vasela Quiros (Costa Rica)	
		F. Fifth Committee	
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico)
			Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Baboeram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana)	Mr. Oleg M. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Miss Fernanda Forcignanò (Italy)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan)	Mr. Peter Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
		Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
		Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan)	
		Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	
		Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela)	
		Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pisson (Belgium)	Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
		Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	
		Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	
		G. Sixth Committee	
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)

G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
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 Sahović (Yugoslavia) Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic) Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria) Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)

G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Iran) Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic) Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)

Member States	Sessions																																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				
Israel							x																															
Italy										x																												
Ivory Coast																																						
Jamaica																																						
Japan																																						
Jordan																																						
Kenya																																						
Kuwait																																						
Lao People's Democratic Republic																																						
Lebanon																																						
Lesotho																																						
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																																						
Luxembourg																																						
Madagascar																																						
Malawi																																						
Malaysia																																						
Malta																																						
Mauritania																																						
Mauritius																																						
Mexico																																						
Mongolia																																						
Morocco																																						
Mozambique																																						
Nepal																																						
Netherlands																																						
New Zealand																																						

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			
Trinidad and Tobago																				x															x		
Tunisia												x																									
Turkey														x																							
Uganda																																					
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic																																					
United Arab Emirates																																					
United Republic of Cameroon																																					
United Republic of Tanzania																																					
Uruguay																																					
Venezuela	x																																				
Yemen																																					
Yugoslavia																																					
Zaire																																					
Zambia																																					

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																																						
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81			
Algeria																																							
Argentina			x	x						x	x																												
Australia	x	x								x																													
Austria																																							
Bangladesh																																							
Belgium			x	x																																			
Benin																																							
Bolivia																																							
Brazil	x	x																																					
Bulgaria																																							
Burundi																																							
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																																							
Canada			x	x																																			
Chile																																							
Colombia			x	x																																			
Costa Rica																																							
Cuba																																							
Czechoslovakia																																							
Denmark																																							
Ecuador																																							
Egypt	x																																						
Ethiopia																																							

ANNEX IV (continued)

Member States	Years																																							
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81				
Sierra Leone																										x	x													
Somalia																												x	x											
Spain																									x															
Sri Lanka															x																									
Sudan																												x	x											
Sweden													x	x																										
Syrian Arab Republic			x	x																						x	x													
Tunisia															x	x																						x	x	
Turkey										x	x																													
Uganda																																								
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic																																								
United Republic of Cameroon																																								
United Republic of Tanzania																																								
Uruguay																																								
Venezuela																																								
Yugoslavia																																								
Zambia																																								

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	Year of admission																																				
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79		
Afghanistan	x																																				
Albania										x																											
Algeria																		x																			
Angola																																				x	
Argentina	x																																				
Australia	x																																				
Austria																																					
Bahamas																																					
Bahrain																																					
Bangladesh																																					
Barbados																																					
Belgium	x																																				
Benin																																					
Bhutan																																					
Bolivia	x																																				
Botswana																																					
Brazil	x																																				
Bulgaria																																					
Burma																																					
Burundi																																					
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	x																																				
Canada	x																																				

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																				
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79		
Italy							x																														
Ivory Coast																x																					
Jamaica																		x																			
Japan												x																									
Jordan											x																										
Kenya																			x																		
Kuwait																			x																		
Lao People's Democratic Republic											x																										
Lebanon	x																																				
Lesotho																																				x	
Liberia																																					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																																					
Luxembourg																																					
Madagascar																																					
Malawi																																					x
Malaysia																																					
Maldives																																					x
Mali																																					x
Malta																																					x
Mauritania																																					x
Mauritius																																					
Mexico																																					
Mongolia																																					

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																						
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x																																						
United Arab Emirates																																							
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x																																						
United Republic of Cameroon																x																							
United Republic of Tanzania																	x																						
United States of America	x																																						
Upper Volta																	x																						
Uruguay																																							
Venezuela	x																																						
Viet Nam																																							
Yemen																																							
Yugoslavia	x																																						
Zaire																																							
Zambia																																							

ANNEX VII

Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Subsidiary Organs	8
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against <u>Apartheid</u> in Sports	28
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Indian Ocean	41
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference	42
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	53
Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons	79
Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year	69
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions . .	17 (a)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	89
Board of Auditors	17 (c)
Commission on Human Settlements	61 (1)
Commission on the University for Peace	63 (c)
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	16 (d)
Committee on Conferences	17 (g)
Committee on Contributions	17 (b)
Committee on Disarmament	48
Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes	62 (i)
Committee on Information	59

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	110
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	74 (a)
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	24
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	55
Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	80
Council of the United Nations University	63 (b)
Credentials Committee	3
Disarmament Commission	36
Economic and Social Council	15 (b)
Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	62 (h)
Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme . .	62 (b)
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme . .	16 (b)
Human Rights Committee	76 (a)
Industrial Development Board	16 (a)
Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	61 (e)
International Civil Service Commission	17 (f)
International Law Commission	107
Investments Committee	17 (d)
Joint Inspection Unit	17 (h)
Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations	94
Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy	61 (a)

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	55
Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy	61 (o)
Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries	61 (p)
Security Council	15 (a)
Special Committee against <u>Apartheid</u>	28
Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	106
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	54
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	109
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	57
Trade and Development Board	61 (c)
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	108
United Nations Council for Namibia	27
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	52
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	53
World Food Council	16 (c)